395 Sutter St.
San Francisco
Calif.
March 2,1956.

My Dear Mrs.Haacker;

Am posting the book today. Was glad to have a look at it,but fear I shall have to give an unfavorable report.I still do not know the origin of the Cooleys but they had no connection with the Cornelis Lambert Cool's. I placed notes in the book so that you could see how the author had guessed,and alway wrong. She did not understand the Dutch records or the transition from patronymics to standardized names.Nor did she know her Holland,(geography) It is sad to get one's hope up but the book really should not be used at all as far as her attempt to do early records is concerned.She seemed to conclude that every one bearing the name Cornelis was related.It was a very common name.I know of over twenty families who used the name,living in New Amsterdam.Simply meant that the father was named Cornelis.Also they never ended with"son",it was always "sen".
I can find no relationship between the Cools

Van Rensselaers.I shall look further when I am next time in S.F.Public Library.The papers are not in Sutro.I can not see how the author would claim a sister of Killian was Cornelis Cool's mother as Killian and Cornelis were of about the same age.All members of the family including the women seem to be accounted for. Miss Helen Bruner who worked for years for the State Library told me the Cooleys are of English descent and that there is an excellent genealogy.I do not know the family.The only Coely I found in New York was born in London. Strange that the author show have overlooked the fact when it is plainly recorded,at the time of his marriage.
It was so nice to see you.Come more often. Hope you and others will not be too deeply disappointed at my unfavorable report.I have several fine views of the "OldChurch" in Amsterdam,built in 1340.If you wish a copy I will be pleased to send them.So many of our ancestors were of this congregation,including the Cools.
Sincerely, Mabel Spell.

Re Page 70-71

Can not pass over this page without comment. Arendt van Curler said here to have had two sisters; quote from page 70;-
Anna Barentson Cool, m. Cornelius Vermooy. Came to America in the ship Faith, in 1664, with her husband and children.

Aeltje Barentsen Cool m. Paulus Truck, Sept. 12, 1660.
Since Arendt van Curlers father was named Jacob, these daughters would be Antje Jacobs Van Curler and Aeltje Jacobs van Curler.

In the Holland Society Year Book, 1896, p. 153 the passage of "Corneliss Cornelissen Vernoey and wife and infant", Jan. 1664, in the Faith. Other children were baptised in New York, the mother's name being Annetje Cornelis. This shows that her father was named Cornelis, but does not otherwise identify her.

Aeltje, wife of Paulus Turck, was the daughter of Barent Jacobszen, later known as Cool or Kool, (see other notes) She was the child bptd. in New York, Sept. 23, 1640. She and Paulus Turck had a large family, all bpts were in New York church records. There was no possible connection with the Van Curler family, or with the Cornelis Lambert Cool line.

12 pages 70-71 (cont)

Cornelis Vernoey was more often called Cornelis CornelissenThis may be a French name as the family inter-married with Huguenot families such as the Croissen, Delaplaine, etc.

FOREWORD

There is a pleasure to be gained from any conscientious study of one's "forebears" that has nothing to do with family pride. To trace against the background of a wider and more vital history the little changes in a family's environment, motives, ambitions, to see the greater history illumined by the less — that is an avocation that brings its own reward. And when there is added, for good measure, the thrill that comes when from some tiniest clue there unwinds a whole skein of family history — new moves, new connections — that makes the thing worth while, gives a reward commensurate with any amount of effort involved.

So, when I found recorded in old manuscripts the every-day transactions of a group of vigorous men and women who helped, in a small way, to shape the early history of communities in eleven states, when I traced the successive generations in a lineage that comes down from colonial beginnings, I began to believe in a new way of learning history. History *was folklore once*, and its characters can never seem so vital or alive as when they are our own people, the members of our own family and blood.

Yet, because my deeper interest is held by the larger development of the country whose very beginnings are told in these pages, I have tried to keep this a chronological sequence, so far as possible. Developing first the history of the oldest strain, I bring into the story in their turn the other families who play their part in this STORY OF PIONEERING.

L. C. H.

Research was begun June 25, writing of the narrative August 25, and completion of the copying to-day, December 21, 1931.

My sources of information and references include, in part: Vols. I and II, Historical Documents, Dutch and English, State of New York; New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. I to LI; New York Wills; Maryland Wills; New York and Pennsylvania Archives; List of Immigrants at Port of Philadelphia; John Fiske's The Beginnings of New England and Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America; Palfrey's History of New England; Boston and Plymouth colonial records; Ternow's New York Archives and New York in the Revolution; Virginia, Kentucky and early Illinois Court Records; Archæological Americana; History of the Minisink Region, by Charles E. Stickney; Charles Miner's History of the Wyoming Valley; The Yale Chronicles; Waddell's History of Augusta County; Peyton's History of the Shenandoah (and others) and original letters and deeds and certified copies of letters contributed by the family.

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The De Boer history merely shows that some relationship existed between the Tromper family and that of Barent Jacobsen Cool.

Since the father of Cornelis Cool was Lambert and the father of Barent was Jacob they could not have been brothers and the family of Barent did not have giveh names similar to Lambert.

Barents children were;Aeltje,Dievertje(Deborah), Appolonia,Leendert,Arent,Theunis and Pieter.

Leendert and Arent were named for the mother's family.

AMSTERDAM, UTRECHT, ROTTERDAM - BEGINNINGS AND HISTORY

The New Amsterdam Coolleys — the Cool, Van der Cuyl, Van Curler, Van Corlear families — trace their history back to Adrian Cool of Holland, date 1450. He was a wealthy burgher of the period when Phillip of Burgundy and Charles the Bold used the resources of Flanders in fighting France, and paid for the taxes they exacted by yielding up one privilege after another to a liberty loving people. The father of Adriæn Cool died at New Rochelle in France in action. The line is traceable a hundred years to the time when Adriæn Jacobsen Tromper was councillor of the city of Rotterdam from 1542 to 1558, Schepen 1542-43-47 and 53, city treasurer in 1557. Admiral Tromper, the Dutch naval hero, belongs to the family. In Vol. 45, pp. 218 to 225, of the New York Biographical and Genealogical Records is a long account of the early history of the Cools, written by Louis P. De Boer, L.L.B., M.A. Historic places in Holland connected with the family are: The Golden Head, "de Hoogestraat" (High Street), the *Old* Church of Amsterdam where many of the family are buried.

Coat of Arms: a design consisting of a background of Oak Leaves in red and gold, surmounted by spread Silver Wings above a Closed Visor supported by shields bearing designs of a Four-winged wheel of a Dutch wind-mill, and of a Phœnix bird in readiness to rise, its plumage silver and gold. The streamer below carries the words, *Tromper Van Driel*, an early branch and seat of the family.

The data here is quoted verbatim from
L. P. De Bœr's history as referred to, above.

"Pieter Tromper" (contemporary of Adriæn Cool, 1450, above) was born 1460.

Jacobus, his son, born 1492, was city councillor of Rotterdam.

Jan Jacobson, his son, was councillor of the City of Rotterdam 1558, etc.

Adriæn Jacobsen, a brother, son of Jacobus, was councillor of the city of Rotterdam from 1542 to 1558; schepen 1542-'43-'47-'53; and city treasurer in 1557.

Cornelis Jacobson, a third brother, married a daughter of Dirck Barendtzen. Their daughter, Marietje Tromper, married Cornelis de Hooge. Of their line were Adriæn (Arendt) Jan, and Gertruyd Gerritson Cool, and the Wyck (Wynckum) and Van Rensselaer connection."

In the pages following is traced the history of as many of the descendants of the Jacob Barendtson and the Cornelius Lambertson Cool (a name spelled variously as Cœly, Coole, Coolley, Cooley, Coley and Coles, besides its early form as given at top of page) families as seems practical. Nothing has been taken from tradition. Every step is substantiated by actual records. In most cases volume and page have been noted, and months have been spent fitting the data together.

Page ix.

In a book called"American Genealogy" by Jerome B.Holgate,1851,which appears to be reliable is the following;

Van Renssalaer Family.

Coat-of-arms;This bears a cross with the motto, Niemand Zonder,=No one without(a cross)

1. Hendrick[1] Wolters Van Renssalaer m.Swene Van Imyck of Hemegseet. Their children were;

2. Johannes[2] Hendrick m.Derykebia(Dorothea)van Lupoel
Geesje[2] m.Advocate Swaaskens
Walter[2] Hendrick,died unmarried
Anna[2] m.---Bygimp
Betje[2] m.---Noggen

3. Johannes Hendrick and Dorothea had;
Kiliaen[3] m.Nelle Van Vrenokum
Walter[3] Jans,who had a son Jan[4],no further trace.

4. Kilianen[3] and Nelle had;
Hendrick[4] m.Maria Pasraat
Engel[4] m.Gerret Willem Van Patten,a Lieut.of foot in the army.
Claas[4] m.Jacobina Schrassens
Johannis[4] m.Sandrina Van Erp Van Waardenburgh

5. Hendrick[4] and Maria Pasraat had two children:
Kiliaen[5] who came to America.
Maria[5] m.Rykert Van Twiller. Their son Wouter[6] Van Twiller came to America in 1633.

CONNECTION WITH THE VAN RENSSALAERS

Jan Cornelius Coely (von Roterdam) and Arendt Van Curler (whom the Indians and the French called Corlear) were nephews of Heer Kiliaen Van Renssalaer, 1580-1646, First Patroon of the Manor of Renssalaer-wyck. He sent his nephews to represent him in the new colony, Arendt with many directions calculated to control his associations and companions, the young man being 18 when sent in 1625. Jan, the older, was born in 1595, married in 1615 at Amsterdam, at age of twenty, Annetje Sweffens, age 21. He made his first voyage January 1624 and in November, on the 14th, was back at Amsterdam. Sailed again in May or June and was commander of Fort Orange for a time later. He lived on a small farm-plantation on Long Island from before 1630, and his father and brothers followed him here in 1638.

THE VAN RENSSALAER LINE

Coat of Arms consists of a tall basket from which issue flames.

Hendrick Wolterson (son of Walter) van Rennsalaer was born in 1450; married Cwen Van Indyck; their son was Jan.

Jan Hendrickson van Renssalaer married Deryhebis Van Luxoel; s. Kiliaen.

Kiliaen Janszen van Renssalaer married Nelle van Wynckoom; son, Henri.

Henri van Renssalaer married Maria Pasraet; their son was Kiliaen, b. 1580.

HEER KILIAEN VAN RENSSALAER was born in 1580, died 1646, married, first Heligonde van Bijloerd by whom he had Johan

(1st marriage) van Renssalaer who married Elizabeth van Twiller and their son was *"Kiliaen the Great Patroon."*
He married, second, Anna, daughter of Jan van Weely, ad-

(2nd marriage) ministrator of the county of Van Buren under the Prince of Orange. By this wife Kiliaen had Col. Jeremias van Renssalaer, 1629-1674, the *Third Patroon*, member of the Colonial Assembly and its Speaker in 1664.

Col. Jeremias van Renssalaer was born 1629, married Maria, daughter of Col. Oloff Stevense van Cortlandt, 1605-1684. Their children were Kiliaen, the Fourth Patroon, and Annetje. She married her cousin, *Kiliaen van Renssalaer, the Great Patroon*, who in his turn died without issue, February the 22nd, 1687.

CHAPTER I

NEW AMSTERDAM. HISTORICAL MATTER.

When the Hollanders sent their first party of permanent colonists to America, they moved the fort on the Hudson which had been named "Fort Nassau." It had been built first on the site of the old French fort just below Albany and then changed by them to a site four miles upstream to the "vale of Tasawentha." The Hollanders changed it back upstream and called it Fort Orange. This location is within the present limits of Albany.

Their design and wish was to protect all of their Dutch settlements. The new settlers were already busy trading with the Indians, and within a few months a party of Dutchmen visited the Connecticut River, which they called the Fresh River to distinguish it from the salt Hudson. On the present site of Hartford they built a Dutch fort which they named the Fort of Good Hope. Although it was several years before this fort was occupied, or even completed, its later history is essential to our story.

In the expedition of 1623 the Dutch may be said to have taken possession of New Netherlands. The fact that they had come to stay was signalized in 1625 by the arrival of two shiploads of cattle and horses, swine and sheep. The island of Manhattan was purchased from the Indians, 22,000 acres for the value of sixty guilders in beads and finery. Gold was then many times as valuable as now. The price paid was really equivalent to about one hundred and twenty dollars. That must have bought a brave array of beads and ribbons.

Soon a suitable fort was built on Manhattan and farming operations were started under its protection, and shops and clustered dwellings stood all about it. The fort was built where the steamboat office now stands, on the south side of Bowling Green. East of it along the shore of East River stretched a long line of one-story log-houses, with bark roofs — or straw — wooden chimneys and rude furnishings. There were some thirty or more of them which gave shelter to the greater part of the population of less than 200 souls. Such was the beginning of Pearl Street, the oldest street in New York. At that time its east side was the river bank. Since then three blocks have grown up to the east side of it on "made land."

Communication with the little settlement at Wallabout (now the vicinity of the Navy Yard) was kept up from the site of Pack Slip. There Cornelius Dircksen owned a farm and used to ferry passengers across for three stivers in wampum or about six cents of today. Here, from before 1641, stood a smithy and wheelwright's shop.

Uneasiness among the Indians soon made Governor Minuit bring most of the people down to Manhattan from the vicinity of Fort Orange, and building on the Fort of Good Hope was suspended. A small garrison was left in charge of Fort Orange and then, or very soon, Arendt van Curler began to take his place as a councillor and peace-maker with the Indians who traded with the Dutch at Albany. It was a position of confidence and trust which he was to hold many years. It is noteworthy that the people

kept up friendly relations with the Indians for the most part, particularly at their out-lying trading posts.

A most liberal policy was pursued with regard to the admission of early immigrants. New York has always been a cosmopolitan area. But progress in self-government was slow. Fiske says "It was not government of the people by the people, and for the people, but government of the people by the Director and Council for the West India Company."

Laws for the settlers were made in the Amsterdam chambers of the West India Company. They were administered by the Governor and Council appointed by them. Two important officers were the *Koopman* who was Secretary and the Company's Bookkeeper, called sometimes the Secretary-Commissionary or as in the case of Arendt van Curler, the President Commissary, directly responsible to the council and directors. He is so referred to in the Encylopedia International.

Before 1630 Jan Cornelison Coele and Arendt and Jacobus van Curler had come from Holland, to find their positions of trust and responsibility very shortly. Arendt van Curler served the Council for years in the capacity just spoken of and is described in the Encyclopedia International as follows:

"VAN CORLEAR, OR VAN CURLER, Arendt (c. 1600-67). A Dutch colonist, born in Holland. Emigrating to New Amsterdam (New York) about 1630, he became superintendent of Renssalaerwyck in 1642, and as such was called upon to conduct frequent negotiations with the Indians, whom he treated with uniform consideration and justice, and over whom in consequence he exercised a powerful influence, by which he preserved peace for many years between them and the whites. Throughout the Mohawk country and to a certain extent among the Eastern Indians generally the name 'Corlear' soon came into use to designate the English governor (especially of New York) and was so used for more than a century. On several occasions van Corlear rescued French prisoners from the Iroquois or saved them from torture. In 1661 he bought the 'Great Flat' of the Mohawk River from the Indians and in 1662 founded Schenectady, the first agricultural settlement in the province in which farmers could hold land in fee simple, free from feudal annoyances. In 1667 while on his way to Quebec to visit the French governor he was drowned off Split Rock, in Lake Champlain."

From John Fiske's DUTCH AND QUAKER COLONIES IN AMERICA:

"In the terrible summer of 1675, when the Wampanoags were working such havoc in the Plymouth colony and the Neponinks in the central highlands of Massachusetts — and the frontier settlements of Virginia and Maryland were being goaded into war by wandering Susquehannocks, Governor Andros of New York, understanding the gravity of the Indian situation, felt it was clearly a time for preserving friendly relations with the formidable Long House (the Indian council house of the Five Nations — the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onandagoes, Cayugas and Senecas).

"He made up his mind to go in person and secure their favor and that of their confederates. His journey took him into the Indian country, and

after landing at Albany his party struck into the great Indian trail, a route followed closely in later days by the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad. After a march of about 16 miles they came upon the Mohawk River at a fording place where there was a tiny Dutch hamlet founded fourteen years before by Arendt van Corlear (Curler), a man of noble and generous nature. As a commissioner of Rennsalaerwyck he had long been known to the Indians in whose minds his name stood as a synonym of truth and integrity.

"In 1667 this good Corlear came to a melancholy end. As he was sailing on Lake Champlain he passed a rock whereon the waves were wont to dash and fly up wildly and the Indian folk-lore told of an ancestral Indian who haunted the spot and controlled the weather, so that passing canoists always threw a pipe or other small gift to this genius of the lake, and prayed for a favourable wind. But Corlear not only neglected this wise precaution but in his contempt for such heathen fancies made an unseemly gesture as he passed the rock; whereat the offended spirit blew a sudden gust which capsized his boat and drowned him."

Fiske indicates that he has quoted the story of Corlear's death from Colden's History of the Five Nations, published in London, 1755. The excerpt is taken from Vol. 1, page 32 of Fiske's History, as is the following:

"The Indian name of the village founded by Corlear was Onoaligone, but the village itself was known to Indians and French simply as 'Corlear's.' The Dutch inhabitants, however, transferred to it the Indian name Schenectady which was originally applied to the country about the site of Albany. It means Beyond-the-openings (i. e., In the Hills) or Beyond the pine-plains."

I turn now to reference to Jacob van Curler, son of Arendt by his first marriage, and a man of force and importance. Jacob's first wife was Hester, daughter of Jan Cornelisson Coele from Rotterdam. To Jan's son John he was faithful friend and foster father. These excerpts are from Fiske's DUTCH AND QUAKER COLONIES IN AMERICA:

"It will be remembered that in 1623 the Dutch had started to build Fort Good Hope but had soon desisted. Their numbers were too small for the territory they wished to cover. But in 1628 Indian affairs drew their attention eastward. The Mohegans were asking for protection from the Pequots. As allies of the Mohawks, the Dutch could not help them with fire-arms so in the summer of 1632 the Dutch agents bought of the Mohegans large tracts of land on both sides of the (Connecticut) river and at its mouth they nailed the Arms of the States-General.

"In the next summer Director van Twiller sent Jacob van Curler to what is now the site of Hartford, Connecticut. There he built Fort Good Hope with yellow brick from Holland. As commander of the garrison he armed it with two cannon. The fort was finished early in June 1633.

"The Plymouth government that summer bought some land at Windsor and in September sent a barge loaded with a block-house all ready for raising, with a party of Plymouth men and some Mohegan Indians sailing up the Connecticut River. As they passed Fort Good Hope the Dutch commander (Jacob van Curler) shouted to them to turn and go back under the

penalty of a volley from the two cannon. Holmes replied that he was under orders from the governor of Plymouth and should go on, volley or no volley. So they passed along," says our chronicler, "and though the Dutch threatened them hard, they shot not.

"On reaching the site of Windsor, Connecticut, they quickly put up their block-house and built a stockade around it. They were not long in hearing that their dealings had given mortal offense to the Pequots, but the Indians' revenge, when it came, did not fall upon these men of Plymouth but upon another party of Englishmen."

This was upon Captain Stone of Virginia and is told as follows:

"Early in the following January as Captain Stone, a skipper from Virginia, was sailing up the Connecticut River on an errand to Fort Good Hope, he imprudently allowed a dozen Pequots to come aboard his little vessel. At night the Indians murdered them all. Van Curler, the commander at Fort Good Hope, captured some of the Indians who were known to have a hand in these murders and had them hanged, turning the wrath of the powerful tribe against the Dutch. In consequence, the Indians sent emissaries to Boston offering to cede more land on the Connecticut, to surrender the surviving Indians concerned in the Stone Massacre (this was never done) and to pay a handsome tribute in wampum, besides, for English protection. Meanwhile the English held their ground at Windsor, tore down the Arms of the Dutch States-General from the tree to which it had been nailed when the Mohegans sold their lands to Dutch agents.

"Fort Good Hope was practically cut off from New Amsterdam by Fort Saybrook, built by the English under John Winthrop further down the river, and overland communication through the primeval forest was full of difficulty and danger. The Dutch fort, forlorn hope of eastern New Netherlands, was about to be not merely isolated but overwhelmed in a new tide of English migration. In 1636, under their great leader Thomas Hooker, the Cambridge congregation came in a body through the wilderness to the fields which Fort Good Hope vainly aspired to command, and began building Hartford. So wholesale was the removal that only eleven families were left in Cambridge, which but for new arrivals from England would have presented the appearance of a deserted village.

"In similar wise Dorchester came to Windsor and quite swallowed up the little Plymouth settlement. The English population of 800 souls thus suddenly brought into Connecticut far outnumbered all the Dutch there. Against such odds the Dutch remained for some years, unmolested at their Hartford fortress, since the English could so well afford to disregard them."

Director van Twiller's administration was a time of bickering with the English, but a very brisk trade was carried on meanwhile with the English colonists. Salt and tobacco were carried on Dutch vessels from Manhattan to Boston and Salem and horses and oxen of the finest breeds were brought over from Holland for use in New England. The voyage from Amsterdam to Boston usually took from five to six weeks.

Numbers of yellow brick houses were built, a wooden church and parsonage, a few shops, three windmills and a brewery. Agriculture made some progress at Manhattan, and tobacco grown near the site of the present City Hall was exported in considerable quantities to Holland where it brought nearly as good prices as tobacco from Virginia.

Large estates were bought by van Twiller and his friends in the expectation of a rise in prices. One such purchase was his which gives its name to Governor's Island. Others were on Long Island, comprising the present district of Flatlands. Jacob van Curler bought here as well as Jan Coele "from Rotterdam," as he continued to sign his name. His family, father and brother-in-law made larger purchases later.

The Indian occupants of these lands were paid for them after the usual fashion but in order to get a valid title under the West India Company's regulations it was necessary that such purchases should be formally approved by the Amsterdam chamber. Van Twiller foolishly disregarded this ruling and laid himself open to charges of dishonest dealing and was in consequence removed from office.

Soon after the coming of Kieft to take the place of Director van Twiller another van Curler came over from Holland and purchased a plantation in Brooklyn in 1639. This was Cornelius Lambertson Cool, for he chose to change the spelling of the name and so signs his documents. Cornelius was father of Jan (from Rotterdam) who had come earlier with Arendt and Jacob.

Gerritt Wolphertson, son-in-law of Cornelius Cool, husband of his daughter Aeltje, bought land in Brooklyn at this same time, 1639. Wolphertson was speedily made a member of Governor Kieft's Council of Eight, the very first example in New Amsterdam of anything resembling a representative form of government. He was a most able and kindly man.

By Lara Colley Hamil — ILL. 1955

CHAPTER II

THE AMERICANIZATION OF A FAMILY. NEW YORK.

The pursuit and slaughter of the Pequots had shown the English the wonderful possibilities of the country west of them. They founded New Haven in 1638. There were fifty houses at Stratford. Stamford and Norwalk had come into existence. Two houses marked the beginning of Greenwich, Connecticut, within thirty miles of New Amsterdam. Fort Good Hope still existed on sufferance though there were brawls between the garrison and the neighboring farmers. (See Peter Colet in Gencalogical Index.)

Director Kieft lost no time in buying from the Indians the triangle between Norwalk and Ossining. He then so far overawed the settlers of Greenwich as to make them acknowledge Dutch jurisdiction. But long since, so many English settlers had come to New Netherlands that it was found necessary to have an English secretary as one of the permanent officials.

But the chief controversy was now concerned with Long Island. The Dutch already had settlements at Wallabout and Gravesend and on the site of Flatlands and at "Breuckelen," called after a pretty little village on the road between Amsterdam and Utrecht.

Even before the establishment of any farming operations on the island the Dutch had access to its shores, a privilege of inestimable value to them. Fiske calls it a primitive American mint, for these shores of Long Island furnished quantities of wampum; the white made from a kind of periwinkle, and the black, worth twice as much, made from the clam. The areas in which these shells were found were limited and the Indians of Long Island were the chief manufacturers of wampum on the whole Atlantic coast.

It was the presence of this treasure at the very doors of the Dutch that had given them such advantage in trading with the Indians and it was with great disfavor they witnessed the crowding in of the English. Kieft's ill-timed attempt to collect tax money from the Tappans (a part of the Algonquins) and their clashes with the settlers over unfenced corn and loose cattle led to serious trouble with the Indians.

A good idea of the conditions of the time may be gained from a report sent to Amsterdam by the Council of Eight appointed by Governor Kieft. It related their difficulties and while quoted fully in Fiske's History, is too long to give here.

In revenge for what they regarded as the unjustifiable killing of one of their number many years before, the victim's nephew, grown to manhood and carrying out his sacred oath of vengeance, killed, in 1641, an unoffending citizen, Claes Swyts, a smith on Manhattan. This "Claes, the smith" had been the purchaser, three years before, of the location known for years as Smit's V'lei, or Smith's Valley, which lay at what is now the east end of Grand Street, at slip No. 45, just south of the Williamsburg Bridge. Any map of New York shows it as quite near Corlear Park, a tiny open spot on Corlear's Hook, the most easterly point on Manhattan.

After the murder of Claes, the smith, had thrown the settlers and

Indians into conflict, the excited Indians committed grave crimes against the scattered settlers. Achter Cul, the little Dutch settlement in New Jersey, "back of Newark Bay," was attacked. This settlement was under the authority of Jan Coele, oldest son of Cornelisson Cool—Jonckheer, "the young master," he was called, and he had been made commissioner of cargoes by the council.

There is record of a report to the council where he asked for authority to remove the settlers from Achter Cul and for means to winter the cattle across the bay. This was in February, 1642. In the summer of 1643 Jan Coele was killed in the fighting on Long Island.

That summer Director Kieft in desperation called a meeting of the people for aid in raising money for war expenses, and a Council of Eight was chosen. Five were Dutchmen, Cornelius Melyn and Gerritt Wolphertson, brother-in-law of Jan Coele and his brothers, among them. One was a German, Joachim Puyter, from Darmstadt, and two were Englishmen, one Isaac Allerton, one of the Mayflower pilgrims, now one of the more prosperous merchants of the town. The other Englishman, Thomas Hill, was from Virginia

But having gained his purpose, Kieft disregarded his Commission, broke appointments to confer with them, flouted their advice. After six months when they could bear it no longer, they addressed a courageous letter to the States General, much too long to quote here. And in it they asked for a new governor and some limitation of his power by representatives of the people. The first part of the request was promptly granted and Peter Stuyvesant was sent to them. Meanwhile, in the summer of 1645 a peace pact was made with the Algonquin tribes and the fighting ended.

And Stuyvesant was to weather many squalls. His controversies with his neighbors make good reading. Fiske says, "His claim to the whole coast from Delaware Bay to Cape Cod and his masterful demeanor toward his neighbors at New Haven were fine exhibitions of bluff. But when he came face to face with the commissioners for settling questions of jurisdiction, he knew when to yield. In the treaty of Hartford September 17, 1650, he practically abandoned all claim to New England and the years 1650 to 1664 mark his slow giving way to the inevitable. When the English came in force under William Nichols, already appointed Governor of New York, Governor Stuyvesant was helpless. He had an inadequate force at his command and the odds were too great. The rule of Holland came peacefully to its end, in 1664.

By now the population of New Amsterdam had reached 1600 and signal improvements in building and furnishing marked the general increase in wealth and comforts. Trade with the Indians was left in the same competent hands that had built it up. Arendt Corler served English Governors as faithfully as he had served the Council and kept the peace, until his death three years later.

When, in England James II had been deposed, the colonies were troubled with wild rumors of French invasion. New York City went through its crises but the most cruel effect upon the scattered burghers was the French and Indian attack upon Schenectady. It gave Leisler his chance

to ask for a Congress of American Colonies to concert measures for an attack on Canada and this congress, first of its kind and forerunner of the great Continental Congress, convened May 1st, 1690. The Carolinas and Virginia were too far away to join but the task was shared between New York, Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut and Maryland.

In the years that followed, intervals of comparative peace followed by years of Indian fighting, the settlers were kept close to their base of supplies. New York from first to last, by its situation took the brunt of the fighting and the settlements were raided again and again. Distances as measured in canoe journeys up winding streams or over hills — though mostly they kept to the watercourse — seemed greater than they were. The fringe of civilization lengthened slowly. But impatience to get ahead, to provide for their families, pushed men into the wilderness.

It is possible to demonstrate the working out of this primitive and fundamental impulse by actual records of this family I have undertaken to trace, following their course westward across more than three hundred years of American history. Those records are scattered and in some cases fragmentary, but I beg leave to say, altogether authentic and gathered from the most authoritative sources. The purpose of such a story as this would be defeated if it were broken into continually by footnotes with volume and page. I have that data and I have not dealt in tradition or garbled memories.

After he left Fort Good Hope, Jacob van Curler, its long time commander, taught a school and in 1638 he took up a patent of three flats on the Island of Manhattan known as Corlear's Flats. On June 4, 1638, he sold the most easterly flat of his bouwerie or farm, as has been said, to Claes Swyts, the smith. He signed a document giving power of attorney in the matter of a transfer on Corlear's Hook in 1640 and in 1652 he obtained the patent for a plantation in Flatlands. In 1655 he resided in Gravesend, in 1660 on his plantation. Was magistrate in 1659 and 1660, clerk in 1662. On March 20, 1662, he bought plantation number 18, in Gravesend, of Eman Benam. Signed his name (sometimes) as J. V. Curley.

Jan Cornelisson Coele — "Jonckheer, the young master" — had very early occupied the plantation where Cornelius, his father, afterward settled. Jan's second wife was Aeltje (Elizabeth) and three children were born to them, who were left orphans at an early age by his death in 1643 and hers four years later.

Young Jan (John), the older of the sons, was baptized September 23, 1641, and Cornel, his brother, August 3, 1642. A sister Marietje had been baptized in 1639 and is recorded with them in the records of the old Dutch Reformed Church of Manhattan. The last reference to Jan, their father, is March 4, 1643, when he was witness to the baptism of a friend's child. He was killed in the Indian fighting on Long Island in the early summer. His widow, Aeltje, gave a lease to the plantation for one year, but in a few months married Peter Cornelisson Cool (who always signed his name Peter Colet), a brother of Jan. By this marriage she had a son, Wilhelm Pieterson Colet, who was baptized August 4, 1644. She was again left a widow and married a second brother, Cornelius Cool, by whom she had a son, Pieter

Cornelisson Cool, who was baptized October 14, 1646. The young mother died shortly after the birth of this child, for in 1647 her household goods were administered by Cornelis, in New Jersey, where the records of Leendert (Lambert), son of Wilhelm Pieterson Colet, were found.

Peter Colet, by training a boatswain, was one of the Dutch farmers who tried to save Hartford for the Dutch. He, with Evert Duyckinge and Sybrant Sybolts, had engaged in a heated altercation with the New England settlers on an occasion made a matter of record.

Aeltje's children were put in the care of kinsmen and friends, little John apparently being cared for by Jacobus van Curler. The little Cornelis was put in the care of Evert Duyckman (or Duycking), apprenticed to him at six, and at fifteen was given permission to return to Holland to make inquiry into an estate held for them by an uncle.

John was apprenticed at fifteen to Cornelius Clopper, smith, and learned that trade. Dutch boys attain their majority at twenty-three instead of the English twenty-one. At that age, he married Jannetje van Dyck, daughter of Hendrick van Dyck and a sister of Helike van Dyck, the wife of Cornelius Clopper.

John Coele, smith, and his wife, Jannetje lived for some years at Schenectady, where his children are listed as in his will, dated March 6, 1797. Pieter, a son named in the earlier list, died before the date of his father's will in which he calls William, baptized March 6, 1672, in New York City, his only son.

Because the will is so characteristic of the man, ambitious, quick to take up English ways, spelling names, etc., I insert it here. "In the name of God, Amen, I, John Cooley, of New York, blacksmith, being in good health, I leave to my wife, Jane, all estate in New York or elsewhere during her widowhood. After her decease then to my children, William, Eliza, Deborah, Lydia, Hannah, Mary, Rickey, and Cornelia. My eldest and only son, William, when of age is to have £5 in full of his claims as elder son. I make my wife sole executor.

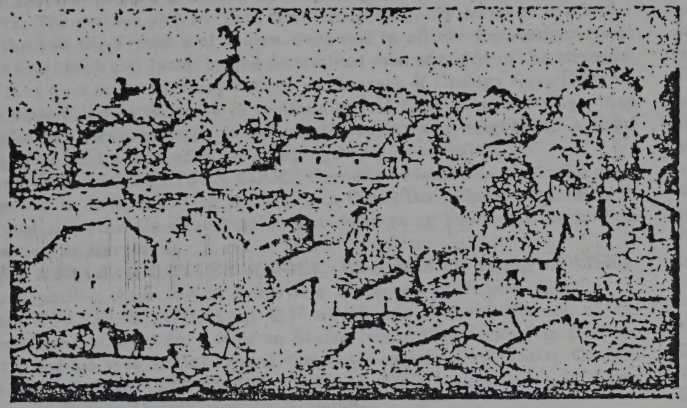
"Dated January 23, 1689. Probated March 22, 1709-10."

By old records Cornelius Clopper is called his brother-in-law and after the return of John and his family from Schenectady where the older children are listed by their nicknames, with Pieterje included and William, Cornelia and Rickey not yet born, the two families lived in a double house in New York. It stood on what is now the south corner of Pearl Street and Maiden Lane. They had separate gardens and grounds, with a common entrance. The location of their smithy and wheel-wright shop, which they owned in partnership, was further east in Simt's V'lei, as shown in the old print from Valentine's Manual of the City of New York, published very early. Theirs was a flourishing and well-established business, and John Cooley had extensive real estate dealings, buying as agent and for himself in other settlements, among them, Perth Amboy, N. J., Schenectady, N. Y., Staten Island, Achter Cul (back of Newark Bay) and others.

The records show him pursuing his vigorous way through life, suing for debts, witnessing wills, administering and appraising estates. In 1672 he brought the Council's attention to a debt owed him for iron work on Fort

Kingston. In 1677 he made defense before the coroner "and four Chirugeons" for the death of a Negro he owned. He stated that the man was sullen and lazy and had to be punished in that he would not take proper care as to his own health, and being so advised by the physician he had punished him. That nine days later he died "at a great loss and inconvenience to his owner." The records show him absolved of all blame in the verdict rendered, and accompanying records show plainly that no loss in the favor and confidence of his neighbors resulted from the occurrence.

It was a lively household at Pearl Street, large families on both sides of the dividing line. And after the death of John Cooley, his wife, Jannetje, continued in the enterprises that bring her name into the records of the colony. She was a shrewd business woman and trader, saw to it that she



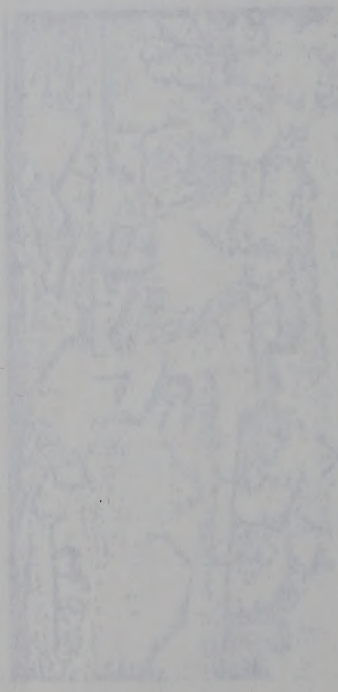
SMIT'S V'LEI

was not cheated. Sued often for sums owed her, sums computed in wampum and representing purchases of beaver and other furs, livestock, which she sold occasionally, and articles of barter. Her son, William, who died young, leaving but one child, a daughter, was probably a sailor. At least he made affidavit that the French flag was flown by an attacking ship off Cape Verd. He married Dinah Clopper before the date of her mother's will and died before 1700, when Dinah remarried. Heyltie, daughter of William Cooley, was baptized April 16, 1701, and Margaret, her half-sister, daughter of Dinah's marriage to Stephen van Brakel, was baptized January 9, 1706.

But a younger William, the son of Peter Colet, who married his brother's widow, was associated with Jannetje and the family, and later made his home in Westchester, where in 1694 his family consisted of Leendert, his oldest son's child, then four years old, who had been named Cornelius, and grown sons Robert, Abraham, and Thomas, their mother, Susannah, who after William's death married Joseph Hunt and lived until

after 1714, at least. These sons and their families adopted individual spellings of the name, which makes it easier to follow the branches through than it would have been otherwise. Abraham's line is Cuyler and went to Albany; Robert's line spells the name Coles until they went to Pennsylvania and points west; Thomas, who married an Englishwoman, is the first to adopt the spelling Cooley, and Leendert's son, Cornelis, uses the spelling Cool. Colley, and by the time of the Revolution his sons and grandsons are Cooleys for the most part, with one branch, my own, insisting on two "l's" from the old spelling Collet.

To be certain that we do not forget that the Manhattan of this era was a farming and fruitgrowing region, I will tell here the story of old Hendrick van Dyck's peaches and the trouble that grew out of the theft of a few of them. He was father-in-law to John Cooley, the smith, as shown by New York court record. His comfortable house with its garden and orchard stood on the west side of Broadway, a little way above Bowling Green. He had been Schout fiscal (treasurer) of the council and a man of importance but, according to Fiske, who tells the story, was a man of violent temper. He came upon an Indian woman stealing peaches from his prized orchard. One authority says she was one of many hostages sent in by the tribes from a distance. However that was and whatever his provocation, the high-tempered burgher shot her. Was himself killed by the Indians in revenge for his cruel and incredibly stupid act and the excitement engendered another Indian raid and massacre. The citizens turned out so promptly that the Indians retreated to their canoes but within three days 100 persons had been killed and 150 carried into captivity. From Albany records Vol. X, page 163.



CHAPTER III

RICHMOND, DUTCHESS, ALBANY, ORANGE AND WESTCHESTER COUNTIES. THE REVOLUTION.

By this time all of lower New York depended on crops and livestock for a livelihood as the returns from trapping were long since depleted. But a newer route to the great Northwest, to the region not yet reached by settlement, the country of upper New York and Pennsylvania, were being opened by means of Indian trails west of Albany. Western New York and Eastern Pennsylvania were the frontier.

Facing the lake region and exposed to attack from the Indians, who were inclined to ally themselves with the French rather than with the Dutch and the English colonists, the outlying settlements presented many dangers. The position of New York State geographically made of it a buffer state through the French and Indian wars and in all the Revolution it was fought over, back and forth, by the determined men engaged in the struggle.

There were by now several distinct settlements of Cooleys from Holland, whose custom it was to locate in communities of their own and when they moved to new locations to go in groups of cousins and neighbors. A brief listing of at least a part of these groupings may be of value.

(a) JAN LAMBERTSON COOL. Cornelis Lambertson Cool who came to America in 1638, following his son, Jan Cornelisson Coele, who came in 1624, had a brother Jan Lambertson Cool who came about the same time and settled in Maryland.

(b) ABRAHAM CUYLER (COOL). Went with his family to Albany, his sons settling there and at Schuyler's Flats and at Schenectady.

(c) CORNELIS (WILLIAM C.) Abraham's nephew, the son of his brother Leendert, lived for a time on Staten Island then located in Duchess County, and his sons settled around him there and in Westchester County.

(d) THE GRANDSONS OF THOMAS COOL were most of them farmers in Orange County, around Minisink.

(e) ROBERT COLES took up land at Mamaroneck in 1731, then went into Pennsylvania very early. Settled at Paxtang, where an interesting chapter of the later history centers.

The history of the Minisink Region, by Charles E. Stickney, is compiled from accounts of old settlers in Orange County. He refers frequently to William Cooley and his sons—there were six—and mentions the tradition of William's great stature and strength and of his sons he writes "and not one of them a drunkard." This William is Willem C. (Cornelis) as he signed himself throughout his Dutchess County residence except in the baptismal record of his children, where doubtless to safeguard inheritance, he uses his own baptismal name. This Willem C. (Cornelis) Cool was baptized April 1, 1694, and lived to be quite old. His insistence on giving the name to so many of his descendants leads to much repetition. This is true of many of the family names: John, Samuel, Benjamin, and Daniel.

Minisink was the old name for the community of Goshen, Orange County, New York. The county was established in 1683 and settled very

early. Fiske says that a very carefully selected group of Dutch farmers were its first settlers. There were only twenty families there by 1750. The Cooleys had bought there, at least twenty years earlier, adjacent tracts owned by Isaac, Daniel, and David, sons of Daniel Sr.

David Cooley lived on a farm of 200 acres, increased, after the Revolution, to 600. "He was," writes the old historian, "first settler on a farm lived on after him by the heirs of John Cummings and much later by Levi and Thomas Elton."

"In the old days," he says, "they built their brick Dutch ovens separate from the house and at a little distance. While going about her work David Cooley's first wife was killed by passing Indians, not in war, but in idle mischief." Such tragedies were not common at this time and place for conditions around New York had changed much since the day of Jan from Rotterdam, of his young brother, Peter, though Indian atrocities in connection with the French and Indian Wars were to influence the Cooley men to make their families safer by going "over the mountains" into New Jersey.

Shortly after the Indian troubles on Long Island in which Jan Coele met his death, a group of the family with some of the Wycoffs and Duyckings (Duyckmanns) moved to take up land in New Jersey. Aeltje Colet, widow of both Jan and Peter, had moved there with Cornelius, their brother, whom she had married. (Vol. 39, p. 282 in N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Records.) Her household effects were ordered to be sold in 1647, which gives the approximate date of her death. By Cornelis she had a fourth son, Pieter (Gov. Kieft was witness to his baptism, October 4, 1746.) Her husband took the two boys to New Jersey and there married Annetje Duyckmanns, according to Holland Society records.

The birth of Leendert, oldest son of Wilhelm, Peter's son, occurred in 1675, according to records of the Holland Society. Wilhelm had married Susannah and is listed in the Westchester census of 1698 as having sons Thomas and Abraham, at home, and daughters, Susannah and Sarah. Leendert and Robert, having married and being in homes of their own, are not named. Little Cornelis (Willem C.), son of Leendert, was at the time four years old. There was close relationship and frequent migration between all these various groups.

Thomas Cool married Maria Tiler "of Boston" and had sons, Daniel and Nathaniel, probably Ephraim and others. The marriage of Thomas to an English girl gives a distinctly English trend to this branch of the family. His son, Daniel, married Jemima Griffin of Mamaroneck, of the New England family that had come so early to Mamaroneck, and a direct descendant of John Joseph and Benjamin Griffin and Richard Cornell, four generations back of the Revolutionary period.

But Daniel Cooley, Sr., settled in Minisink and that community retained its Dutch customs, churches and tongue for many years and the family was closely associated with the still stricter line of Abraham Cuyley (the uy given the oo sound) who settled around Albany and the Schuyler Flats.

Abraham Cuyler had married Katherine Bleekr November 18, 1689, and lived in New York until about 1695, then removed to Albany where he and many of his family are buried in the old Albany churchyard. In the

Genealogy are given the names of all his sons, of whom John, born June 12 and baptized June 26, 1698, married Elsie Tenbroack and was mayor of Albany in 1746-7.

Susannah, widow of Wilhelmus, Pieter's son, at the time of her second marriage, gave a quitclaim deed to property left by her husband, William, and named Thomas, oldest son of Robert Cooley, who figures so prominently in early Pennsylvania history. This document authenticates his connection with the Dutch branch of Cooleys we are tracing and opens a valuable lead that is to take us through early settlements in Pennsylvania, Southwestern Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri.

It is through Leendert (a variation of Lambert, and more commonly used) who was the oldest son of Wilhelm, Pieter's son, however, that we trace the line of Cooleys who form the real basis for this Story of Pioneering. So, we return to New York, to Cornelis, who signed himself Willem C. and who is the subject of Mr. Stickney's interest and praise in the old Minisink history.

His sons — we have already said there were six — were: Leendert, who married Sara van Gordon; William, who married Elizabeth Vredenburg first and, second, Rebecca Kastner; Andries (Andrew) who married first Sara Schoonmaker and, second, Cristina Kermer; Josias who married first Maria Kimble and, second, Katherine ————; Cornelis who married first Blassje Yongbloet and, second, Maria Decker; and John, baptized June 17, 1740, the youngest son of Cornelis (Willem C.) and Sara Westvaal, daughter of Jacobus. John married first Annetje Decker (Dekkar, of one of the old Dutch families), second, Elizabeth Firmin and, third, Rebecca Kastner, the widow of his brother, William.

The families of all these sons are given in the Genealogy and may be taken as authentic as they are copied from the records of Albany Church, baptismal records of Walpeck and Clover Dutch Reformed Churches, sister organization of Mahackemack, which the Cooleys organized after they sought more protected locations. The same pastors supplied all four congregations, these three and Smithfield, in Pennsylvania, and the young children were baptized at his visits made two or three times a year.

The youngest son of Cornelis (Willem C.) and Sarah Westvaal, John, baptized June 17, 1740, went into Pennsylvania very early, probably with an Albany relative, Hendrick (Henry) Cooley. John, in 1760, served under Col. Shippen in a tour of duty in Buck's County, Pennsylvania. He returned to New York with his family that same year; his son, Samuel, born 1758, was baptized there (at Mahackemack Church) June 29, 1670. John's other three children by this marriage were born there, where John is listed as owner of a farm in Westchester, in Cortlandt Manor, March 17, 1764. John Andrew, youngest son by this marriage, was born October 5, 1767, and the family remained here during the major part of the Revolution. John Cooley served with New York troops until November of 1781 when he removed into Pennsylvania, reenlisting there and settling his family probably in Luzerne County for a short time, where he apprenticed his son, John Andrew, to a foundry owner at Pittston. He went very soon to Philadelphia County where he is listed in the tax list of 1782 as owning 100 acres and having five in his family. This is not counting Samuel, himself head of a family by now, but included his younger children by Elizabeth Firmin to whom he was married shortly after John Andrew's birth and his mother's death.

The loyalty of the entire family throughout the Revolutionary period may well be a matter of pride and the individual records of many brave men have been made a part of this history. The list is by no means complete as variations in the manner of spelling and a feeling that enough had been given to stimulate interest led me to make no attempt to make the roll exhaustive.

Aside from the active service given by so many of them, records of which follow in authorized and authenticated form, there are other ways than as active soldiers in which they showed their loyalty. The call for a Continental Congress was signed by practically all the Orange County Cooleys except the very youngest who scarcely waited to be sixteen to enlist. On May 24, 1775, David Cooley Senior, and Junior, Nathaniel and Samuel, all of Goshen Precinct, and Isaac Cooley of Cornwall Precinct, Cornelius and John, members of the Committee of Safety, all signed, besides many others missed because they used the spellings Coles and Colley and other variations now known to belong to the family line.

Thanks to the courtesy of Miss Edna L. Jacobsen, Head of the Manuscripts and History section of the New York Library at Albany, New York, I am enabled to give the accurate transcript of more than 24 Cooleys (and Coolleys) following. Because there were more than one man of the same name, as in the cases of David, Abraham, Benjamin, I have used identifying numbers for the data on their names. All Revolutionary records for service in any state are covered by affidavit certifying their correctness.

It is in documents relating to John Cooley and his family, as they seem here to have begun spelling the name, that we find warrant for the two "l's" that are characteristic of our own branch of the family of Cooleys from Holland. William, son of Pieter Colet (often spelled Collet) who married Aeltje Coely, his brother's widow, was listed, it may be remembered, in the Westchester Census of 1698 as William Collard, a variation easily accounted for. Now, many years later, the two brothers, John and William, sons of Cornelis (Williem C.), residents too of Westchester, in their own signature retain the two "l's." William, whose last wife was Rebecca Kastner, spells his name Colley when he gives in the birth of his daughter, Phebe, born in 1762, and baptized in the First Presbyterian Church of New York City.

William was so surrounded by William Cooleys, his father, nephew, cousins, that he seems to have taken the name, Francis, a middle name. Is so listed in business transactions around Gold Hill and in New York City, and in the Revolution, where he enlisted and served, and is reimbursed for leads taken from the windows of his house to make bullets to be used against the enemy, in 1776. This record was of December 10, 1784, and he evidently died shortly after. A son, Francis Cooley, was born in 1767, died May 20, 1842, and is buried with his wife, Eleanor, born 1769, died February, 1853, in Neshannon Cemetery, near Wilmington. This Francis was the stepson of John Coolley, brother of William (Francis) Colley, for after the death of

John's wife, Annetje Decker, and of his second wife, Elizabeth Firmin, mother of Jonathan, Daniel, Frederick, and Isaac Coolley (all named in the will of their father, John, with his older son, John Andrew, and Samuel Matthew), John Cooley married Rebecca, his brother's widow, before 1806. (See Samuel Kastner.)

The removal of these two brothers to Pennsylvania was but part of a general removal of the Cooleys westward. There were three distinct movements away from Minisink, brought about in part by the troubled history of the time. The massacre of David Cooley's first wife has been mentioned. It and the unrest among the Indians during the French and Indian war led many settlers to make their way into New Jersey and Maryland. Hendrick (Henry) Cooley, of the Albany line, remained in Pennsylvania from about 1755. A branch of the family went into Virginia before the Revolution and immediately after it not during the fighting a considerable number of the younger men settled around the southern boundary, going over into Kentucky very early.

As early as 1781 a distinct migration took place that included not less than 124 families (Stickney's History) from Orange County. Among them were many Cooleys and intermarried families. These families settled in Eastern Pennsylvania, north central New Jersey, and followed earlier settlers into Anne Arundel, Harford and Kent Counties, Maryland.

David Cooley's daughters and their husbands left Goshen in the general movement, as did David Junior, to return later and die in New York State. An older James Cooley was a son of Robert Cooley (Coles of Mamaroneck). His will, dated 1789 and filed in Eastchester, N.Y., gives a tragic commentary on conditions of the time in its wording. James leaves a bequest to the children of his daughter, Mary, "if they can be found." The westward movement broke family ties and communication in a way scarcely realized now.

David's daughter, Sarah, married Simeon Westfall and "went to live in the old stone house near Port Jervis" on the New York-Pennsylvania boundary line. John Coolley's mother had been a Westfall. It was an old and distinguished name, Westervelt, in some if its variations.

John Coolley's first marriage was into a family as old as his own. William Dekkar, born 1618, died 1668, was son of Guillaume in Holland and came to America before Gov. Kieft died. William was Company Fiscal or treasurer in 1641. When the English appeared to take New York, Johannes Dekkar, son of William, above, signed the letters of capitulation. He was probably a resident then of Staten Island. At any rate, when he got into difficulties with the English over attempting to continue on the upper Hudson without the proper permit they ordered him to Martinique, granting him a pass "to go with his slaves and necessaries" for proper maintenance. He soon returned and in 1670 had his Dutch land grant for property on Staten Island confirmed by the English. Johannes' son as Jacob Dekkar, whose name appears on old records 1679, and his son, Pieter, married Susannah ———. Their son, Johannes, born 1720, was father to Annetje by his marriage to Anna Merrill, of the line of Richard Merrill and Sarah

Wel———, and Annetje Dekkar married John Coolley. To them were born Samuel, in 1758 (he was baptized in 1760, June 29); Lea, baptized February 28, 1763; Elizabeth, baptized March 2, 1764; and John Andrew Coolley, born October 5, 1767. John Coolley, the father of the last named children, remained in New York on his Westchester farm until, in 1781, he went into Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER IV

EARLY FAMILIES OF PENNSYLVANIA

In Pennsylvania, John Coolley first took up his residence in or near the tract (not the present county) of Westmoreland, which "as laid off by Connecticut and held under her jurisdiction, extended a degree of latitude on the Delaware, thence on the present dividing line between New York and Pennsylvania, stretching west many miles beyond the Susquehanna."

There were two distinct settlements, the main one in and about the Wyoming Valley, the other on the Lackawaxen (which flows into the Delaware), and called in the old records the Lackawa settlement. To the southwest lay Paxtang, a name very familiar to students of early Pennsylvania history and afterward set off in Dauphin County. To the east, across the Delaware in New York, lay "Arendt's Flats," a locality which identifies itself with New York's early grant through Arendt van Curler, a great area of farming land in this region, free of quit rents, to settlers. North of this pioneer settlement in Pennsylvania there lay, over the line in New York, the great tracts of Chemung and Tioga, which made such lavish returns for the most primitive methods of farming to the Indians.

Robert Cooley had for some years been a resident of this region, and a part of his immediate family remained here, but John, the grandson of his brother, Leendert, quickly pushed on into Philadelphia County, but remained long enough to apprentice his son, John Andrew, as some years later he did with Jonathan, his son by his second marriage. As primitive as were the times, there were at this time at least four flourishing foundries in Eastern Pennsylvania, the one at Pittston being the center for an early manufacturing community. Here John Andrew Coolley labored until its removal, with the coming in of the use of coal instead of charcoal, to near Pittsburgh.

John Andrew's father, John Coolley, terminated his military service November 15, 1781. He had served almost continuously from October 5, 1775, when he was commissioned adjutant in the 3rd Regiment, Westchester County Militia. On November 15, 1781, he was given pay for property burned and final pay for services rendered from March, 1779, to November, 1781. During his absence from home, his wife, Elizabeth, and her stepsons, with her own small children, lived on the farm in Westchester "in the pine country," as John Andrew in his old age was wont to tell his grandsons. On March 17, 1764, John Coolley is on record as owning a farm in Cortlandt Manor. (Vol. 55, p. 286 N.Y. Gen. and Biol. Records.)

He used his war pay and other resources to buy a farm of 100 acres in Northern Liberties, where he is listed as a taxpayer in 1782 and head of a family of five. He had very promptly transferred his enlistment in the Army of Washington to Pennsylvania when he moved, re-enlisting there under Capt. Lindsay and serving from December, 1781, to February, 1782, his son, Samuel re-enlisting about the same time and serving longer.

The port of Philadelphia and nearby harbors of New Jersey were the gateway for thousands of settlers before the Revolution was under way.

The original and the strict Quaker element of Pennsylvania was outnumbered and practically out-voted almost by 1740. An entirely different type of settler was coming into Pennsylvania from any that came by way of other states. So numerous were the immigrants, that great alarm was professed, fearing an overcrowding of the country. And kindly men sought to curb the avarice shown by ship-captains and promoters of immigration. In a letter to William Penn, John Means is mentioned as having been sent to protest to the owners residing in the area against the abuses allowed on their ships.

I have chosen to introduce the Chapter on Virginia with a comprehensive statement taken from John Fiske's Migration of the Sects. It deals as directly with the place of Pennsylvania settlers in the colonization and development of America as with those of Virginia.

The wave of emigration he describes sent, in 1746, Hugh, John, and Samuel Means to America. The family is said to have originally come from Devonshire, England, where the name was Mains, corruption of de la Maine. They came on the ship John J., one of the hundreds of small boats that plied the Atlantic at this period. Samuel, who brought a family of young children, settled near Paxtang in North Huntington Township, in what is now Dauphin County. He died that same year, and his son, John, is listed as a later taxpayer and landowner.

John Means was for many years an outstanding man of the community, this Presbyterian community of old Paxtang Church. The tie between his family and that of the Pattersons and later the Cooleys was very close.

Nearly thirty years before, James Patterson, the historic old Indian trader of "Fermanagh" in Pennsylvania, had come to Pennsylvania with his wife, Susannah Howard, from Ireland, locating in the wilderness "seventeen years before the country was opened to settlers." He lived at what they called "the Manor," a homesite they established as early as 1720.

James Patterson died in 1735 and his widow, whose name so many of her descendants carry, out-lived him by fifty years, dying in April, 1785, when her will was probated at Harrisburg, naming children William, James, and daughters Susannah and Margaret. She had outlived her son, Alexander Patterson, one of the "fighting men" of the time. The daughter, Susannah, married John Means, referred to above, and their son, Francis, was father to another Susannah, who married young John Andrew Coolley in 1788.

From a publication of the Wyoming Historical and Genealogical Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Vol. XVII, page 49 (by Steuben Jenkins), I quote the following, which relates to a committee's investigation, "Prince Alden, sworn — 'On the last day of October 1783, Patterson (chairman of a Committee of Pennsylvanian landholders), Seeley, Lieutenant Ball, Erb and about twenty-five soldiers came to Shawne, where eleven of the inhabitants were taken prisoners, among whom I was one, being sick of a fever, I went into the house of Cooley, where I saw Patterson'," etc., etc. This was one of the family of Robert or of Henry Cooley, probably, and the Patterson was Alexander Patterson. John Cooley, father of John Andrew, was not at this time a resident of the neighborhood of Wyoming. He was

from 1782 associated with Smithfield Church, one of three joined with Minisink in a group of Dutch Reformed churches. At a meeting held at John Coolley's (spelled Coolbaugh, an illiterate transcription of the spelling Coolleigh, adopted by one of Robert's sons, and, I think, the very last of the many variations I have come across in my researches), at a recorded meeting held at John Coolley's house, Brownfield decided to become a Presbyterian congregation.

The other churches associated with Minisink Church (or Mahackemack) were the Clove Church Reformed Church of Sussex County, New Jersey, and probably Tarrytown, associated with the Rev. David Cooley, son of Isaac and grandson of Daniel Cooley, Sen'r., of Orange County, New York.

Returning to the Pattersons, the marriage of Susannah Patterson to John Means, for years so loyal to the old Presbyterian Church of Donegal in Paxtang Township, sends us for family records there and to the old Paxtang church records. This interesting old edifice is still in use and its history is fascinating. It is in large part from church records as preserved in Egle's Notes on Pennsylvania and elsewhere that our knowledge of this portion of the family history is gleaned. The church was organized in 1720.

John Means was a taxable resident in the township listed in 1750, his son, Francis, in 1782. And in the records of Donegal Church we find Francis Means and his family listed as members in 1776, as follows: Francis, his wife (who was Hannah, daughter of Devereaux Smith), and their children, William, Robert, John Francis, Susannah, and Katherine. This record is signed by Samuel Evans in Vol. I, page 190, Fourth Series of Egle's Notes. Devereaux Smith was appointed executor of the will of Francis Means May 2, 1786, and Susannah Means, who from her father or their Patterson kin, inherited, November 1, 1786, at eighteen, 100 acres in Northumberland County. She and her young husband, John Andrew Coolley, were married in 1788 and together, in 1789, signed a release of lien of recognizance in a Patterson estate in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Her grandmother, Susannah Howard Patterson, lived until April 1785, as stated earlier in this chapter.

The father of Samuel Matthew and John Andrew, as well as of younger sons, Jonathan, Daniel, Frederick and Isaac Henry, remained in the eastern part of Pennsylvania until after 1806. In that year, Samuel Kastner, father of John Senior's third wife, Rebecca, whom he had married after 1784, left one-half of his farm in Gwynedd Township, County, Pennsylvania, to John and Rebecca Cooley, and one-half to Elizabeth Miller, to go at her death to Rebecca Coolley. Between that date and his death in 1823 John Coolley removed to Kent County, Maryland, where his will naming his six sons as above, was filed.

The name Kastner was spelled variously in those pioneer times. The earliest mentioned seems to have been Peter Cosner, listed as land-holder in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1776. Then, in York County appear the names of Jacob Kisner, wife, Katherine, and Samuel Kastner, wife, Elizabeth, whose daughters, Rebecca and Elizabeth (married—Miller) have been referred to above.

In the records of Paxtang Church, dated 1775, we find the death of

Robert Cooley, great-uncle of John, the brother of his grandfather Leendert. At the ripe age at which Robert died, he left many descendants. Samuel Avans recorded the names, together with other data he has, and to which I have added a little, quite as well established, as follows:

(1) John Cooley (known in Mamaroneck, N. Y., as Coles) "who married and had Joseph" and a sturdy group of other sons by his three wives, namely, Sara Morris, whom he married in 1733, Pieternalla Aken, after her death, and Elizabeth Rose by March 6, 1744. His family is listed under No. 112122.

(2) James Cooley, "who married and had James and Mary Ruff and James Fisk, children of his daughter, Mary, deceased. James Cooley died in 1789 in Westchester County, New York. He had served in the 4th Regiment, Albany County, in the Revolution.

(3) Joseph, "who married and had John Joseph M., James, Daniel, and Robert by his wives Margaret Miller, Sarah Trepalier, and Margaret Baldwin. The last name out-lived his death in 1802 in Harrisburg. Was one of the first school-teachers in Pennsylvania.

(4) Mary Cooley, "who married William Henry."

(5) Nancy, "who married George Timons."

(6) Robert, who died in 1821 in Buffalo Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and in his will names John, a son, and Elizabeth, Jemima and Ann.

Robert Senior's whole family was closely associated with the families at Minisink, New York, and Hunterdon, New Jersey, and his grandson, Daniel, married the oldest daughter of John and Annetje (Decker) Coolley. The task of tracing records is made easier and is more accurately done because of the way that family ties held through the years. Numbers One and Three, above, have been traced through many generations in the Genealogy of Cooleys following, and will make it possible for many present-day Cooleys to trace their line back to New Amsterdam. The years intervening have been full of peril and adventure, as well as prosaic and hard work in maintaining a foothold for their families under conditions the most diverse.

Under 1121241, oldest son of Joseph, son of Robert Senior, is followed through the Revolution and into Kentucky and Missouri where he founded a line that went on into states west. Daniel, his brother, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Annetje, was first of a line that really completed the trek across the continent. His son, James, had a son, Miller Wisdom Cooley, who in the spring of 1860 completed the journey begun in January 1624 by Jan Cornelisson Coel "from Rotterdam," and established his family on a farm that touches the Pacific water-line and extends for a mile along it, at Chetco, Oregon, celebrating there his golden wedding, in June 1898, and living thereafter nine years, dying September 9, 1907, at the age of eighty.

In view of the close friendship and association between the families of David Cooley, married to Eleanore Westfall (Lea) and of my own ancestor, Cornelis (Willem C.), who married Sara Westfall, Gideon's sister, I insert here a will, that of Ghysbert (Gideon) dated May 1759 but not filed for probate until 1791. This was in Rhyneck Precinct, New York. By the date of

his death a great majority of the Cooleys and Westfalls were started on their way west. But the names in Ghysbert Westfall's will account for many of the New England sounding names that appeared in the family with these marriages: Simeon, Gideon, Lea, Sara, etc.

"Ghysbert Westphael's will: Naming wife Annetje, oldest son, Simeon, and sons, Jacobus, Petrus, Benjamin and Abraham. £25 to each of his five daughters: Maritje, Rebecca, Annatje, Lea and Catherine Westphael. Dated May, 1759. Probated June, 1791."

In the collection of the Bucks County Historical Society at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, the Dutch element of craftsmanship contributes much to its interest. There the student may study the kitchen utensils, the farm implements and the paraphernalia of the daily life of the time, museum exhibits of pottery, needlework, etc. Their woodcarving had early been allowed to lapse. Of the colonial painters only the name of Duyckink (Duycking or Duyckmann) survives. Note: See Genealogy, Jan and Peter Colet.

James Truslow Adams in his Provincial Society 1690-1763 writes: "In New York there was the interesting family of Duyckink, of whom the first Evert seems to have been painting portraits until his death in 1702. A grandson was painting on glass and Evert III was painting likenesses in this period, being probably the artist of the Beekman portraits."

In a new country food and shelter were the primary requirements, a New Englander had written in 1719, says Mr. Adams, "The Carpenter who builds a good House to defend us from the Wind and Weather is more serviceable than the curious Carver who employs his Art to please the Fancy."

But even in their primitive surroundings, the women indulged their own love of color and comeliness in their quilts and coverlets, the latter generally spun, dyed, and woven in the same house. The work gave them their one opportunity for self-expression and even their samplers varied more and more from their models from overseas. American originality appeared even in the needlework patterns set the children.

And in matters of religious belief these pioneers showed their independence of thought, for the religious movement that swept England in 1740 was antedated by stirrings of discussion even in this wilderness of Pennsylvania as early as 1720, when the Dutch settlers on the Raritan called the earnest young Frielinghuysen from Holland to be their pastor.

"In 1726 he held a notable revival and in that year the Presbyterians of the valley called young Gilbert, son of Rev. William Tennant, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Neshimany, Pennsylvania. He was the center and tutor of the group of boys who were to be leaders in the evangelical and liberal movement in the colonies. One result of the general movement was the later founding of the four colleges of Presbyterian Princeton, Baptist Brown, Congregational Dartmouth, and Dutch Reformed Rutgers." (Quoted from Adams' Growth of Colonial Culture.)

There begins in Pennsylvania a close association of friendship and intermarriage with old and prominent English, Scotch and Irish families, an association which takes the young people of this Dutch family of Cooleys into the Presbyterian and many other Protestant churches.

The drifting of the family into the neighborhood of Philadelphia was in no sense a move among strangers. Thomas Lawrence, the Councillor, mayor of Philadelphia through the years 1727, 1728, '34, '49, '54, had married Rachel Longfield, a direct descendant of Marietje, the only daughter of Jan Cornelisson Coele "from Rotterdam." Rachel Longfield was born in 1689, died in 1708. The son of her marriage to Thomas Lawrence was Thomas, mayor of Philadelphia in 1768. In 1764 he married Mary Morris, daughter of the Hon. Lewis Morris and sister of "the Signer." (These were the Morrises of "Morrisania," the tract of 3000 acres along the west side of Manhattan.)

The second wife of Lewis Morris was Geertje Leendertson Cool, the sister of Cornelis (Willem C.) Cool, as stated in history of the Lawrentsen Connection.

oldest daughter of Joseph Cooley (Jr.) and his wife Margaret Jackson Cooley.

The story of our country's opening to settlement would not be complete without a reference to the colorful opening of the Cherokee strip. The story of Kansas, of the blind, persistent drive of the small farmer into the cattle country—there to fight every obstacle man, wind and weather could offer before he won a foothold—has been told many times. The figure of the pioneer woman who went with her "man" into the west is one that will not soon be forgotten. And among the throngs of settlers who waited for the signal to advance on the last of the frontiers was a Cooley from the Pennsylvania line.

When Joseph Cooley and his young son James (b. 1800) left Maryland for "points west", he left behind a daughter Nancy (born July 13, 1792 and married to Rezin Hopkins in Maryland in 1810). She later joined her cousins near Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and after the death of her husband, married James Herron, a merchant, in Pittsburg since before 1789. His first wife, Margaret Davidson, left at least one child, Nancy whose line is followed in D. A. R. records.

An advertisement of James Herron appears in the Pittsburg Gazette of Dec. 23, 1794: "The Subscriber next door to Weston's Ferry advertizes 'Neat assortment of goods calculated for the season and the best assortment of Indian goods which has appeared at this place for many years which he will dispose of cheap for cash or peltry.'"

I place here the names of Oregon pioneers I missed, direct connections of these Pennsylvania Herrons: Daniel Herron; and his cousin, W. J. Herron of Salem, Oregon, who with David Hill, Thomas Hart, James John and Bartholomew White, the Rev. Johnson and George W. and Cary Johnson were Missouri and Oregon neighbors of the Cooleys.

After the death of the merchant, James Herron of Pittsburgh, his young widow lived on at Uniontown and later on a farm near Brownsville in Pennsylvania. By 1836 her son, Francis C. Herron, at thirteen quit his schooling to help his mother. He was married at Mount Vernon, a Methodist church about three and one-half miles from Brownsville. He was a peace officer during the Civil War, his duty being to bring in draft evaders. Sometime after the war he moved to Kansas, where he was County Commissioner. After the death of his younger children he and his wife, Sarah Carter Herron, drove through to Oklahoma and made the run for land in the Cimarron River country, where he staked off 160 acres and made it his home. Here he kept the post office, which was named for him (Herron, Oklahoma), until his death in 1899. Born in 1823, he showed his vigor and enterprise by participating in a contest such as that historic race for land proved to be.

Part II

PERSONAL AND FAMILY LINEAGE

Explanation for the Confusion Arising Between the Longmeadow and New York Branches of the Cooley Families

Mr. Ernest L. Cooley (deceased Aug. 4, 1929), who had with his brother, Mr. Mortimer Elwyn Cooley, Dean of the Colleges of Engineering and Architecture of the University of Michigan, an intense interest in family descent and history, maintained that the Cooleys originally came from Normandy and went over to England at the time of the Norman Conquest. If so, the name may have come from the East when the hordes swept into Normandy. There are several places in Normandy where the name is variously spelled—one spelling being Cuille.

There is undoubtedly a Holland branch of this widely scattered and ancient family.

The English history of the Cooley family is of great antiquity. In 1881 the Hon. Charles Cowley presented to the New England Historical Genealogical Society a book entitled *Preliminaries to a History of the Cowley Family Including the Cooley, Colley, Coler, Calley, Cawley, Cayley, Culle, Curley, Cowless and Wellesle Branches* (Lowell, Mass., Franklin Printing Co., 1881). In regard to the English branches, one of which gave rise to the widely scattered and well-known Longmeadow (Springfield, Mass.) branch of Colonial settlers in America, I quote:

> "The Cowley family is of great antiquity. It existed in England long before the Norman Conquest, and long before the Danish conquest, and it may have existed there before the Anglican and Saxon and even the Roman Conquest, for the most ancient and principal seats of this family were in the western counties, where the ancient British population was the least displaced by invaders who successively gained a foothold in many parts of England.
>
> "But the better opinion seems to be that this is one of the many families of Angles who migrated from Northern Germany during the fifth and sixth centuries; and perhaps it may reasonably be conjectured to have made this change of base about the time of the founding of the Anglican kingdom of Mercia, the last and greatest of the principalities which formed the old Saxon Heptarchy, namely about the year 586.
>
> "When William the Norman took his great census in the year 1085, the Cowleys were returned in the long roll of land-owners. In Doom's Day Book which contains the returns of that census this name is written C-u-l-e-g-e. It was pronounced Cooley, the *g* being silent as in Burleigh and Wadleigh.
>
> "The English language had been enriched with the letters *w* and *y* long before either of them embellished this ancient cognomen. After the introduction of these letters, the name underwent various orthographic metamorphoses, as well as the adoption of some branches of the family of the Norman prefix *De*, as Alexander De Coulye, Roger De Coulee and others.
>
> "Although the orthography of the name has thus been modernized, the ancient pronunciation is still retained in England, as it is with

Howley, Cowler, etc. But in the United States the name is pronounced Cowley to distinguish it from Cooley, an even more usual spelling there. By substituting the soft for the silent *g* came the modern name Coolidge.

"Thomas Cowley, an eminent lawyer, who was attorney-general of England under Henry the Fourth, was among the first of the Cowleys who achieved distinction.

"In the time of the Tudors, branches of the family were transported to Ireland and became both prosperous and illustrious. Another branch of the Cowley family was afterward transplanted to Holland to Amsterdam."

(Note: The Cool or Van der Kuyl family from which the (J. V. R.) Cooley line of New Amsterdam and New York treated in this Story of Pioneering came date fully as far back in Holland as 1450, beginning with an Adriaen Van de Kuyl. The seat of the family was either at Utrecht or Rotterdam.)

Then follow in the pamphlet from which I quote brief accounts of distinguished members of the family in England, as below:

"Richard Cowley, a famous actor of Shakespeare; William Cowley (otherwise Cawley), M.P. under James the First, and in the Long Parliament; one of the judges of the High Court of Justice, etc.; Abraham Cowley, poet; Captain Cowley—Army of the East India Company. Married Hanna Parkhouse, who was a gifted writer. B. 1743, d. 1809.

"Capt. Wm. Ambrose Cowley made the first voyage around the Globe from an American port, 1683-1686. His Journal, published in 1699 by Capt. Wm. Hacke, was afterward printed in French. He gave the name Cowley to one of the Galapagos Islands. The date of his migration to America is doubtful—suggested that he may be the Wm. Cowley mentioned in Hotten's *List of Persons of Quality who went from Britain to America* June 1635 at the age of 20 years. Gone from Gravesend to Virginia in the ship America. Or, possibly the Ambrose Cowley who came to Boston in 1660—sometimes called William, sometimes Ambrose.

"The Irish branch of the family spell the name Colley. Among them were mentioned Walter and Henry who emigrated from England. Their descendants were numerous. Walter, an eminent lawyer, Solicitor General of Ireland under Henry VIII.

"Sir Henry Cowley—officer in the Army and one of Queen Elizabeth's Privy Councillors. M. daughter of Sir Thomas Cusack, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

"Sir Henry Cowley the Younger (Queen Elizabeth and James I), m. daughter of Archbishop of Loftus of Dublin.

"Dudley Cowley, M.P. after the Restoration.

"Henry Cowley, M.P. from Strabane. 1719 m. Mary Hamilton, daughter of Earl of Abercorn.

"Elizabeth Cowley, wife of Garrett Wellesley and mother of Garret Wellesley the Younger, who by a will has become famous in history; he bequeathed his name and arms with all his estates to his cousin Garret Cowley and thus united the two ancient families of Cowley and Wellesley.

"Richard Cowley, who in 1728 under the will above mentioned obtained the estates and assumed the arms of the Wellesley family, took the double name of Cowley-Wellesley. He sat in Parliament for Trim., held many important public positions and was raised to the Peerage under the title of Baron of Marnington."

Then appears the name of Garret Cowley-Wellesley, Viscount Dangan and Earl of Mornington. He left five sons, three of whom—Richard, Arthur and Henry—each achieved renown. Richard Cowley-Wellesley was a diplomat, noted in Irish, British and India history. He added to his titles that of the Marquis of Wellesley and others. He served in both houses of the Irish Parliament. For his second wife he married the widow of Robert Patterson of Baltimore, a grand-daughter of John Carroll, and a cousin of Elizabeth Patterson, first wife of Jerome Bonaparte.

Arthur Cooley-Wellesley was Duke of Wellington, and Henry Cowley Wellesley was "one of the most accomplished diplomatists that ever served the British Crown". He was called to the House of Lords as Baron Cowley.

Among Americans mentioned are Levi Cooley, Springfield, Mass., Minister to Chili; James Ewing Cooley of Massachusetts, author of *The American in Egypt;* Dr. Abul Cooley of Hartford, inventor of friction matches, the first power press, a shingle machine, etc.

Judge Thomas McIntyre Cooley was unquestionably the most eminent legal writer of his time in America.

From *The First Century of the History of Springfield*, by Burt, Vol. H, 1636-1736, I quote:

"Benjamin Cooley was here in 1644, his name appearing in the records of that year. Two years after his arrival he was a selectman and served in that office 18 years, the longest period of service given by any one person. He was much employed in town affairs and was on all important committees during his active life. Samuel Terry was bound to service to Benjamin Cooley, "weaver, for three years and six months", and it would appear that Cooley must have been engaged in weaving in England before coming to this country. His marriage is not of record here. He died August 17, 1684, and his wife died August 23, 1684."

The Longmeadow Genealogy—a name taken from the long meadow lying just south of Springfield, Massachusetts, and divided into "home lands" allotted to the early settlers, of which any diagram will show the locations held by Benjamin Cooley and his sons—is a famous one, and no history of the Cooleys in America is complete without it. The most superficial study of it will show clearly how difficult it has been to trace back from later history of the different families of Middle West Cooleys to their source and ancestry. The repetition of the more common given names and the countless coincidences of birth years made the task very hard, but the Holland line runs its distinct course through a much earlier New York history, and by means of going by church relationships one can follow through the confused time immediately following the Revolution.

It is to be hoped that this information regarding the New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey lines will solve somebody's problem who has vainly tried to connect their line with that of Longmeadow.

(CERTIFIED COPY OF LETTERS RELATIVE TO THE REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS OF MEMBERS OF THE HOLLAND LINE OF COOLEYS SERVING IN NEW YORK)

The University of New York of New York.
NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY
James L. Wyer, Director

Manuscripts and History Section
Edna L. Jacobsen
Head of Section

Albany, New York, 27 January, 1932

Mrs. F. L. Hamil
229 N. Union Street
Lincoln, Illinois
My dear Mrs. Hamil:

In response to your recent request, the following records of Revolutionary service are submitted herewith:

JOHN COOLEY

John Cooley, adjutant, third regiment of Westchester County Militia commanded by Col. Pierre van Cortlandt and Col. Samuel Drake.

John Cooley, adjutant, fourth regiment of Westchester County Militia commanded by Col. Thaddeus Crane.

—New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, V. 1, p. 210, 214.

John Cooley was commissioned adjutant in the third regiment of Westchester County Militia (North or manor of Cortland) commanded by Col. Pierre van Cortlandt, 19 October, 1776; he was appointed adjutant in the 4th regiment of Westchester County Militia under command of Col. Thaddeus Crane, 17 February, 1780.

—State Archives, V. I (Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, v. 15), p. 305, 6.

John Cooley adjutant, appears on abstract of pay, etc. of Col. Pierre van Cortlandt's regiment of militia of Westchester County under the command of Lt. Col. Gilbert Drake, drawn out on alarm to oppose the common enemy at the time when Forts Clinton and Montgomery were taken, in service from 5 October to 2 November, 1777, 29 days, total pay and rations £16 13s 6d.

John Cooley adjutant, appears on an abstract of pay and rations due to the 4th regiment of Westchester County Militia commanded by Col. Thaddeus Crane, promoted to Lt. Colonel 21 October, 1780, in service of the United States at different times from March 1779 to November 1781. In service 273 days, total pay and rations £57, 5s 7d.

—Audited Accounts (manuscript record) v. A, p. 109; v. B, p. 47.

Cert. #36461 issued November 2, 1777 for £1 4s 2d to John Cooley for services as adjutant in Col. Gilbert Drake's regiment (3rd) of Westchester County Militia (Manor of Cortland).

Cert. #36451 issued November 15, 1781 (for one-half-amount burned) to John Cooley for services as adjutant in Lt. Col. Thaddeus Crane's regiment (4th) of Westchester County Militia.

—Certificates of Treasurer (manuscript record) v. 8, p. 31, 99.

JONATHAN COOLEY

Jonathan Cooley listed as a private in the 4th regiment of Orange County Militia under the command of Col. John Hathorn.

—New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, v. 1, p. 163.

SAMUEL COOLEY

Samuel Cooley ballotted 450 acres of land in the military tract being Lot#2 in Township 28 (Sterling).

—New York Balloting Book, p. 142.

Samuel Cooley, private in Col. Sheldon's Cavalry, 2nd regiment Light Dragoons of the New York Line.

Samuel Cooley, private in the 3rd regiment of Westchester County Militia commanded by Col. Pierre van Cortlandt and Col. Samuel Drake.

Samuel Cooley, private in the 3rd regiment of Orange County Militia (Land Bounty Rights).

—New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, v. 1, p. 67, 211, 255.

Samuel Cooley enlisted as a private in Captain Jeremiah Hoagland's company of Col. Sheldon's regiment of Light Dragoons in the New York Line. Blacksmith, Salem, Westchester County. A Farrier with Schodack Renssalaer Co.

—State Archives, V 1, (Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, v. 15), p. 248.

Samuel Cooley signed the Articles of Association in Goshen Precinct, Orange County, May 24, 1775.

—Calendar of Historical Manuscripts relating to the War of the Revolution, v. 1, p. 11.

Cert. #34872 issued (date burned) for £2 18s 8d to Samuel Cooley for services as corporal in Capt. Samuel Lawrence's company of Col. Samuel Drake's regiment of Westchester County Militia (North or Manor of Cortland).

—Certificates of Treasurer (manuscript record), v. 7, p. 144.

PHILIP COLE

Philip Cole listed as a private in the 2nd regiment of the New York Line under command of Col. Philip van Cortland.

—New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, v. 1, p. 31.

Phil. Koole enlisted February 28, '77 as a private in Capt. Edward Lounsberry's company (8th) of the 2nd regiment of New York Line under command of Col. Philip van Cortland.

Philipp Cole of Shawagunk, Ulster County, enlisted in 1779 as a private in Capt. French's company of the 2nd regiment of New York Line. On February 28, 1778 he mustered to January 1781, but died at Schenectady, December, 1780.

—State Archives, v. 1 (Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, v. 15), p. 195, 196.

According to a "Description Roll of the Company of Light Infantry in the 2nd New York Regiment, June 22nd 1779" signed by Abner French, Capt., Philip Cole, yeoman, born in Ulster County, enlisted at Kummunapaugh, March 9, 1779, aged 22.

—Calendar of Historical Manuscripts relating to the War of the Revolution, v. 2, p. 347.

Search in our Revolutionary rolls reveals no evidence of the service of a Lieut. John Cummings. The name John Cummings (Coming, Cummins, etc.) appears many times in various connections, however. If you will furnish me with information as to the whereabouts during the Revolution of the John Cummings in whom you are interested, I will make search for for the record of a person serving from that particular locality. No genealogical information is given in our records which would help in identification.

The signature of the Head of the Section of the Library is recognized as sufficient certification of records of Revolutionary service by patriotic societies.

There is no charge for such service as has been rendered you.

Sincerely yours,
Edna L. Jacobsen (Signature)
Edna L. Jacobsen, head Mss. and Hist. Section

No. 2 Letter similarly headed and dated, Albany, N.Y. 9 Oct. 1931

Mrs. F. L. Hamil
229 North Union Street
Lincoln, Illinois
My dear Mrs. Hamil:

A search in our genealogical material reveals no information concerning the individuals whom you mention. Local church and cemetery records of the vicinity in which a family resided often prove helpful in supplying such data as you desire.

We submit below the record of service of David Cooley (Koley, Cully, etc.) as it appears on the Revolutionary War rolls of this state.

DAVID COOLEY (Ed. Comment: Junior and Senior)

David Cooley, private in the 3rd regiment of Orange County Militia (Land Bounty Rights).

David Culley, private in the 8th regiment of Albany County Militia (Land Bounty Rights).

David Colley, private in the 8th regiment of Albany County Militia commanded by Col. Robert van Rehssalaer.

David Culley, private in Col. Morris Graham's regiment of the Levies.
—New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, v., 1 p. 255, 229, 112, 80.

David Cooley and David Cooley Junr. signed the Articles of Association at Goshen, Orange County, May 24, 1775.
—Calendar of Historical Manuscripts relating to the War of the Revolution, v. 1, p. 11.

David Culley, surveyor.

Among the applications for Locations appears "1783, David Culley, Tryon County, the site of Binghamton", with a map.

David Culley appears on lists of "Assignees", "Assignors", "Certificates of the surveyor-general", "Locations", and "Class Rights" in connection with the Land Bounty Rights.
—New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, v. 2, p. 198, 202, 203, 208, 212, 213, 215.

David Cully and others signed a petition of the people of Cherry Valley, dated 23 February, 1778.
—Public Papers of George Clinton 2: 203.

Certificate of pay issued to David Culley for services as private in Col. van Renssalaer's regiment of Albany County Militia (Original record not found.)
—Roster of State Troops printed in State Archives, v. 1 (Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, v. 15) p. 353.

Very truly yours,
Edna L. Jacobsen (Signature)
Edna L. Jacobsen, head Mss. and Hist. Section.

No. 3. Letter similarly headed. Dated Albany, N.Y., 16 March, 1932

Mrs. F. L. Hamil
229 N. Union Street
Lincoln, Illinois
My dear Mrs. Hamil:

Your letter of February 5 called for a considerable amount of work, so that it has been impracticable to answer sooner.

The reference to the Mahackemack church should have been Volume 5, p. 97 ff., of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Collections rather than of the Record.

Below are abstracts of the records of Revolutionary War service of the various Coles (Cool, Cooley, etc.) which you requested, as they appear on our rolls. There is only one reference to *Captain* Jacob Cole. We are omitting the record of anyone by that name who served as private.

ABRAHAM COLE

Abraham Cole listed as a private in the 2nd regiment of the New York Line under command of Col. Phillip Cortland.

Abraham Cole listed as a private in the 4th regiment of the New York Line under command of Col. James Holmes and Col. Henry B. Livingston.

Abraham Cole listed as a private in the 13th regiment of Albany County Militia under command of Col. John McCrae and Col. Cornelius van Veghten.

Abraham Kool listed as a private in the 6th regiment of Dutchess County Militia under the command of Col. Morris Graham and Col. Roswell Hopkins.

Abraham Cole listed as a private in the 2nd regiment of Orange County Militia under the command of Col. Ann Hawk Hay.

Abraham Cole listed as a private in the 4th regiment of Orange County Militia under the command of Col. John Hathorn.

Abraham Kool listed as a private in the 6th regiment of Dutchess County Militia under command of Col. Morris Graham and Col. Roswell Hopkins.

Abraham (Kool) listed as private in the 1st regiment of Ulster County Militia (Land Bounty Rights).
—New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, v 1, p. 31, 49, 123, 145, 158, 163, 147, 260.

Abraham Cole, of Lieut. Col.'s company of the 4th regiment of the New York Line, joined Aug. 31, 1780 for war. Mustered to Jan. 1782.

According to a list of "Officers and soldiers resident in State of New York who served elsewhere", Abraham Cole, private, enlisted for two years; died in the service.
—State Archives, v. 1 (Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, v. 15) p. 219, 251.

Abraham Cole listed as an Associator at Rhinebeck Precinct, Dutchess County, 1775.

Abraham Cooley, listed as an associator at Cornwall Precinct, Orange County.

Abraham Cooly, a private in Capt. Phenihas Rumsey's Company of Orange County Militia (Goshen Precinct), together with the other members of the company signed a Petition sent to the President of the Provincial Congress 19 Sept., 1775, asking that justice be done to Captain Rumsey in the late election of the company.

Abraham Koll, listed as an associator at Haverstraw Precinct, Orange County, May 1775.
—Calendar of Historical Manuscripts relating to the War of the Revolution, v. 1, p. 80, 150-1, 7.

On a Muster Roll of Nath'l Norton's Company 4th New York regiment in the service of the United States command by Lt. Commd't. Frederick Weissenfels for the months of May and June 1780, Abrm. Cole is listed as a private, having enlisted for the duration of the war.
—Public Papers of George Clinton, v. 5, p. 924.

Cert. 16203 issued (date burned) for £8 to Abraham Cole for service in Capt. John Blauvelt's company of Col. Gilbert Cooper's regiment in Orange County Minute Men.

Cert. 16440 issued August 9 (year burned) for 8s 4d to Abraham Cole for services as private in Capt. Henry Tourneur's Company of Col. A. Hawkes Hay's regiment of Orange County Militia.

Cert. 33646 issued (date burned) for £2 16s 10½d to Abm. Cole for services as private in Capt. Michael Denning's Company of Col. Cornelius

van Veghten's 13th regiment of Albany County Militia (Saratoga District.)

Cert. 33697 issued (date burned) for 7s 1¼d to Abm. Cole for services as above.

Cert. 33719 issued (date burned) for (amount burned) to Abm. Cole for services as above.

—Certificates of Treasurer (manuscript record), v. 4, p. 38, 47; v. 7, p. 104, 106, 107.

BENJAMIN COLE

Benjamin Cole listed as a private in Artillery Regiment (not identified) of the New York Line under command of Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Stevens.

Benjamin Cole listed as a private in (regiment not identified) of the New York Line or Levies under command of Col. Fred. Weissenfels.

Benjamin Colé listed as a private in the 3rd regiment of Dutchess County Militia under command of Col. John Field and Col. Andrew M. Morehouse.

Benjamin Cole listed as a private in the 4th regiment of Dutchess County Militia under command of Col. William Humfrey and Col. James Vandeburgh.

Benjamin Cole listed as a private in the 4th regiment of Orange County Militia under command of Col. John Hathorn.

Benjamin Cole listed as a private in the 4th regiment of Orange County Militia under command of Col. John Hathorn.

Benjamin Cole appears on a list of Pensioners and Applicants for Pensions.

—New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, v. 1, p. 65, 94, 139, 142, 163, 161, 163, 271.

Benjamin Cooley appointed 19 Feb., 1778 1st lieutenant in Capt. David McCambly, Jr.'s company of Col. John Hathorn's regiment of Levies (Florida and Warwick, Orange County.)

—State Archives, v. 1 (Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, v. 15) p. 292.

Benjamin Cole and Benjamin Kool listed as British prisoners of war.

—New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, v. 2, p. 239, 240.

Benjamin Cooley listed as an Associator in Goshen Precinct, Orange County, June 15, 1775.

—Calendar of Historical Manuscripts relating to the War of the Revolution, v. 1, p. 11.

Cert. 56 issued July 1 (year burned) for £1 19s 8½d to Benjamin Cooley for services as Lieutenant in Capt. Richard Bailey's company of Col. John Hathorn's regiment of Levies.

Cert. 335 issued July 25 (year burned) £1 11s (d burned) for services as lieutenant in Capt. David McCamby's company of Col. Zephanian Platt's regiment of Associated Exempts in Dutchess County Militia.

Cert. 42165 issued (date burned) for 13s 9d to Benjamin Cole for services as private in Capt. Azor Barnum's company of Col. Field's regiment of Dutchess County Militia (Pawling Precinct).

—Certificates of Treasurer (manuscript record) v. 1, p. 32, 41; v. 4, p. 113; v. 5, p. 51.

State of New York Dr. to Phebe Cole, widow of Benjamin Cole, a Matross of the regiment of artillery commanded by Col. John Lamb. "To 7 years halfpay which I am entitled to by the death of my husband who died in the service on 23 Jan. 1782 as per Col. Lamb's certificate." Amount awarded £134 3s 4d. Account audited 28 April. 1785.

—Audited Accounts, v. A, p. 222.

FRANCIS COLE (COOLEY)

Francis Cole listed as a private in the 2nd regiment of the New York Line under command of Col. Philip van Cortland.

Francis Cole listed as a private in the 3rd regiment of the New York Line under command of Col. James Clinton and Col. Peter Gansevort.

—New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, v. 1, p. 31, 41.

Francis Cole enlisted Febr. 7, 1777 for three years as a private in the 5th company of the first regiment of the New York Line, commanded by Col. Goose van Schaick, deserted Aug. 16, 1777.

Francis Cole enlisted Dec. 23, 1777 as a private in the 4th company of the New York Line; prisoner Aug. 24, 1778.

—State Archives, v. 1 (Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, v. 15), p. 180, 202.

Francis Cole listed as a citizen of New York from whose house window leads were taken in 1776 by order of Provincial Congress to furnish leads for bullets.

—New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, v. 2, p. 65.

Francis Cole ballotted 100 acres of land, being Lot No. 77, town No. 28 of Military Tract (Sterling).

—Balloting Book, p. 146.

For lead taken from his house by order of Convention, Francis Cooly was allowed by the State of New York £1 1s 9d. Account audited December 10, 1784.

—Audited Accounts, v. A, p. 158.

Francis Cole enlisted as a private in the 3rd regiment of the New York Line under command of Col. Willett Nov. 27, 1776 for a term of three years.

—New York Historical Society Collections, v. 48, p. 448.

JACOB COLE

Jacob Cole listed as Captain in Goshen Regiment under command of Col. William Allison.

—State Archives, v. 1, (Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, v. 15) p. 291.

JAMES COLE (COOLEY)

James Cole listed as a private in the 4th regiment of Albany County Militia under the command of Col. Kilian van Renssalaer.

James Cole listed as a private in the 14th regiment of County Militia under command of Col. John Knickerbacker and Col. Peter Yates.

James Cooly listed as private in Col. Marnius Willett's regiment of Levies.

—New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, v. 1, p. 104, 125, 88.

Cert. 4454 issued (date burned) for £15 5s 9d to James Cooley for services as Private in Capt. Anthony Quelp's company of Col. Marnius Willett's regiment of Levies.

—Certificates of Treasurer (manuscript record) v. 1, p. 170.

Sincerely yours,
Edna L. Jacobsen (Signature)
Edna L. Jacobsen Head Mss. and History Section.

No. 4 Letter similarly headed. Dated: Albany, N.Y., 24 June, 1932.

My dear Mrs. Hamil:

There were many John Deckers who served from this state. However, we are submitting below the record of Johannis Decker:

JOHANNIS DECKER (DEKKAR)

State of New York to Johannis Decker for grinding wheat and trimming and nailing barrels of flour as per cert. of James Monell, ass't. state agent, dated April 5, 1781. Amount £51, 13s 6d. Audited 25 Oct. 1784.

State of New York to William Neely Dr. for 60 flour casks delivered to Johannis Decker and 7 to Brm. Dickenson (as per cert. from James Monell A. S. Agent and sworn to by said Neely) £10 1s. Audited 15 April, 1785.

State of New York Dr. to Johannes Decker April 21, 1779, for provisions as per receipt for the use of Col. John Cantine's regiment of militia. Amt. £26 9s 4d.

—Audited (manuscript record) Accounts, v. A, pp. 123, 214; v. B, p. 128.

Johannis Decker enlisted as private in the 3rd regiment of Orange County Militia (Land Bounty Rights).

Johannis Decker enlisted as private in the 8th regiment of Albany County Militia commanded by Col. Robert Renssalaer.

—New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, v. 1, p. 255, 112.

Johannes Decker on a list of those who made loans to the state on subscription.

—New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, v. 2, p. 195.

Sincerely yours,
Edna L. Jacobsen (Signature)
Edna L. Jacobsen Head Mss. and History Section.

No. 5. Letter similarly headed. Dated Albany, N.Y., 14 July, 1932.

Mrs. F. L. Hamil
229 N. Union St.
Lincoln, Illinois

My dear Mrs. Hamil:

Search in the records of the Revolutionary War on file here revealed no evidence of service of Isaac Jr., Josias or Robert Cooley (Cool, Cole, Kooley, etc.)

We are submitting herewith abstracts of the records of service of William, Peter (Petrus), Andries (Andrew), Isaac and Joseph Cooley (Cool, Cole, etc.) as they appear on the rolls of this state:

WILLIAM COOLEY (COLE) (COOL)

Willlam Cole enlisted as private in the 4th regiment of New York line commanded by Col. James Holmes and Col. Henry B. Livingston.

William Cole enlisted as private in Col. Marinus Willett's regiment of Levies.

William Cole enlisted as private in the 4th regiment of Orange County Militia commanded by Col. John Hathorn.

William Cool enlisted as private in the 8th regiment of Albany County Militia commanded by Col. Robert van Renssalaer.

William Cool enlisted as private in Col. Zephaniah Platt's regiment of Associated Exempts of Dutchess County Militia.

William Cool enlisted as private in the 4th regiment of Ulster County Militia commanded by Col. Johannes Hardenburgh.

William Coley enlisted as private in the 2nd regiment of Orange Conuty Militia (Land Bounty Rights).

—New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, v. 1, p. 49, 88, 163, 112, 153, 200, 254.

William Cole enlisted May 5, 1778 for 9 months as private in Capt. Nathan Strong's 5th company of Col. Harry B. Livingston's regiment (4th) of New York line; discharged Feb. 5, 1779.

—Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, v. 15, p. 215.

Cert. 18488, for £3 17s issued (date burned) to William Cool for services as sergeant in Capt. Corns. van Santvoort's company of Col. Zephaniah Platt's regiment of Associated Exempts of Dutchess County Militia.

Cert. 33671 for (amount burned) issued Nov. 1, 1780, to Wm. Cole for services as private in Capt. Michael Dunning's company of Col. Cornelius van Veghten's regiment (13th) of Albany County Militia (Saratoga District).

—Certificates of Treasurer (manuscript record), v. 4, p. 116; v. 7, p. 105.

William Cooley, place of abode near the "Bear Market", licensed on list of liquor sellers in New York City.

—Calendar of Historical Manuscripts relating to the War of the Revolution, v. 1, p. 289.

According to a list of the "Soldiers of the Champlain Valley" printed in the proceedings of New York State Historical Association, v. 17, p. 331 Capt. William Cooley of Col. John Moseley's regiment of Mass. Militia marched to reinforce the Northern Army under the command of Lt. Col. Timothy Robinson Nov., 1776. Served at Ticonderoga. (Was probably a Longmeadow Cooley.—Author's comment.)

State of New York Dr. to William Coley for pasturing public cattle as per certificate from Daniel Tier, A. S. Agent in Nov. and Dec. 1780—amount £5 14s 3d; audited 30 Nov. 1785.

—Audited Accounts (manuscript record), v. A, p. 298.

PETER COOLEY (COOL)

Peter Cool and Peter Cool, Jr., listed as privates in the 8th regiment of Albany County Militia commanded by Col. Robert van Renssalaer.

Peter Cooly listed as a private in the 4th regiment of Orange County Militia commanded by Col. John Hathorn.

—New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, v. 1, p. 112, 163.

Cert. 12312 issued July 31, 1780 for (amount burned) to Peter Cool for services as private in Capt. John Hermance's Company of Col. Morris Graham's regiment of Levies.

Cert. 41671 issued (date burned) for £2 1s 4d to Peter Coole for services as sergeant in Capt. Jacobus Philip's company of Lt. Col. Henry J. van Renssalaer's regiment (8th) of Albany County Militia (1st Claverack Battalion).

—Certificates of Treasurer (manuscript record), v. 3, p. 83; v. 9, p. 34.

Petrus Cole listed as an Associator at Minisink Precinct, Orange County, May 24, 1775.

Peter Cole signed the Association at Rhineback Precinct, Dutchess County, 1775.

—Calendar of Historical Manuscripts relating to the War of the Revolution, v. 1, p. 6, 81.

ANDREW (ANDRIES) COLE

Andrew Coal, Jr. enlisted as a private in the 8th regiment of Albany County Militia commanded by Col. Robert van Rensselaer.

Andrew Cole enlisted as a private in Col. Jacobus Swartwout's regiment of Minute Men of Dutchess County Militia.

Andries Cole enlisted as a private in the 2nd regiment of Orange County Militia commanded by Col. Ann Hawk Hay.

—New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, v. 1, p. 112, 155, 158.

Cert. 16335 for 1s 9d issued July 4, 1778 to Andries for services as private in Capt. Tourneur's company (Clarks Town) of Col. A. Hawkes Hays' regiment of Orange County Militia (Haverstraw Precinct).,

—Certificates of Treasurer (manuscript record), v. 4, p. 44.

Andrew Cole signed the Association at Haverstraw Precinct, Orange County, May, 1775.

—Calendar of Historical Manuscripts relating to the War of the Revolution, v. 1, p. 7.

Andries Cole on list of "Company of Exempts in Claverack, March 19, 1779."

—Public Papers of George Clinton, v. 4, p. 652.

Cooley

ISAAC COOLEY

Isaac Cooley enlisted as a private in the 4th regiment of Orang
County Militia commanded by Col. John Hathorn.
—New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, v. 1, p. 1(

Isaac Cooley of the Exempts of Orange County signed the Articles
Association at Goshen Precinct, Orange County, June 21, 1775.
Isaac Cooley signed the Articles of Association at Cornwall Precin
Orange County.
—Calendar of Historical Manuscripts relating to the War of the Revol
tion, v. 1, p. 12, 13.

JOSEPH COLEY

Joseph Coley commissioned ensign 13 Sept. 1775 in Capt. Abijah G
bert's company (South Salem) of Col. Thomas Thomas' regiment of We
chester County Militia.
—State Archives, v. 1 (Documents relating to the Colonial History of t
State of New York, v. 15, p. 304).

As the Revolutionary War rolls on files here do not contain any fami
data, it is impossible for us to determine to how many persons of the sar
name the foregoing references pertain.

Sincerely yours,
Edna L. Jacobsen (Signature)
Edna L. Jacobsen Head Mss. and History Secti

Lincoln, Illinois, March, 19

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I hereby certify that the names and records of these men followin
numbered from One (1) to Fifteen (15) appear as follows on the recor
of the State of Pennsylvania, and served as stated in the War of t
Revolution.

Number One. JOHN COOLEY

John Cooley (re-enlisting in Pennsylvania after serving in New Yo
State from Oct. 9, 1775 to Nov. 15, 1781) is listed as a private under Cap
Wm. Lindsay, serving from Dec. 1781 to Feb. 8, 1782. Appears on Cap
Lindsay's Pay Roll, Vol. II, p. 649, Sixth Series, Pennsylvania Archiv

Number Two. JOHN COOLEY

John Cooley enlisted Feb. 23, 1776. Vol. II, p. 103. Sent as a me
senger to Three Rivers, June 8, 1776; taken Prisoner at Hollander's Cre
Vol. I, p. 450. Sergeant in German Regiment, July 16, 1776. Ensign
10th regiment, Dec. 4, 1776. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, April
1777. Pp. 495 and 795, Vol. III. In 10th Pennsylvania Regiment; becam
supernumerary officer July 11, 1778. Vol. III, pp. 130, 468, 473.

Number Three. JOHN COOLEY

John Cooley (Two records for Sept. 9, 1778, and it is possible one
of John Number two, above, transferred) is listed in Sixth Pennsylvan
Regt. under Capt. Josiah Harmer, Sept. 9, 1778.

And by another record appears as a private in Capt. Baltzel's Compa
under Lieut. Col. Weltner.

Additional references for John Cooley are in Fifth Series, Vol.
p. 867, indicating that a John Cooley served in the Second Pennsylvan
Regiment, Cont. Line, from 1777 to 1781. Such certification was ma
some years back to an applicant by the office of the State Archivist. Th
would, I presume, establish a fourth John Cooley serving in Pennsylvan

Number Four. JAMES COOLEY

James Cooley is listed as a private in the 4th Co., 8th Battalion under date 1780 and in 5th Co. in the 9th Continental Line, Vol. II, pp. 170, 714; Vol. III, pp. 74, 452. Fifth Series.

Number Five. GEORGE COOLEY

George Cooley is listed as a private in the Pennsylvania Navy on the Muster Roll of the steamer Lydia, Phillip Vert, Master. This is of date Sept. 1st, 1777, to Oct. 1st, 1777; Oct. 1st, 1777 to Nov. 1st, 1777; Nov. 1st to Dec. 1st, 1777. Vol. I, pp. 514, 515.

George Cooley served in 1778 as a private in Berks County guarding Convention prisoners. Vol. V, p. 294. Fifth Series.

Number Six. ISAAC COOLEY

Isaac Cooley is listed among men of Capt. Talbot's Co., who, on March 14, 1776 needed clothing. Vol. II, p. 241.

Isaac Cooley, on March 1st, 1777, was in Capt. Alexander Johnston's Co., in the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment. Vol. III, pp. 13, 19, Fifth Series Pennsylvania Archives.

Number Seven. ROBERT COOLEY

Robert Cooley served as ensign of recruits in Capt. Alexander Johnston's Co. of the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment from March 1st to April 7th, 1777, and later as private in 5th Pennsylvania in 9th Continental Line. Vol. III, pp. 13, 19. Fifth Series.

Number Eight. JACOB COOLEY

Jacob Cooley is listed in a return of men from Hilltown, Berks Co., Pennsylvania, between 18 and 53, and of date May 23, 1781. Vol. V., p. 414. Fifth Series. Jacob Cooley had served as a captain in Goshen (Orange County, N.Y., Regiment, under command of Col. Wm. Allison. Vol. 15, p. 291, New York Archives.

Number Nine. DAVID COOLEY

David Cooley in 1781 was listed as a private in the 4th Philadelphia Regiment. Vol. II, p. 1075. As a soldier from Goshen Twp. (Vol. V., p. 610, 682. Fifth Series), a first class private in Capt. Joseph Johnston's Co. in 1780 and 1781.

Number Ten. SAMUEL COOLEY

Samuel Cooley is listed as a soldier in the Ninth Battalion, in actual service in 1778 under Capt. Robert Means. Vol. VI, p. 566.

Samuel Cooley is listed under Col. Alexander Browne in 1780, 1781, 1782. In 1783 under Maj. John Nelson. Vol. VI, p. 606. Fifth Series.

Number Eleven. LEONARD COOLEY

Leonard Cooley is listed as an ensign in 3rd Co. 5th Battalion, June 1780, 1781, 1782. Vol. VIII., pp. 408, 409, 566, 623. Fifth Series.

Number Twelve. JONATHAN COOLEY

Jonathan Cooley in 4th class 1st Co., 6th Battalion, Philadelphia County Militia in 1781. Vol. I, p. 901.

Number Thirteen. JOSEPH COOLEY

Joseph Cooley is listed as having been paid $20 for six months extra service in Pennsylvania. Vol. VIII., p. 214, and Vol. IX, p. 231. Sixth Series. Duplicate Record evidently.

Lura Coolley Hamil (Signature)
Lincoln, Illinois, March 1932

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I hereby certify that the names and records of the men following, numbered from One (1) to Four (4) appear as follows on the records of the State of Pennsylvania, and they served as stated in the War of 1812.

Number One. ALEXANDER COOLLEY (Note the spelling)

Alexander Coolley is listed in the 8th Class, 1st Co., 6th Battalion Philadelphia County Militia. Vol. I, p. 901. Fifth Series.

Number Two. DANIEL COOLEY

Daniel Cooley is listed with men from Northumberland, Luzerne, Susquehanna and Bradford Counties serving in the War of 1812. Vol. VII, p. 599. Was a third sergeant under Capt. Joseph Camp. Vol. IX, p. 109.

Number Three. ROBERT COOLEY

Robert Cooley is listed as a private with men from Alleghany, Armstrong and Indiana Counties in the War of 1812. Vol. VIII., p. 775.

Number Four. STEPHEN COOLEY

Stephen Cooley is listed in the 81st Regiment of the Philadelphia County Militia. Vol. I., pp. 302, 962.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO

FRANCIS H. COOLEY

Francis H. Cooley is on the records as 27 years old when enrolled Nov. 26, 1846, at Pittsburgh as private in Co. H., 1st Regiment, by Capt. Hay. Mustered in Dec. 16, 1840, at Pittsburgh by Lieut. Fields. Returned and was discharged July 24, 1848, at Pittsburgh. Vol. X., p. 283.

Note: In Harford County, Maryland, John Cooley, 21, and unmarried, took the oath of allegiance in 1778 and is quite likely the John Cooley Number Three listed in Pennsylvania records above.

John Cooley Number Two is very probably John, born 1749, March 4th, to John Coole and Elizabeth Rose. Married March 6th, 1743-4. Marriage Licenses, Vol. XXII., 1st Series, N.J. Archives.

John Coolley (Cooley) Number One has been treated very fully in the text of A STORY OF PIONEERING and came from Westchester County, New York, with his wife and family in the fall of 1781, settling in York County, Pennsylvania. Samuel Cooley (Number Ten in Revolutionary Soldiers given above) and Alexander Coolley (Number One in soldiers of War of 1812) were his sons. John A., Sr. was a third.

Lura Coolley Hamil (Signature)

PART TWO

American Genealogy of the Amsterdam Cooleys (The Cools, Van Curlers, Van Der Cuyls, Coelys, and Van Cullers)

These early American families, whatever the variation of spelling they used, came from the line of Lambert Cool of Holland, who never came to America, but whose family were among the very first settlers of New York. Jan Cornelius Coely—"from Rotterdam," as he was accustomed to signing himself—was first to come, making his first trip in 1624 coming over in January. He was back in Amsterdam November 14th, but sailed again in May or June, this time to make his home in the new country and to look after the business interests of his uncle, Kiliaen van Rensselaer. With him came his cousin Arendt, then 18 years old, who came to be widely and favorably known as Arendt van Curler (Corlear,) and who served until his untimely death by drowning in 1667. A little later Jacobus, brother of Arendt van Curler, was put in charge of the Fort Good Hope established by the Dutch on the present site of Hartford. Jan, oldest of the three and first to come, established his family on Long Island. In 1638 he was followed to America by his father and brothers and Gerritt Wolphertson, his brother-in-law. The old records of New Amsterdam contain many references to the family and all the data contained in the pages following come from colony records. (See foreword on family beginnings, and the Story of Pioneering that precedes this lineage record.)

First Generation. Number 1.

LAMBERT (LEENDERT) COOL (VAN DER CUYL, COELY, VAN CURLER)—b. and d. in Holland. m. (in Holland)—a sister of Kiliaen.

Issue

11 Cornelius Lamberton Cool—b. about 1580. d.———. Came to America, 1638.

12 Jacob van Curler—No further record, remained in Holland.

Second Generation. Number 11.

CORNELIUS LAMBERTSON COOL—b. about 1580. d.———. m. (In Holland). Aeltje Brackhoengin.

Issue

111 Jan Cornelisson Coele—b. in Rotterdam, c. 1611, killed by Indians, 1643.

112 Pieter Cornelisson Cool (Peter Colet). See Notes for further history. b. 1622.

113 Cornelis Cornelisson Cool—b. Utrecht, 1624. Came to America, 1638.

114 Aeltje Cornelisson Cool—b. in Holland—m. 1st Gerritt Wolphertson, 2nd Elbert Elbertson—See Notes.

Second Generation. Number 12.

JACOB VAN CURLER (COOL)—b. in Holland. d. in Holland. m. Nelle Wynkum (?)

Issue

121 Arendt van Curler (Corlear)—b. Holland, 1607; d. drowned in Lake Champlain, 1667.

122 Jacobus van Curler—b. Holland, c. 1610. came to America about 1628.
123 Anna Barentson Cool—b. Holland, m. Cornelius Vermooy. Came to America in the ship Faith in 1664, with her husband and children.
124 Aeltje Barentson Cool—b. Holland, m. Paulus Truck Sept. 12, 1660.

Third Generation. Number 111.

JAN CARNELISSON COELE (VON ROTTERDAM)—b.-c. 1611, d. 1643, killed by Indians. m. 1st. (in Holland).

——— ———.

Issue

1111 Heater Jansen Coele—b. Holland, d. before 1651.
1112 Harmann—Living in 1640, no further record.

JAN CORNELISSON COELE—m. 2nd., Aeltje (Elizabeth) ——— ———. d. 1646-7.

Issue

1113 Marietje (Maria) Coole—Bapt. 1639, living 1668, m. Thomas Laurentzen.
1114 Jan (John) Coele—Bapt. Sept. 23, 1640; d. 1709 (date fixed by pr. of will).
1115 Cornelius Coele—Bapt. Aug. 3, 1642. Went to Holland at 15.

At Jan's baptism, recorded (Vol. 59, p. 303, New York Biographical and Genealogical records, Book I.) Herman Janszen, Gilles Pieterszen and Elsie Hendricksen signed as sponsors. Cornelius was born two years later. On April 5, 1642, a patent was granted for the property at "Gowanus," formerly occupied by Jan of Rotterdam. The last reference to him was March 8, 1643, when he was witness to the baptism of a friend's child at New Amsterdam. He was killed shortly after in the Indian War of 1643. His widow (Aeltje), leased her plantation for one year, but within the year married "Peter Colet", Jan's brother. Their son, whom they named Wilhelm Pieterson Colet was baptized August 4, 1644.

Losing this husband by death, Aeltje Colet is recorded (Vol. 29, p. 682) as being married to Cornelisson Cool, a third brother, born in Utrecht, 1624. Of this marriage there was one son baptized October 14, 1646. He was named Pieter Cornelisson, with Gov. Kieft a witness signing the record. Aeltje's death occurred very shortly and her five children were cared for by the family. Cornelis, youngest son of Jan Coele was apprenticed at six to Evart Duyckmann, probably a brother of Arnetje Duyckmann, who married Cornelis Cornelisson Cool, the boy's stepfather, after his mother's death.

Evart Duycking, as one record spells the name, with Peter Colet and Sybrant Sybolts are named as the three young farmers who tried to save Hartford for the Dutch, arguing unsuccessfully with New England settlers when they came to establish the colony. The Duyckings were a family of artists (see Chapter on Pennsylvania.)

When little Cornelis, Jan's youngest son, was 15, his papers were asked for, so that he could go to Holland to seek out money owing the children. He was apparently unsuccessful as in 1668 Marietje was still suing for a settlement.

Jan Coele, whose signature appears always as John Cooley, though the baptisms of his children are given with the Dutch spelling, altered in their case to Coely, was apprenticed at 15 to Cornelius Clopper, smith, and his further story appears in its proper order. A word here should call attention to the close relation that always existed between the family of John and that of his half-brother Wilhelm Pieterson Cool, or, as he came to sign it following his father's usage, William Collard. That spelling is the one used in the Westchester census of 1698. In only a part of the lines of descent did they use the spelling Cooley or Coolley. Colley, too, was another variation. Jan Coele left a large family, but only one son, who left only a daughter, so the line of this interesting and stalwart character loses its identity in a few generations. Wilhelm Pieterson Collet or Collard is the line traced through to 1932.

THE COOLLEY (COOLEY) LINE FROM AMSTERDAM, 1624-1932

Third Generation. Number 112.

PIETER CORNELLISSON (PETER COLET)—b. in Utrecht, 1622, d. 1644-5. m. in 1643. Aeltje Coely, widow of Jan.

Issue

1121 Wilhelm Pieterson Colet (William Collard)—Bapt. Aug. 4, 1644, d. after 1698.

THE COOLLEY (COOLEY) LINE FROM AMSTERDAM, 1624-1932.

Third Generation. Number 113.

CORNELIS CORNELISSON COOL—b. in Utrecht, 1624. d.———. m. 1st. Aeltje Colet (widow of Pieter)—d. 1646-7.

Issue

1131 Pieter Cornelisson Cool—Bapt. October 14, 1646.

Third Generation. Number 114.

AELTJE CORNELISSON COOL—b. in Holland. d.———. m. 1st. Gerritt Wolphertson. Came to America with his father. Served on Gov. Kieft's Council of Eight. Died in 1645.

AELTJE CORNELISSEN COOL—m. 2nd, Elbert Elbertsen.

Issue

Son ——— Elbertson.

This son, probably Elbert, had a daughter, Neltje, born about 1684, who in 1702, on May 30, signed a deed with her husband John Wycoff (Wynkum and Wyncoop are variations in spelling.) Hendrisk Elbertson appeared in an estate settlement as one of the co-heirs of Elbert Elbertson of Flatlands, Long Island. The child of Neltje Elbertson and John Wycoff was Geertje (Gertrude) who appears in the Wycoff Genealogy as Charity. The Wycoffs were connections and neighbors on Long Island and again in New Jersey where members of both families removed shortly, to a location near Hunterdon, New Jersey.

Third Generation. Number 121.

ARENDT VAN CURLER (CORLEAR)—b. 1608, d. drowned in Lake Champlain, 1667. m. (about 1643). Anthonia Slagboom.

Issue

No children by this marriage.

A full account of the career and death of the famous Arendt Corlear is given in Chapter I of A Story of Pioneering, with excerpts from many authentic works.

Third Generation. Number 122.

JACOBUS VAN CURLER—b.—c. 1610; came to America about 1628. m. 1st. Hester Jansen (daughter of Jan Coele, b. in Holland, d. before 1651.)

Issue

No record of children.

JACOBUS VAN CURLER—m. 2nd August 1651, Elizabeth Hoogestraten.

Issue

1221 Barent Jacobson Cool.—b.———. d.———.

1222 Marietje Jacobsen Cool—m. John Westfall (Westvaal). Their son. Jacob Westfall was baptized April 23, 1693.

Third Generation. Number 123.

ANNA BARENTSON COOL—b. in Holland. Came to America, 1664. m. in Holland. Cornelius Vermooy. Brought his family on the ship Faith.

Issue

1231 Lysbeth Vermooy.

1232 Pieter Vermooy.

1233 Seletje Vermooy.

1234 Anna Vermooy.

1235 Cornelius Vermooy. He married Sarah, daughter of Wessel Ten Broeck and Marie Ten Eyck.

Fourth Generation. Number 114.

JAN (JOHN COOLEY) COLEY—Bapt. Sept. 23, 1640; d. 1709. m. Jannetje Vandyck, daughter of Hendrick, sister of Heyltie, who married Cornelius Clopper, and Kathalenna (m. Van Alen.)

Issue

11141 Elizabeth Coley (Aeltje)—m. Bernardus Hardenbrouck.

11142 Lydia Coely (Tietje)—m. Peter Maskel, April 7, 1695—see 5th Gen.

11143 Pieter Coely (Pieterje)—d. unm. before 1689, date of his fathers will.

11144 Deborah Coely—m. Nicholas Fieldings (Field) Aug. 23, 1693.

11145 Hannah Coely (Sander)—m. Arthur Kuyt. Living in 1689 and 1710.

11146 Maria Coely—m. Gabriel Tibou.

11147 William Coely—Bapt. March 16, 1672; d. 1705, New York City.

11148 Rachel Coely (Ricky)—Bapt. April 26, 1679, New York City; no further record.

11149. Cornelia Coely—b. before 1689, m. John Frederick Kunter—on roll of Dutch Reformed Church in 1710.

John Cooley, as his name is spelled in the English translation of his will, which is dated January 23, 1689, and was probated March 12, 1709-10, was apprenticed at fifteen to Cornelius Clopper, a prosperous smith and wheelwright on Manhattan. After his marriage he took his family to Schenectady and lived there some years, several of his children, older than

William, being born there. Pieter probably died there as his name does not appear after the return to New York and he had died before the date of his father's will. The baptismal records quoted are from the Dutch Reformed Church in New York City, as are the marriages of John's children. At William's christening Hendrick van Dyck and Lydia Myertson were sponsors.

Fourth Generation. Number 1121.

WILHELMUS COLET (WILLIAM COLLARD)—Bapt. Aug. 4, 1644. m. Susannah ———. b. After William's death, m. Joseph Hunt. d. after 1714. (Will probated.)

Issue

11211 Leendert (Lambert) Cool—b. 1675, (Records of Holland Society). d. before 1698.

11212 Robert Coles (Cogley)—Lived in Mamaroneck, N.Y.

11213 Abraham Cuyler—Lived in New York City and Albany.

11214 Thomas Coles—Removed to N. England or died.

The Westchester Census of 1698 lists the three younger sons of William and Susannah Collard. Leendert's son, Cornelis, was four years old at the time and Leendert was probably deceased. All were grown men. After the marriage of Susannah, the widow, to Thomas Hunt, she made a quitclaim deed to the heirs of her former husband, naming Thomas, Robert's son, in it. This was dated Nov. 2, 1714.

Fourth Generation. Number 1131. Son of Cornelis and Aeltje Cool.

PIETER CORNELISSON COOL—October 14, 1646 (bapt.) m. before 1700. (Records of Holland Society). Annetje Duyckmann (Duycking).

Issue

Record very incomplete, but supplies the Anne Arundel County, Maryland Cooleys of 1729.

11311 Gertje Cornelissen Cool—m. Barent Cool, Jan. 1, 1712. Son Jacobus.

Fourth Generation. Number 1221.

BARENT JACOBSON COOL—m. 1st., Barber Jansen.

Issue

12211 Gertje (Charity or Gertrude)—Bapt. Aug. 11, 1695.

BARENT JACOBSON COOL—m. 2nd., Margaret Obe.

Issue

12212 Jacob Barentson Cool—Bapt. March 14, 1697.

12213 Hendrick Cool—Bapt. April 7, 1699.

Fifth Generation. Number 11141.

ELIZABETH COELY—b.———. d.———. m. Bernardus Hardenbrouck. b.———. d.———.

Issue

111411 Anna Hardenbrouck—Bapt. June 30, 1689. d. before 1691.

111412 Anneke Hardenbrouck—Oct. 25, 1691.

111413 Elizabeth Hardenbrouck—Bapt. December 31, 1693.

111414 Abel Hardenbrouck. Bapt. November 19, 1699.

111415 Margaret Hardenbrouck—Bapt. December 17, 1701.

All baptismal records from p. 111, vol. 14, Biographical and Genealogical R.

Fifth Generation. Number 11147. Son of John and Jannetje Cooley.

WILLIAM COELY (COOLEY)—Bapt. March 16, 1672. d. before 1705. m. by Sept. 1697. Dinah Clopper, dau. of Cornelis and Heyltie Clopper.

Issue

111471 Heyltie Coely—Bapt. April 16, 1701.

After William's death, Dinah Coely, widow, married Stephen van Brakel, January 19, 1706. Their daughter, Margareta, was bapt. Oct. 17, 1706 (Vol. 13, p. 180, B. & G. Records of New York.)

Fifth Generation. Number 11211. Son of William and Susannah Collard.

LEENDERT COOL—b. 1675 (records of Holland Society) d. before 1698 m. 1st Marietje Della.

Issue

112111 Gertje Lambertson Cool—b.———. d.———. m. 1st. David Pieterson Westervelt. 2nd Hans Jacobson Harty from Berne.

LEENDERT COOL—b. 1675. m. 2nd. Rebecca ———. b.——— d. ———Will probated, date blurred.

Issue

112112 Cornelis (William C.) Cool—Bapt. April 18, 1694. d. after 1775.

112113 Ann Cool—m. Peter Boyd.

112114 Martha Cool—m.——— Thompson. d. before her mother.

112115 Joseph Coles—b.———. m. Elizabeth Wright. d.———.

The names of these children appear in their mother's will, at which time Martha is deceased and Elizabeth, her daughter, is named in her place. William is named executor. Peter Boyd, together with John Coles (Cooley) son of Robert, fourth generation, bought land in Mamaroneck very early. This land is deeded by a quit-claim deed made by James, son of Peter Boyd in 1761 to Robert Coles of Mamaroneck. Both families went to Pennsylvania very shortly afterward.

To avoid confusion, let it be understood that the lineage immediately following is that of the three brothers of Leendert, oldest son of William Collard. These were Robert, Abraham, and Thomas, all listed in the Westchester census of 1698.

Fifth Generation. Number 11212. Son of William and Susannah.

ROBERT COLES (COOLEY)—b. 1695. d. 1775, Paxtang Church, Pa. m. Merch Wright.

112121 Thomas Coles—b. by Nov. 2, 1714. No further record.

112122 John Coles—b. c 1715, Mamaronek. d.——— New Jersey.

112123 James Cooley—b. IN REVOLUTION. d. 1789. (Will probated).

112124 Joseph Cooley—b.———. d.———.

112125 Mary Cooley—b. m. William Henry. d.

112126 Sarah Cooley—b. m. Lieut. John Cummings. d.

112127 Nancy Cooley—b. m. George Timmons. d.

112128 Robert Cooley—b. Listed in 1790 census in Luzerne Co.

Fifth Generation. Number 11213. Son of William and Susannah.

ABRAHAM CUYLER—b. 1669. d. February, 1722. m. November 17, 1689. Catherine Bleeker.

Issue

112131 Hendrick Cuyler—b. Dec. 22, 1690. d. July 21, 1723.

112132 Gerritt Cuyler—Bapt. Oct. 26, 1692.

112133 Anna Cuyler—Bapt. April, 1695.

112134 John Cuyler—b. June 12, bapt. June 26, 1698. d. See note following.

112135 Abraham Cuyler—b. Dec. 27, bapt. Dec. 29, 1713. d.

112136 Nicholas—b. ——— bapt. June 28, 1716.

This family prominent in old records of Albany has not been followed more than a generation farther. Abraham Cuyler lived in New York City till about 1695, then removed to Albany. He is buried, with many of his family in the old Albany Churchyard. John, his third son, who became mayor of Albany, married Elsie Ten Broeck, who died in 1746. The spelling of the names becomes in some cases Schuyler and Phillip Schuyler of the Revolution is of the family. They, with the cousins of Mamaroneck and Minisink, retained large holdings in "Schuyler's Flats" south of the Mohawk River.

Fifth Generation. Number 11214. Son of William and Susannah Collard (Collet).

THOMAS COLES—b.———. d.———. Living in 1698-1715. m. Sept. 22, 1705 in New York City Records. Maria Tiler "of Boston".

Issue

112141 Daniel Cooley—b. around 1706. d. 1762. Date of will and pr.

112142 Nathaniel Coles—b. Lived on Long Island, vicinity of Dosoris.

112143 Ephraim Coley—b. Lived in Salem. Died between May 13 and 27 in 1767. He and wife, Lydia Keeler Coley dated wills 1767.

The English upbringing of these children, due to Maria Tiler's influence and a later English intermarriage, led to a divergence from type and the old Dutch Reformed Church relationships. There is a suggestion in some of the records that there were other sons who went into Maryland early but because of the difficulty of being sure of the lines without great expenditure of time, the Maryland line has not been disentangled. There were always Goshen County Cooleys who drifted into Maryland, the surroundings being better suited to the older men in the troubled times around the Revolution and the Indian difficulties. John, son of Cornelis and Sara Westvaal and David, son of Daniel Sr. (above) lived in Maryland at the close of their lives and their wills were probated there.

PART TWO OF LINEAGE — THE NEW JERSEY GROUP

I have, for the sake of clearness and convenience made a break in the continuity of descent just here. I have retained only the line of Daniel, above, in its next few generations, and the line of Robert Cooley as descending in the lineage of his two sons, John of New Jersey, and Joseph of Pennsylvania, to be traced separately and as units.

My reason for so doing is that the direct line of my own descent is complete to the present time and shows a distinct trail ending in the Middle West. John's line, mentioned, remained in a large measure in New Jersey; Joseph's, with the more adventurous spirits of my own and other family connections, pushed on to the Pacific itself. Its history covers a valuable part of the history of Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Oregon.

Information taken from a chart now in the

General Information File at Clayton Genealogical Library Jan 1985

Eliza Elizabeth Coley
dau/John Coley b 1810 d 1854 (44 yrs. old)
" m Polly Dykes b 1808 d 1878 11 ch
lived Plantation in Ga. P.O. 'Longstreet' — Pulaski Co. - 4 mi S. NW of Cochran
Eliza m Nicholas A. Davis /Gadson, Ala.
" son / Nathanial
" son/Nicholas b1781 Va. Hanover Co.
moved to Ala. 1817 Limestone Co.

dau/ above m Floyd McGown

John Coley b1810. son/Turner Coley /N.C. m Cherry Ann(Peggy)Drake
" had 10 ch. moved from N.C. to
Twiggs Co.,Ga.

Turner Coley..son/John or Turner Coley b England to Augusta Co.,VA.
" m 1758 later lived near Raleigh,N.C.
ch Courtney,Sally & Reddin stayed in N. C.
Rollin,Dallison & Turner moved to GA.

NOTES BY VIVIAN JORDAN: No other references, dates or places on this chart

Family of Francis Coley

Cline, John J.	Mar 28 1860	Dec 17 1913	
Coley, Frances A.	1861	1925	
Coley, Francis	1798	Sept 25 1874	
Coley, Issac S. (CSA)	Aug 15 1845	May 18 1864	
Coley, James N. (CSA)	Feb 6 1835	May 22 1921	
Coley, Jefferson F. (CSA)	Feb 6 1833	Oct 22 1865	1865
Coley, Joseph M. (CSA)	NDL	NDL	
Coley, Juliett Mary	May 23 1829	July 29 1897	
Coley, Margaret Widener	June 11 1836	Dec 8 1903	w/ Jefferson Franklin Coley
Coley, Sarah	July 24 1800	Nov 15 1880	w/ Francis
Coley, Sarah	June 28 1832	Jan 23 1893	
Coley, Starb S.	NDL	NDL	
Cook, Henry	1761	Mar 13 1835	
Cook, Katherine	NDL	NDL (age 70)	
Corvin, Eliza J.	NDL	May 3 1907	
Crockett, Susan Alice	Sept 14 1871	Apr 30 1894	
Crockett, Susan Grever	May 25 1839	Apr 30 1894	
Daugherty, Margaret J.	Mar 21 1843	Oct 16 1903	
Dobyns, Charles William	Mar 5 1874	Dec 22 1944	
Dobyns, Ella B. Ward	Aug 30 1878	May 27 1948	
Dunford, Walter	1924	1977	
Edwards, June Miller	1930	1963	
Etter, Charles D. (WWII)	Oct 31 1924	Sept 21 1974	
Etter, Iola Riggle	Sept 13 1922		
Eversole, Sallie	Apr 9 1832	Feb 3 1893	
Fisher, Robert A.	1886	1886	son of W H & S E
Flanagan, Martha Ellen	Dec 9 1877	Feb 17 1879	
Flanagan, Mary E.	Mar 3 1828	Feb 4 1914	
Flanagan, Sarah Catherine Miller	Nov 4 1845	July 30 1908	w/ Wm Madison Flanagan
Flanagan, William Franklin	Mar 23 1883	July 12 1883	
Flanagan, William Madison (CSA)	Apr 16 1843	Feb 25 1936	
Gose, David	June 13 1802	Feb 13 1873	
Gose, George	Feb 14 1769	Aug 15 1819	
Gose, Infant	Dec 10 1857	Dec 20 1857	child of D & M
Gose, Infant	Feb 12 1854	Feb 12 1854	child of David &
Gose, Jacob	July 8 1779	Jan 28 1846	
Gose, Margaret S.	Aug 13 1817	Aug 6 1894	
Gose, Mary Fannie	Nov 25 1847	Jan 31 1853	
Gose, Mary S.	Mar 24 1863	Dec 29 1898	
Gose, Nancy J. Perkins	1809	1839	
Gose, Sophie	1801	Mar 9 1830	
Gose, Stephen (CSA)	Sept 20 1834	Apr 8 1863	
Gose, William G. (CSA)	July 4 1836	Feb 27 1875	
Gose, William H.	June 30 1841	Aug 19 1884	
Gose, _____	NDL	Oct 6 1824	
Groseclose, Adaline H.	NDL	1885	
Groseclose, Alexander (CSA)	Feb 22 1835		
Groseclose, Andrew P.	Oct 26 1880	Dec 22 1990	
Groseclose, Anna Glenn Umberger	July 20 1902	Apr 27 1958	
Groseclose, Charles J.	Mar 11 1873	Apr 20 1873	
Groseclose, Elijah Hawkins	Feb 26 1848	Apr 9 1882	
Groseclose, Elizabeth Gose	Jan 28 1796	May 7 1874	
Groseclose, Emiline Jemima	1839	1840	
Groseclose, Margaret Emma	Oct 1 1879	Dec 31 1928	
Groseclose, Martin Luther	Nov 8 1854	Dec 31 1928	
Groseclose, Mary Ann Arney	Nov 3 1857	Mar 1953	
Groseclose, Matilida	1819	1837	
Groseclose, Micheal S.	Jan 20 1862	Oct 26 1875	
Groseclose, Perry Franklin	Oct 13 1892	Feb 22 1972	
Groseclose, Peter S. (CSA)	????	????	
Groseclose, Peter	Sept 5 1787	Apr 10 1853	
Groseclose, R	NDL	NDL	
Groseclose, Sarah L.	1851	1884	

Grubb, Cephis Fleming	July 24 1869	Dec 19 1953	
Grubb, Flora M.	Apr 10 1890	Nov 10 1899	daug of C S & V
Grubb, Frances J.	Sept 16 1860	Mar 6 1883	
Grubb, Gary Earl	1942	1980	
Grubb, James W.	May 27 1864	Mar 6 1883	
Grubb, James William	Feb 9 1919	Jan 28 1921	son of C F & L E
Grubb, John Wesley (CSA)	Aug 18 1834	Dec 23 1891	
Grubb, Laura E. Bledsoe	Jan 18 1888	May 22 1939	
Grubb, Margaret Stevens	1860	1932	
Grubb, Morgan Daniel	1859	1931	
Grubb, Nicholas Harvey (CSA)	1833	????	
Grubb, Polly	May 13 1832	July 10 1890	
Grubb, Vina C.	Jan 12 1870	May 4 1916	
Guynn, French Quilen	Oct 8 1913	Jan 4 1914	son of G & T
Guynn, Hazel Margaret	July 23 1908	Apr 14 1909	Daug of Garfield
Haga, Sebert Dewey (WWII)	May 26 1918	Feb 4 1954	
Hardin, Raymond Gene, Jr.	June 28 1981	June 28 1981	
Harkrader, E. Ward (WWII)	Oct 3 1917	Mar 6 1981	
Harkrader, Elsie Ward	May 18 1900	Apr 16 1973	
Havens, Charlie Dane	May 12 1909	July 5 1909	
Hedrick, Annie Wisely	Sept 14 1825	Apr 17 1900	
Hedrick, Laura Elizabeth	Nov 11 1856	Nov 9 1858	daug of Rev. W W
Horn, Mary A.	Apr 18 1843	Nov21 1881	
Houseman, Eddie Preston	Feb 2 1892	Apr 1 1892	son of EP & VE
Houseman, Edward P.	May 5 1859	May 25 1891	
Houseman, George Wythe	Feb 4 1884	Dec 28 1899	son of EP & VE
Houseman, James Floyd	Aug 8 1880	Jan 2 1881	son of EP & VE
Houseman, Jason F.	Jan 18 1886	Aug 21 1914	
Houseman, Virginia Ellen Miller	Nov 14 1856	Apr 9 1934	
Huddle, Barbary Gose	Sept 27 1776	Mar 10 1828	
Huddle, Giddeon	1770	Feb 19 1833	
Huddle, Giddeon	June 11806	May 27 1831	
Huddle, Mary Jane	Sept 5 1856	Jan 7 1896	
Hutchinson, Henry H (CSA)			
Isom, Vergie S.	1900	1974	
Johnson, Claude R.	Mar 23 1908	Sept 14 1933	
Johnson, Mammie Lorain	Sept 2 1942	Sept 3 1942	
Jones, Benjamin Franklin (CSA)	Mar 4 1836	June 22 1909	
Jones, Sarah M.	Mar 7 1836	June 22 1913	
Keesling, Issac	NDL	NDL	
Keesling, Malinda	1824	Jan 13 1857	
Kesling, John George	Sept 20 1796	Nov 11 1821	
King, E. Leff	Feb 2 1873	Mar 12 1941	
King, Effie A.	Sept 7 1872	May 28 1857	
King, Emmet T.	Nov 8 1897	Mar 11 1899	
King, Infant	Oct 15 1938	Oct 15 1938	
King, Nina Stamper	Mar 22 1903	Mar 15 1992	
Landreth, Emma Caroline Flanagan	1881	1958	
Lanter, Nancy	Dec 20 1825	June 11 1920	
Litz, Barbara King	Oct 21 1804	Aug 23 1889	
Litz, John Hemy	Apr 10 1801	Jan 27 1869	
Litz, John J. (CSA)			
Meadows, Florence	1908	1931	
Miller, Aileen Stokely	July 17 1903	Jan 4 1971	
Miller, Andrew Repass	Oct 26 1888	Dec 22 1970	
Miller, Augusta Caroline	Apr 5 1861	Aug 11 1936	
Miller, Beulah M. Fisher	1898	1920	
Miller, Carrie J. Mitchell	1899	1953	
Miller, Charles Adam	Feb 16 1879	Aug 24 1940	
Miller, Clara H.	Oct 27 1891	Sept 17 1962	
Miller, Cordelia S. Cooper	1868	Mar 26 1923	
Miller, Daisy Emiline Nye	Feb 19 1881	July 23 1961	
Miller, David Fox	Feb 12 1918	NDL	

Miller, Dixie King	Dec 17 1912	NDL	
Miller, Dorthula R.	Oct 9 1856	May 14 1925	
Miller, DR or (K) (CSA)	June 26 1841	Nov 22 1861	
Miller, Elizabeth Caroline	June 10 1914	Dec 5 1860	
Miller, Emmett K.	Mar 17 1886	Apr 5 1962	
Miller, Ernest Fisher	Jan 10 1914	Jan 28 1916	son of AR & BM
Miller, Essie H.	1878	1961	
Miller, Flossie Maurie	Jan 20 1902	Feb 25 1903	
Miller, Foy Yonce	May 26 1902	Sept 11 1928	
Miller, Frances Catherine Brown	Oct 26 1844	Apr 12 1895	
Miller, Geneva Clark	Mar 31 1915	Jan 19 1978	
Miller, George Stewart	Aug 26 1872	1951	
Miller, Greek	Aug 7 1903	Feb 15 1983	
Miller, Hallie Catron	Jan 6 1920	NDL	
Miller, Henry Clay	1832	NDL	
Miller, Hiram	Apr 17 1822	Sept 21 1881	
Miller, Homer (WWII)	June 23 1915	June 22 1988	
Miller, Howard Montgomery	Sept 5 1912	Feb 3 1980	
Miller, Hugh	1891	1965	
Miller, Infant Twin	Feb 16 1879	Feb 16 1879	son of J H & FC
Miller, Infant	Dec 1 1890	Dec 6 1890	son of C S& W H
Miller, Infant	June 18 1890	June 18 1890	son of IA & AC
Miller, Infant	Nov 15 1940	Nov 15 1940	son of Greek & H
Miller, Issac Anderson	July 12 1852	Aug 20 1936	
Miller, James B.	Feb 11 1810	May 27 1810	
Miller, James Martin	Dec 14 1852	June 11 1917	
Miller, James Michael (CSA)	June 5 1843	Aug 11 1919	
Miller, John Henry	Apr 9 1849	Feb 6 1931	
Miller, Katherine Cline	Nov 6 1904	Apr 8 1991	
Miller, Laura Nichols	1892	1979	
Miller, Lillie F. Nichols	Apr 14 1883	Nov 28 1908	
Miller, Margaret E.	Sept 6 1861	Mar 3 1926	
Miller, Mark Wayne	1902	July 9 1970	
Miller, Mary Ann	Nov 22 1850	Mar 15 1869	
Miller, Mary Polly Brown	July 20 1815	Mar 15 1869	
Miller, Maude Brown	1904	1971	
Miller, Nancy Margaret	Apr 3 1842	Mar 15 1912	
Miller, Rachael Spraker	Oct 14 1931	Aug 5 1989	
Miller, Reba Cox	July 26 1918	Dec 23 1993	
Miller, Richard Repass	Dec 6 1927	NDL	
Miller, Robert Fox	Dec 19 1898	July 18 1964	
Miller, Roy Winton Jr.	Dec 6 1932	Feb 28 1954	
Miller, Roy Winton	May 7 1900	Mar 7 1966	
Miller, Stuart Greiner	June 27 1891	Sept 9 1978	
Miller, Theressa Jane Nye	June 3 1839	Dec 27 1919	
Miller, Virginia Clyde	Aug 21 1920	Mar 30 1940	
Miller, William H.	1867	Nov 8 1942	
Miller, William Pat	Dec 7 1894	Apr 24 1953	
Miller, William Riley (CSA)	Jan 26 1844	May 18 1916	
Miller, Willis Huddle	Oct 21 1897	Feb 15 1898	son of GS & EM
Miller, Worley P	July 22 1881	Aug 16 1943	
Neese, Nancy Jane	June 30 1939	July 1 1939	daug of Fred & I
Neff, Augusta Isadora	Apr 12 1873	May 9 1874	daug of BH & LS
Neff, William O'dell	Sept 20 1874	Apr 13 1876	son of BH & LS
Newland, John	June 1 1877	July 12 1878	
Newland, Susan Gose	1854	1934	
Newland, Worley	1848	1917	
Newman, Alexander C. (CSA)	1845	1921	
Newman, David M. (CSA)	1843	1911	
Newman, John C.	1875	1954	
Newman, William Hobert	July 7 1906	Oct 20 1957	
Nye, Ada Miller	July 28 1886	Apr 14 1974	
Nye, Adam Brown (CSA)	Oct 11 1844	July 1 1933	

Miller, Dixie King	Dec 17 1919	NDL	
Miller, Dorthula R.	Oct 9 1856	May 14 1925	
Miller, EA or FB (CSA)	June 26 1841	Nov 22 1861	
Miller, Elizabeth Caroline	June 10 1914	Dec 5 1860	
Miller, Emmett K.	Mar 17 1888	Apr 5 1962	
Miller, Ernest Fisher	Jan 10 1914	Jan 28 1916	son of AR & EM
Miller, Essie B.	1878	1951	
Miller, Flossie Maurie	Jan 20 1902	Feb 25 1903	
Miller, Foy Yonce	May 26 1902	Sept 11 1928	
Miller, Frances Catherine Brown	Oct 26 1844	Apr 12 1895	
Miller, Geneva Clark	Mar 31 1915	Jan 12 1979	
Miller, George Stewart	Aug 26 1872	1951	
Miller, Greek	Aug 7 1903	Feb 13 1953	
Miller, Hallie Catron	Jan 6 1920	NDL	
Miller, Henry Clay	1832	NDL	
Miller, Hiram	Apr 17 1822	Sept 21 1881	
Miller, Homer (WWII)	June 23 1915	June 22 1988	
Miller, Howard Montgomery	Sept 5 1912	Feb 3 1980	
Miller, Hugh	1891	1965	
Miller, Infant Twin	Feb 16 1879	Feb 16 1879	son of J H & FC
Miller, Infant	Dec 1 1920	Dec 6 1890	son of C S& W H
Miller, Infant	June 18 1890	June 18 1890	son of IA & AC
Miller, Infant	Nov 15 1940	Nov 15 1940	son of Greek & H
Miller, Isaac Anderson	July 12 1852	Aug 20 1936	
Miller, James B.	Feb 11 1810	May 27 1810	
Miller, James Martin	Dec 14 1852	June 11 1917	
Miller, James Michael (CSA)	June 5 1843	Aug 11 1919	
Miller, John Henry	Apr 9 1849	Feb 6 1931	
Miller, Katherine Cline	Nov 6 1904	Apr 8 1991	
Miller, Laura Nichols	1892	1979	
Miller, Lillie F. Nichols	Apr 14 1883	Nov 28 1903	
Miller, Margaret E.	Sept 6 1861	Mar 3 1926	
Miller, Mark Wayne	1902	July 9 1970	
Miller, Mary Ann	Nov 22 1850	Mar 15 1869	
Miller, Mary Polly Brown	July 20 1815	Mar 15 1869	
Miller, Maude Brown	1904	1971	
Miller, Nancy Margaret	Apr 9 1842	Mar 15 1912	
Miller, Rachael Spraker	Oct 14 1931	Aug 5 1989	
Miller, Reba Cox	July 26 1918	Dec 23 1953	
Miller, Richard Ropass	Dec 6 1927	NDL	
Miller, Robert Fox	Dec 19 1899	July 18 1964	
Miller, Roy Winton Jr.	Dec 6 1932	Feb 28 1954	
Miller, Roy Winton	May 7 1900	Mar 7 1966	
Miller, Stuart Greiner	June 27 1891	Sept 9 1978	
Miller, Theresa Jane Nye	June 3 1839	Dec 27 1919	
Miller, Virginia Clyde	Aug 21 1920	Mar 30 1940	
Miller, William H.	1867	Nov 8 1942	
Miller, William Pat	Dec 7 1894	Apr 24 1953	
Miller, William Riley (CSA)	Jan 26 1846	May 18 1918	
Miller, Willis Huddle	Oct 21 1897	Feb 15 1898	son of GS & EM
Miller, Worley P	July 22 1881	Aug 16 1943	
Neese, Nancy Jane	June 30 1939	July 1 1939	daug of Fred & L
Neff, Augusta Isadora	Apr 12 1873	May 9 1874	daug of BH & LS
Neff, William O'dell	Sept 20 1874	Apr 13 1876	son of BH & LS
Newland, John	June 1 1877	July 12 1878	
Newland, Susan Gose	1814	1934	
Newland, Worley	1845	1917	
Newman, Alexander C. (CSA)	1845	1921	
Newman, David M. (CSA)	1843	1911	
Newman, John C.	1875	1954	
Newman, William Robert	July 7 1906	Oct 20 1957	
Nye, Ada Miller	July 28 1886	Apr 14 1974	
Nye, Adam Brown (CSA)	Oct 11 1844	July 1 1933	

Nye, Anna Eliza Hedrick	Jan 3 1854	June 22 1937	
Nye, Issac A.	Feb 5 1842	June 23 1842	
Nye, James S.	Oct 23 184?	????	
Nye, John Price	Dec 21 1802	Dec 28 1874	
Nye, Sophia Stanger	Mar 9 1805	Mar 8 1886	
Oney, Infant	Feb 21 1872	Feb 21 1872	child of Rev WB
Patton, Elizabeth C.	1908	1991	
Patton, Elizabeth	May13 1814	Dec 25 1867	
Patton, Issac	May 2 1804	Nov 23 1875	
Patton, LW	1840	1905	
Patton, Nancy E.	Oct 20 1879	Aug 9 1880	
Patton, S A	1847	1932	
Patton, Sidney C.	1904	1959	
Perkins, Ollie F	Oct 1 1875	Oct 13 1899	
Pickle, M	Aug 9 1797	May 14 1872	
Porter, Frances L.	Sept 16 1857	June 27 1869	daug David & Nan
Riggle, G. Ranklin (WWI)	Dec 27 1890	Aug 11963	
Riggle, Lettie C.	Jan 27 1889	June 1984	
Rosenbaum, Adam	Nov 13 1802	Feb 20 1832	
Rosenbaum, Anna Maria Spraker	July 4 1771	Dec 8 1855	
Rosenbaum, Frances Hutton	Aug 3 1820	Mar 4 1899	
Rosenbaum, George	Nov 4 1772	Feb 24 1854	
Rosenbaum, Missourie J.	Nov 16 1843	Mar 11 1881	
Rosenbaum, Stephen	Feb 24 1814	April 20 1885	
Rosenbaum, William Floyd	June 5 1849	May 4 1869	
Ru----, George	NDL	2 yrs old	
Sage, Shirley M.	Mar 3 1944	Nov 29 1955	
Sage, VanLouis	1958	1977	
Scott, David A. (CSA)	Nov 17 1832	June 11 1868	
Scott, John W.	June 18 1856	Dec 24 1923	
Scott, Margaret E.	May 16 1865	Jan 29 1887	
Scott, Mary Alice	May? 1876	Sept 21 1945	
Scott, Mary Catherine	Mar 21 1831	May 30 1863	
Scott, Matilda	Dec 23 1853	Feb 24 1854	
Scott, Mitchell Andrew	Apr 2 1863	Jan 29 1865	son of WM & MC
Shumaker, Eva	Apr 18 1779	Dec 21 1876	
Spraker, Albert F.	Nov 8 1874	June 10 1952	
Spraker, Catherine	July 12 1822	Aug 1 1823	Daug of M & M
Spraker, Christopher	1738	June 1830	
Spraker, Christopher	NDL	1865	
Spraker, Cora M.	May 17 1886	Sept 27 1977	
Spraker, Cynthia	July 27 1844	Apr 28 1900	
Spraker, Daniel Augustus	Mar 9 1880	Apr 20 1969	
Spraker, David	1827	Nov 2 1852	
Spraker, Elizabeth	1745	1825	
Spraker, Erastus G.	Sept 9 1883	Aug 21 1961	
Spraker, Eva Kook	1767	1843	
Spraker, Forest Homer (WWI)	Dec 22 1896	June 14 1965	
Spraker, George D.	Aug 9 1908	Dec 1981	
Spraker, George W.	Oct 11 1854	Mar 10 1924	
Spraker, Isabelle Kincer	May 12 1851	June 14 1947	
Spraker, Jacob	????	1831	
Spraker, John	Apr 5 1820	July 1 1894	
Spraker, Mae Elizabeth Rosenbaum	Mar 4 1890	June 12 1957	
Spraker, Mary Catherine	Jan 2 1875	Mar 13 1921	
Spraker, Mary Groseclose	Oct 20 1793	Dec 24 1852	
Spraker, Mary Rosenbaum	1802	1875	
Spraker, Matilda A.	May 30 1861	July 7 1869	
Spraker, Murrell Tinnell	Feb 16 1926	June 3 1959	
Spraker, Nancy	Apr 12 1825	Jan 2 1863	
Spraker, Noah	Sept 11 1837	Dec 16 1862	
Spraker, Ola King	Jan 22 1902	Jan 16 1996	
Spraker, Stephen (CSA)	Oct 25 1835	May 9 1864	

Nye, Anna Eliza Bedrick	Jan 9 1834	June 22 1897
Nye, Isaac A.	Feb 5 1832	June 25 1913
Nye, James A.	Oct 23 1847	????
Nye, John Tyler	Dec 23 1802	Dec 28 1878
Nye, Sophia Stanyan	May 9 1805.	Mar 8 1886
Olney, Infant	Feb 21 1872	Feb 21 1872 Child of Rev Wm
Patton, Elizabeth C.	1808	1891
Patton, Elizabeth	May13 1814	Dec 25 1867
Patton, Isaac	May 2 1804	Nov 23 1874
Patton, LW	1840	1865
Patton, Mercy E.	Oct 20 1779	Aug 9 1860
Patton, S.A.	1847	1932
Patton, Sidney C.	1834	1895
Perkins, Ollie F	Oct 1 1873	Oct 13 1899
Pickle, M	Aug 9 1797	May 14 1872
Pixler, Frances L.	Sept 16 1857	June 27 1869 dau of David & Nan
Ripple, C. Nancily (MWI)	Dec 27 1890	Aug 11963
Ripple, Letitia C.	Jan 27 1889	June 1984
Rosenbaum, Adam	Nov 13 1803	Feb 20 1882
Rosenbaum, Anna Maria Spigler	July 8 1771	Dec 8-1853
Rosenbaum, Frances Mutton	Aug 3 1820	Mar 4 1899
Rosenbaum, George	Nov 4 1797	Feb 24 1874
Rosenbaum, Hiesouria J.	Nov 16 1853	Mar 11 1881
Rosenbaum, Stephen	Feb 24 1814	April 20 1883
Rosenbaum, William Floyd	June 3 1860	May 4 1865
Ru---, Dewitt	MDI	2 yrs old
Sage, Elridy M.	Mar 3 1846	Nov 29 1855
Sage, Vandouis	1858	1877
Scott, David A. (CSA)	Nov 17 1832	June 11 1868
Scott, John W.	June 18 1858	Dec 24 1921
Scott, Margaret E.	May 10 1885	Dec 29 1907
Scott, Mary Alice	May? 1876	Sept 21 1945
Scott, Mary Catherine	Mar 21 1831	May 30 1863
Scott, Matilda	Dec 23 1852	Feb 24 1854
Scott, Mildred Andrew	Apr 2 1883	Jan 29 1885 Dau of Mr & Mr
Shumaker, Eva	Aug 18 1779	Dec 21 1876
Spraker, Albert F.	Nov 8 1874	June 10 1952
Spraker, Catherine	July 12 1822	Aug 1 1824 Dau of M & H
Spraker, Christopher	1790	June 1830
Spraker, Christopher	MDL	1865
Spraker, Cora M.	May 12 1886	Sept 27 1977
Spraker, Cynthia	July 21 1864	Apr 28 1900
Spraker, Daniel Augustus	Mar 9 1860.	Apr 30 1959
Spraker, David	1827	Nov 2 1892
Spraker, Elizabeth	1845	1875
Spraker, Erastus D.	Sept 9 1843	Aug 21 1961
Spraker, Eva Rose	1767	1843
Spraker, Forest Moore (WWI)	Dec 22 1896	June 14 1965
Spraker, George D.	Aug 9 1858	Dec 1891
Spraker, George W.	Oct 11 1835.	Mar 10 1914.
Spraker, Isabella Minor	May 12 1851	June 14 1917
Spraker, Jacob	????	1891
Spraker, John	Apr 5 1820.	July 1 1894
Spraker, Mae Elizabeth Rosenbaum	Mar 4 1890	June 12 1957
Spraker, Mary Catherine	Jan 2 1875	Mar 13 1931
Spraker, Mary Rosenbaum	Oct 20 1795	Dec 24 1852
Spraker, Mary	1802	1875
Spraker, Matilda A.	May 30 1861	July 7 1869
Spraker, Murrell Tinnell	Feb 18 1926	June 4 1959
Spraker, Nancy	Apr 12 1825	Jan 2 1902
Spraker, Noah	Sept 11 1837	Dec 16 1862
Spraker, Ola Kline	Jan 02 1902	Jan 16 1974
Spraker, Stephen (CSA)	Oct 25 1835	May 9 1864

Spraker, Stephen	June 29 1898	May 8 1996	
Spreaker, Elizabeth A.	May 6 1814	Apr 1 1893	
Spreaker, John Michael	Feb 16 1792	June 13 1876	
Sprecker, Jonas (CSA)	Jan 28 1830	Dec 8 1862	
Stamper, Emerson	1914	1972	
Stamper, Margaret Johnson	1913	1952	
Stamper, Paul	May 12 1918	Nov 28 1991	
Stamper, Wife and child of Paul	1916/1958	1958	1916 (wife) 1958
Stanger, Anna Magdalena Wampler	May 23 1772	Nov 19 1846	
Stanger, Henry	Apr 5 1802	Dec 18 1802	
Stanger, John Rev/Dr	June 10 1765	Oct 14 1848	
Stanger, Sylvester	Dcc 31 1807	Mar 5 1854	
Steffey, Infant	1868	1868	child of SJ & SM
Steffey, Sarah Malinda	Feb 24 1845	Sept 6 1874	
Steffey, Stephen J.	Dec 29 1839	July 3 1909	
Suit, Elmer Neal	Oct 25 1939	Dec 13 1990	
Sult, Fred Huddle (WWII)	Jan 31 1928	Aug 31 1977	
Sult, Greek Miller	Feb 17 1922	Feb 6 1984	
Sult, Harold James	Feb 5 1934	Feb 11 1934	son of OM & JM
Sult, James Robert	Mar 6 1874	Dec 5 1947	
Sult, Jettie Price Miller	Apr 30 1903	May 18 1993	
Sult, Laura Robinson	May 30 1906	Aug 12 1990	
Sult, Lula Miller	Jan 25 1879	Aug 26 1953	
Sult, Olin Miller	July 12 1901	Feb 15 1971	
Sult, Ruth Harris	Apr 2 1933	NDL	
Sult, Walter Thomas	Oct 24 1899	June 27 1956	
Sult, William Riley	Mar 3 1855	Nov 27 1956	
Sutiffe, Garland R.	Apr 20 1900	June 3 1900	son of PG & ME
Sutliffe, Infant	Jan 26 1905	Feb 26 1905	son of PG & ME
Testerman, CarrieS.	Oct 11 1905	May 19 1966	
Testerman, W. Guy	May 16 1903	Aug 30 1963	
Umbarger, Ann P.	1851	1862	daug of S & M
Umbarger, Caroline E.	Mar 5 1846	????	
Umbarger, D. F.	Aug 14 1849	Dec 13 1888	
Umbarger, Frances P.	1856	1862	daug of S & M
Umbarger, George A.	1853	Jan 23 1862	Son of S & M
Umbarger, Infant	Dec 15 1878	Dec 29 1878	daug of DF & FA
Umbarger, Lafayette N.	July 14 1879	Dec 26 1880	son of MF & CE
Umbarger, Malinda Gose	Feb 11 1818	Mar 271894	
Umbarger, Simon	Mar 6 1814	Oct 22 1886	
Umberger, Alice V.	May 1 1862	Apr 28 1950	
Umberger, Anna Courtney	1888	1971	
Umberger, Frances Ann King	Dec 6 1852	Nov 24 1919	
Umberger, Keller Yonce Rev.	1872	1945	
Umberger, Nelson Ribble	1891	Aug 18 1932	
Umberger, Rosa Lee Ward	1882	Oct 16 1956	
Umberger, William H. (CSA)	Feb 12 1847	Apr 5 1915	
Vaught, Catherine	1860	1862	
Vaught, Dorothy Orlie	1914	1943	
Vaught, Ella Sophia Nye	May 20 1876	May 8 1955	
Vaught, Emory G.	Oct 11 1868	Dec 161952	
Vaught, Ida Frances Nye	Oct 3 1878	Sept 22 1934	
Vaught, Joseph Henderson	June 27 1871	Aug 30 1955	
Wallace, Elizabeth	Nov 10 1816	July 25 1889	
Wallace, Hiram T.	Nov 12 1809	Feb 28 1887	
Walters, Ballard Preston	Aug 23 1850	Jan 17 1929	
Walters, Bertie Mae Miller	Oct 1 1905	Aug 26 1991	
Walters, Garland S.	Sept 24 1891	July 4 1911	
Walters, Guy Lawrence	Feb 2 1899	Mar 15 1983	
Walters, Howe Winton	Oct 22 1926	Aug 18 1948	
Walters, Infant	NDL	NDL	child of BP & MK
Walters, Malindia K. Corvin	Dec 14 1855	Mar 20 1915	
Ward, Alice F	July 2 1860	Dec 15 1897	

Ward, Anna	1816	Apr 23 1871	
Ward, Ballard Preston	June 5 1848	Nov 12 1932	
Ward, Charles B.	Oct 24 1876	July 4 1955	
Ward, Dale Lilburn	1953	1968	
Ward, Edward Rush	Dec 4 1912	Dec 26 1912	son of ER & LL
Ward, Elsie Marie Miller	Jan 2 1914	NDL	
Ward, Emmett Brown	Mar 12 1854	Dec 22 1912	
Ward, Everett Raymond	Jan 2 1914	Oct 31 1976	
Ward, Everett Rush (CSA)	Mar 24 1845	May 19 1929	
Ward, Infant	Jan 23 1896	Jan 27 1896	son of EB & AE
Ward, Isabelle Jones	Oct 29 1915	NDL	
Ward, James Ephraim	Mar 6 1839	June 6 1900	
Ward, James Preston	Feb 16 1916	July 22 1996	
Ward, John A.	1851	1930	
Ward, John Brown	Sept 27 1872	Mar 30 1952	
Ward, John W.	Apr 4 1918	May 8 1918	son of ER & LL
Ward, Laura H.	Dec 27 1886	Sept 151970	
Ward, Lilburn R. Capt.	1816	July 19 1903	
Ward, Lutitia S.	Dec 19 1838	Apr 13 1887	
Ward, Margaret Alice	1853	1925	
Ward, Mary C. Lambert	Nov 3 1844	Apr 18 1908	
Ward, Michael Garland (USMC)	Sept 1 1958	Aug 22 1992	
Ward, Robert Kent (WWI)	Nov 8 1889	Aug 18 1966	
Ward, Ruth Tarter	Aug 18 1902	Mar 21 1975	
Ward, Sallie M.	Nov 14 1862	Apr 22 1887	
Ward, Sue	NDL	NDL	
Widener, Elizabeth Rosenbaum	Feb 10 1799	Apr 25 1866	
Wilson, Joseph J. M.	Feb 11 1825	Nov 18 1898	
Wilson, Mary Crockett	Mar 6 1828	June 18 1907	
Wiseley, Alice W.	June 25 1873	Dec 10 1880	
Wiseley, Elkanah	Aug 15 1836	Sept 9 1855	
Wiseley, Freeling	Mar 31 1823	Feb 14 1875	
Wiseley, Laura E.	Feb 8 1861	May21 1869	
Wiseley, Mary	NDL	Mar 26 1871	(age about 75 yr
Wiseley, Michael Jr.(CSA)	1837	????	
Wiseley, Michael, Sr.	1801	July 6 1881	
Wiseley, Peter	1800	Sept 29 1867	
Wohiford, Julia Mae Johnson	Sept 13 1910	July 2 1933	
Wohiford, Mollie Miller	Dec 27 1872	June 20 1945	
Wohlford, Herbert O.	May 26 1921	Sept 6 1976	
Wohlford, James Cloyd	May 8 1875	Dec 26 1910	
Wohlford, Katherine V.	Mar 15 1924	NDL	
Wohlford, Ollie M.	Nov 8 1883	Dec 9 1972	
Wohlford, Wythe Gleaves	1900	1914	son of FB & OM

There is a big memorial marker that reads:
Reverend John Stanger
founder, Zion Lutheran Church
born June 1765 Kircheim, Germany
Died 14 October 1848
married
Anna Magdalena Wampler, 25 December 1791
Born 23 May 1772 Lancaster Co. PA
Died 19 November 1846

Original Epitaph
" In memory of an indulgent and good father this stone is erected by devoted children. Dr. John Stanger is buried here. The virtues of husband, father, and friend were his. Let no rude hand deface this stone, nor hasten wasting time by removing this memorial, that he lived and loved and that here rests the remains of one

There is a big memorial marker that reads:

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Anna Magdalena Wampler, 25 December 1791
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Original Epitaph

" In memory of an indulgent and good father this stone is erected by devoted children. Dr. John Stanger is buried here. The virtues of husband, father, and friend were his. Let no rude hand deface this stone, nor hasten wasting time by removing this memorial, that be lived and loved and that here rests the remains of one

whose memory the survivors of his home would cherish
and praise"

Public Service
Trustee, Wythe Academy, 1792
Magistrate, Wythe County, 1798-1848
Commissioner of Revenue, Wythe County, 1815-1816
Sheriff, Wythe County 1822
Commissioner, Wythe County Schools, 1824-1848
Virginia House of Delegates, 1827-30,1832-37,1839-40
Performed over 500 rites of marriage, 1790-1827

Children
Salmome b. 16 Dec 1792 M. Jacob Spangler
Magdalena b. 25 Dec. 1794 M. John S. Farhart
Theresa b. 23 Feb 1797 M. Daniel Brown, Michael Miller
John, Jr. b. 20 Apr 1799 M. Catherine Brownlow, Ann Thomas
Henry b. 3 Apr 1802 d. 18 Dec 1802
Sophia b. 9 Mar 1805 M. John Price Nye
Sylvester b. 31 Dec 1807 M. Mary Cowden
Jacob b. 17 Apr 1810 M. Hannah Boyd, Mary Cowden Stanger
Catherine b. 26 Aug 1813 d. 28 Nov 1814

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< MILLERE@musc.edu >
==========

HUSBAND: Francis COOLEY (AFN:1H8Z-BGH)

BORN: Abt 1767	PLACE: , , New York	LDS ORDINANCE DATA
CHR.:	PLACE:	B:
DIED: 20 May 1842	PLACE:	E:
BUR.:	PLACE: Old Lebanon Cem, , Bethel Park	SP:
MAR.:	PLACE:	SS:

FATHER:
MOTHER:
OTHER WIVES:

WIFE: Eleanor VANDIVOIT (AFN:1H8Z-BHP)

BORN: Abt 1769	PLACE: <Baldwin Twp, Allegheny Co., PA.>	
CHR.:	PLACE:	B:
DIED: 19 Feb 1853	PLACE:	E:
BUR.:	PLACE:	SP:

FATHER:
MOTHER:
OTHER HUSBANDS:

Sex CHILDREN

1. NAME: Robert COOLEY (AFN:1H8Z-BJW)

----	BORN: <1799>	PLACE: <Baldwin Twp, Allegheny Co., PA.>	B:
M	CHR.:	PLACE:	E:
	DIED:	PLACE:	SP:
	BUR.:	PLACE:	
	SPOUSE:		
	MAR.:	PLACE:	SS:

2. NAME: John COOLEY (AFN:1H8Z-BK4)

----	BORN: <1801>	PLACE: <Baldwin Twp, Allegheny Co., PA.>	B:
M	CHR.:	PLACE:	E:
	DIED:	PLACE:	SP:
	BUR.:	PLACE:	
	SPOUSE:		
	MAR.:	PLACE:	SS:

3. NAME: William COOLEY (AFN:1H8Z-BLB)

----	BORN: <1803>	PLACE: <Baldwin Twp, Allegheny Co., PA.>	B:
M	CHR.:	PLACE:	E:
	DIED:	PLACE:	SP:
	BUR.:	PLACE:	
	SPOUSE:		
	MAR.:	PLACE:	SS:

4. NAME: Francis COOLEY (AFN:1H8Z-BMJ)

----	BORN: <1805>	PLACE: <Baldwin Twp, Allegheny Co., PA.>	B:
M	CHR.:	PLACE:	E:
	DIED: 21 May 1842	PLACE: Baldwin Twp, Allegheny Co., PA.	SP:
	BUR.:	PLACE:	
	SPOUSE:		
	MAR.:	PLACE:	SS:

Codes: AFN=Ancestral File Number B=Baptized E=Endowed SS=Sealed to Spouse SP=Sealed to Parents

HUSBAND: Francis COOLEY (AFN:1H8Z-BGH) BORN: Abt 1767
WIFE: Eleanor VANDIVOIT (AFN:1H8Z-BHP) BORN: Abt 1769

Sex CHILDREN (Continued) LDS ORDINANCE DATA

5. NAME: Samuel COOLEY (AFN:1H8Z-BNQ)
---- BORN: 16 Jul 1807 PLACE: Baldwin Twp, Allegheny Co., PA. B:
M CHR.: PLACE: E:
DIED: PLACE: SP:
BUR.: PLACE:
SPOUSE: Nancy BELTZHOOVER (AFN:1H8Z-BF9)
MAR.: PLACE: SS:

6. NAME: Harrison COOLEY (AFN:1H8Z-BPX)
---- BORN: <1809> PLACE: <Baldwin Twp, Allegheny Co., PA.> B:
M CHR.: PLACE: E:
DIED: PLACE: SP:
BUR.: PLACE:
SPOUSE:
MAR.: PLACE: SS:

7. NAME: Elizabeth COOLEY (AFN:1H8Z-BQ5)
---- BORN: <1811> PLACE: <Baldwin Twp, Allegheny Co., PA.> B:
F CHR.: PLACE: E:
DIED: PLACE: SP:
BUR.: PLACE:
SPOUSE:
MAR.: PLACE: SS:

8. NAME: Mary COOLEY (AFN:1H8Z-BRC)
---- BORN: <1813> PLACE: <Baldwin Twp, Allegheny Co., PA.> B:
F CHR.: PLACE: E:
DIED: PLACE: SP:
BUR.: PLACE:
SPOUSE:
MAR.: PLACE: SS:

9. NAME:
---- BORN: PLACE: B:
CHR.: PLACE: E:
DIED: PLACE: SP:
BUR.: PLACE:
SPOUSE:
MAR.: PLACE: SS:

10. NAME:
---- BORN: PLACE: B:
CHR.: PLACE: E:
DIED: PLACE: SP:
BUR.: PLACE:
SPOUSE:
MAR.: PLACE: SS:

Codes: AFN=Ancestral File Number B=Baptized E=Endowed SS=Sealed to Spouse SP=Sealed to Parents

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INDEX TO WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS : CATALOG CARD

NAME	Colley [Coley], Francis.
DATE	1776
SOURCE	Deed Book No. 11, 1775-1777 (Reel 4)
	p. 136-137. Will pro. 16 Sept. 1776
NOTE	Part of index to Goochland County Wills and Administrations (1728 - 1800)
PLACE	Goochland County (Va.)
FORM	Wills. aat.
ADDED ENTRY	Coley, Francis.
COLLECTION	Virginia wills and administrations.

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Index to Wills & Administrations (Torrence)

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1807.50

Cornelis Lambertsen Cool came to America about 1626,not 1638.He did not have any children by Aeltje Brachonje.His only son Lambert Cornelis died at an early age so that the name was not carried on.His daughter Aeltje m.Gerrit son of Wolphertsen Van Kouwenhoven.His dau.Aechtje m.Claes Jansen.The settlement of his estate shows these as his only heirs.
By her 2nd m.Aeltje (dau.of Cornelis Cool this is Alice in English) had a son by Elbert Elberts Stoothoff,named Gerrit.(not Elbert)(see p.71)

There were two other Cool or Kool families in no way related,see later.

RE;three sons Jan,Pieter,Cornelis-all m.same woman.This is a queer mixture of gross errors,not related to the Cool family but an example of how wrong one can be when guessing about Dutch records.
Begin with the woman,named Aeltje Jans,a German,born in Bremen,Germany. Her name was not Elizabeth.As the widow of Jan Cornelissen ,from Rotterdam she married a German,Pieter Collet,never previously m.born on the Baltic Sea at Koningsbergen in East Prussia.This is almost 1000 miles from Amsterdam.As Aeltje Colet,a widow,she married 3rd,Cornelis Corneliszen. (home of the Cools.
The marriages are thus recorded in the New York Dutch Church:
Aug.31,1643,Pieter Collet,J.M.,van Coningsbergen in Pruysen,en Aeltje Jans van Bremen,Wede. van Jan Corn.van Rotterdam.

Nov.26,1645,Cornelis Corneliszen,J.M.(young man,never previously married), en Aeltje Colet,Wide.. No relationship betwenn Jan(1st)& Cornelis(3rd)Husb.

Aeltje had two sons bptd;Jan,on Sept.23,1640 and Cornelis on Aug.3,1642. The father is shown as Jan Corn(elisz) from Rotterdam.(1st Marriage) A son Willem was bptd.Aug.4,1644,by her second marriage,Pieter Colet,father no witnesses. The name does not re-appear in New York Dutch church records. As for children by the 3rd marriage there is no record.Note that Aeltje m.Cornelis Corneliszen.The author of the book shows a child baptised to this family Oct.14,1646.An examination of the records shows that on this date a child Cornelis/was born to Pieter Cornelissen.The author/gives the name of the child as Pieter and the father's name Cornelis.She has confused the two.Pieter Corneliszen had several children before and after this child Cornelis.Yet the author assuming there was a child named Pieter says that a branch of the family of Cooleys in Maryland are from this line.
Pietersen page 73.
There appears to be no possible connection between Cornelis and Pieter Corneliszen. Corneliszen
Cornelis was the husband of Aeltje Colet,no known children,and Pieter was the father of several children in no way related to the other family.

The only Coly in the early New York Dutch records was an Englishman, born in London. He m. on March 22, 1665, Jannetje Van Dyck. He then gave his birth place as above. On page 72/81 of the book he is shown as the son of Jan Cornelisszen of Rotterdam and Aeltje Jans, the child bptd. New York, 9-23-1640.

As "Coely" the family had eight children bptd. in the New York church, from 1667-1687, but the father was an Englishman, not a descendant of the Cool's. Parents shown as Jan Coely and Jannetje Van Dyck.

TWO OTHER COOL OR KOOL FAMILIES IN NO WAY RELATED AS FAR AS IS KNOWN.

Barent Jacobszen (Kool) came to New Netherland at an early date. A child was baptised 9-23-1640 and there were seven more baptisms, the latest in 1657, all in the New York Dutch church. There was an older child named Jacob who may have been born in Holland. On Oct. 10, 1655 a son was bptd. when both parents gave their names, "Barent Jacobszen Cool and Marretje Leenderts". In the book, p. 73. the author attempts to graft them onto the Cornelis Cool family. She shows Barent Jacobsen Cool marrying 1st, Barber Jans, and 2ndly, Margaret Obe. This is all wrong. Barent[1] Jacobszen had a son Jacob[2] Barentszen who married Marritje Simons and had two sons, Barent,[3] bptd. 11-4-1668, who was called Barent[3] Kool and a son Jacob,[3] bptd, 1-1-1673, who was known as Jacob Cool. Barent[3] Kool married Margareta Obe, and had three children;

Jacob,[4] bptd. 3-14-1697
Hendrick,[4] bptd. 4-9-1699
Maria,[4] 2-1-1702.

Jacob[3] Cool married Barbara Jans and had two children;

Geertje (Gertrude)[4] bptd, 8-11-1695
Barent,[4] bptd. 6-10-1705.

There was another Cool or Kool family living up the Hudson at Hurley, New York. They descended from Theunis[1] Bastiaensen who took the name Cool. He arrived in New Netherland with one child, on the "Spotted Cow" coming in April, 1663. They went directly to Hurley, New York. This child, a son, Cornelis[2] Theunis (Cool) married Jannetje Lamberts, dau. of Lambert Huysbertsen. He left a will, dated Jan. 10, 1733, naming wife and children. His only son was Lambert,[3] named for his maternal grandfather. A daughter married into the Wynkoop family. This has no connection with the Wyckoff family. Wyckoff was always Wyckoff, see p. 71.

Arent Van Curler left no descendants, according to Pearson the best authority on Albany and Schenectady families, see book which shows descendants.

See Chapter 1, also page 72. Pearson also shows Viele family descended from a Cornelis Cornelissen, who settled and always lived in Albany. Cornelis was a very common name and the Viele family of Albany had no connection with any Cornelis family of New Amsterdam.

FAMILY GROUP No. 1

Husband's Full Name CORNELIS LAMBERTSON COOL

This Information Obtained From:

1. LAURA COOLLEY HAMIL ILL. - 1955

Husband's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Husband
Birth	CA 1580			HOL.	TO AMERICA
Chr'nd					1638 FROM
Mar.					ROTTERDAM
Death	NOV 1643				
Burial					

Places of Residence

Occupation — Church Affiliation — Military Rec.

Other wives, if any. No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each wife.

His Father LEENDERT COOL Mother's Maiden Name

Wife's Full Maiden Name ADELTJE BRACKHOENGIE

Wife's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Wife
Birth					
Chr'nd					
Death	1670				
Burial					

Compiler

Address

City, State

Date

Places of Residence

Occupation if other than Housewife — Church Affiliation

Other husbands, if any. No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each wife. #2 WILLIAM BREDENBENT m-9-4-1644

Her Father — Mother's Maiden Name

Num	Children's Names in Full (Arrange in order of birth)	Children's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Children
1	JAN CORNELISSON COELE	Birth					CAME TO US
	Full Name of Spouse: AELTJE JANS	Mar.					IN 1624
		Death	1643	LONG ISLAND		N.Y.	KILLED BY IND
		Burial					ON LG. ISL. N.
2	PETER CORNELISSON COLET	Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse: AELTJE JANS	Mar.	31 AUG 1643				
		Death	18 FEB 1645				
		Burial					
3	CORNELIUS COOL	Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse: AELTJE JANS	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
4	ALTIE CORNELIS COOL	Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse: GERRITT WOLPHERTSON	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
5		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
6		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
7		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
8		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
9		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
10		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					

FAMILY GROUP No. 4 Husband's Full Name LEENDERT COOL

This Information Obtained From:

Husband's Data	Day	Month	Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Husb
Birth			1675				
Chr'nd							
Mar.							
Death							
Burial							

Places of Residence

Occupation Church Affiliation Military Rec.

Other wives, if any. No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each mar.

His Father WILHELM PIET. COLET Mother's Maiden Name SUSANNAH

Wife's Full Maiden Name

Wife's Data	Day	Month	Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Wife
Birth							
Chr'nd							
Death							
Burial							

Compiler

Address

City, State

Date

Places of Residence

Occupation if other than Housewife Church Affiliation

Other husbands, if any. No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each mar.

Her Father Mother's Maiden Name

Sex	Children's Names in Full (Arrange in order of birth)	Children's Data	Day	Month	Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Child
1	CORNELIS (WM.C.)	Birth			1690				DUTCHESS CT
	Full Name of Spouse: SARAH WESTFALL	Mar.							N.Y.
		Death							
		Burial							
2	GEERTJE LEENDERTSE	Birth							
	Full Name of Spouse: LEWIS MORRIS	Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
3	ROBERT ?	Birth							
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
4		Birth							
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
5		Birth							
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
6		Birth							
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
7		Birth							
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
8		Birth							
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
9		Birth							
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
10		Birth							
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							

FAMILY GROUP No. 2 Husband's Full Name PETER CORNELISSON COLE

This Information Obtained From:

Husband's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on H
Birth		ROTTERDAM		HOL.	
Chr'nd					
Mar.	31 AUG 1643				
Death	18 FEB 1645				
Burial					

Places of Residence

Occupation FARMER Church Affiliation DUTCH REFORM Military Rec.

Other wives, if any, No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each mar.

His Father CORNELIS LAMBERTSON COO Mother's Maiden Name ADELTJE BRACKE

Wife's Full Maiden Name AELTJE (ELIZABETH) JANS

Wife's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. o
Birth		BREMEN		GER.	
Chr'nd					
Death	1647				
Burial					

Compiler

Address

City, State

Date

Places of Residence

Occupation if other than Housewife Church Affiliation DUTCH REFORMED

Other husbands, if any, No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each mar. JAN CONELISON COELE

Her Father Mother's Maiden Name

Sex	Children's Names in Full (Arrange in order of birth)	Children's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Ch
1	WILHELM PIETERSON	Birth	1644				
	Full Name of Spouse: SUSANNAH	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
2		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
3		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
4		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
5		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
6		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
7		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
8		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
9		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
10		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					

FAMILY GROUP No. 3

This Information Obtained From:

Husband's Full Name WILHELM PIETERSON COLET

Husband's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Husband
Birth					
Chr'nd	4 AUG 1644				
Mar.					
Death					
Burial					

Places of Residence WESTCHESTER NY.

Occupation Church Affiliation DUTCH REFORM Military Rec.

Other wives, if any. No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each mar.

His Father PETER CORNELISSON COLET Mother's Maiden Name ADELTJE BRACKHOENG

Wife's Full Maiden Name SUSANNAH

Wife's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Wife
Birth					
Chr'nd					
Death	17				
Burial					

Compiler

Address

City, State

Date

Places of Residence

Occupation if other than Housewife Church Affiliation

Other husbands, if any. No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each mar. (2) JOSEPH HUNT

Her Father Mother's Maiden Name

Sex	Children's Names in Full (Arrange in order of birth)	Children's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	LINE Add. Info. on Children
1	LEENDERT COLET	Birth	1675				
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
2	ABRAHAM CUYLER	Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.	18 NOV 1689				ALBANY N.Y. &
	KATHERINE BLEEKR	Death					SCHENECTADY
		Burial					
3	THOMAS COOLEY	Birth					ORANGE CTY, NY
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.					WIFE FROM ENG.
	MARIA TILER	Death					
		Burial					
4	SUSANNAH	Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
5	SARAH	Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
6	ROBERT COLES	Birth					PA. & WEST U.S.
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
7		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
8		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
9		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
10		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					

*If married more than once, show each mar. (1) (2) etc., and list in "Add. Info. on Children" column. Use reverse side for additional children, other wives, references or information.

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FAMILY GROUP No. 5 Husband's Full Name CORNELIS (WILLIAM C.) COOL

This Information Obtained From:

Husband's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Husband
Birth	1690				
Chr'nd	1 APR 1694				
Mar.					
Death					
Burial					

Places of Residence

Occupation Church Affiliation Military Rec.

Other wives, if any. No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each mar.

His Father LEENDERT COOL Mother's Maiden Name

Wife's Full Maiden Name SARA WESTFALL

Wife's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Wife
Birth					
Chr'nd					
Death					
Burial					

Compiler

Address

City, State

Date

Places of Residence

Occupation if other than Housewife Church Affiliation

Other husbands, if any. No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each mar.

Her Father JACOBUS WESTVAAL Mother's Maiden Name

Sex	Children's Names in Full (Arrange in order of birth)	Children's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Children
1	LEENDERT	Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse: SARA VAN GORDON	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
2	WILLIAM FRANCIS	Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse: ELIZABETH VREDENBURGH	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
3	ANDRIES (ANDREW)	Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse: SARA SCHOONMAKER	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
4	JOSIAS	Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse: MARIE KIMBLE	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
5	CORNELIS	Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse: BLASITE VONGBLOET	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
6	JOHN (JOHANNES)	Birth					TO PENNA.
	Full Name of Spouse: ANNETJE DECKER	Mar.	1757				
		Death	1823		KENT	MD.	
		Burial					
7		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
8		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
9		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
10		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					

FAMILY GROUP No. 6 Husband's Full Name JOHN COOLLEY

This Information Obtained From:

Husband's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Husb
Birth					(JOHANNES)
Chr'nd	17 JUN 1740	ALBANY	ALBANY	N.Y.	
Mar.	ca 1757				
Death	1823		KENT	MD.	
Burial					

Places of Residence OCT 1775 - FEB 1

Occupation FARMER Church Affiliation Military Rec. REV. WAR

Other wives, if any. No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each mar. (2) ELIZABETH FIRMIN (2) M. 1784 REBECCA KASTNER

His Father CORNELIS (WM. C.) COOL Mother's Maiden Name SARAH WESTFAL

Wife's Full Maiden Name ANNETJE DECKER

Wife's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Wife
Birth					
Chr'nd					
Death	1767				
Burial					

Compiler

Address

City, State

Date

Places of Residence

Occupation if other than Housewife Church Affiliation

Other husbands, if any. No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each wife.

Her Father JOHANNES DEKKAR Mother's Maiden Name ANNA MERRILL

Item	Children's Names in Full (Arrange in order of birth)	Children's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Child
1	SAMUEL MATTHEW	Birth	1758		WESTCHESTER	N.Y.	
	Full Name of Spouse	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
2	ELIZABETH	Birth	1764		WESTCHESTER	N.Y.	
	Full Name of Spouse	Mar.					
	DANIEL COOLLEY	Death					
		Burial					
3	LEA	Birth	1763		WESTCHESTER	N.Y.	
	Full Name of Spouse	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
4	JOHN ANDREW	Birth	5 OCT 1767		WESTCHESTER	N.Y.	
	Full Name of Spouse	Mar.					
	SUSANNAH MEANS	Death					
		Burial					
5	DANIEL	Birth					MOTHER:
	Full Name of Spouse	Mar.					ELIZ. FIRM
		Death					
		Burial					
6	JONATHAN	Birth					"
	Full Name of Spouse	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
7	FREDERICK	Birth					"
	Full Name of Spouse	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
8	ISAAC HENRY	Birth					"
	Full Name of Spouse	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
9		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
10		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					

If further data ... see reverse side of husband's family, use reverse side of additional sheets, other bibles, or entries of birth ...

FAMILY GROUP No. G.A Husband's Full Name JOHANNES DEKKAR

This Information Obtained From:

Husband's Data	Day	Month	Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Husband
Birth			1720				
Chr'nd							
Mar.							
Death							
Burial							

Places of Residence

Occupation Church Affiliation Military Rec.

Other wives, if any. No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each marr.

His Father JACOB DEKKAR Mother's Maiden Name SUSANNAH

Wife's Full Maiden Name ANNA MERRILL

Wife's Data	Day	Month	Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Wife
Birth							
Chr'nd							
Death							
Burial							

Compiler

Address

City, State

Date

Places of Residence

Occupation if other than Housewife Church Affiliation

Other husbands, if any. No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each marr.

Her Father RICHARD MERRILL Mother's Maiden Name SARAH WEL...

Sex	Children's Names in Full (Arrange in order of birth)	Children's Data	Day	Month	Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Children
1	ANNETJE	Birth							
	Full Name of Spouse: JOHN COOLLEY	Mar.			CA. 1757				
		Death			1767				
		Burial							
2		Birth							
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
3		Birth							
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
4		Birth							
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
5		Birth							
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
6		Birth							
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
7		Birth							
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
8		Birth							
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
9		Birth							
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							
10		Birth							
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.							
		Death							
		Burial							

...Marriage Data (1) (2) etc. and Use to Add Info. on Children's Records. Use Reverse Side for Additional Children, Other Wives, Ancestors of Husband or Wife.

FAMILY GROUP No. 7 Husband's Full Name JOHN ANDREW COOLEY

This Information Obtained From:

Husband's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info.
Birth	5 OCT 1767	WESTCHESTER		N.Y.	JUSTICE
Chr'nd					PEACE-A
Mar.	1788				
Death	17 JAN 1847	WAYNETOWN	MONTGOMERY	IN.	
Burial					

Places of Residence

Occupation Church Affiliation Military Rec.

Other wives, if any. No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each mar.

His Father JOHN COOLLEY Mother's Maiden Name ANKETJE DECK

Wife's Full Maiden Name SUSANNAH MEANS

Wife's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Wife
Birth	1 NOV 1768				
Chr'nd					
Death					
Burial					

Compiler

Address

City, State

Date

Places of Residence

Occupation if other than Housewife Church Affiliation

Other husbands, if any. No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each mar.

Her Father FRANCIS MEANS Mother's Maiden Name HANNAH SMITH

Sex	Children's Name in Full (Arrange in order of birth)	Children's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Child
1	JOHN ANDREW JR	Birth	21 DEC 1795				
	Full Name of Spouse: REBECCA JANE DOUGLAS	Mar.	1816	TYRONE	FAYETTE	PA.	
		Death	23 JAN 1864				
		Burial					
2	WILLIAM JAMES	Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
3	SAMUEL MEANS	Birth	1 JAN 1800	TYRONE	FAYETTE	PA.	SEE MILLER
	Full Name of Spouse: MARGARET RUSK	Mar.	20 JAN 1825		BROWN	OH.	GENEALOGY
		Death	1847	TWIN GROVE	JASPER	MO	
		Burial					
4	JONATHAN	Birth	7 JUL 1803				
	Full Name of Spouse: MARY RUSK	Mar.	1824				
		Death	27 JAN 1880				
		Burial					
5	MARY B	Birth	1805				
	Full Name of Spouse: JOHN DEWITT	Mar.					
		Death	1839				
		Burial					
6	RUTH	Birth	1807				
	Full Name of Spouse: JAMES NICHOLSON	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
7		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
8		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
9		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
10		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse:	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					

See Coley File -
(FLANAGAN LINE)

Patron at Library let me look at this Cool/Cooley Family - Bad records - but there is some things on the Dutch Family of Cool that I'm related to!

KULL—CULL—COLL.

Staten Island Sound. Originally, before 1674, called "ACHTER COLL" likewise, "Kil van Kul." 1674, PART TWO, (p. 155). See discussion under Staten Island Place Names, PART TWO, (p. 147.).

It has been argued that Cull or Coll was a Dutch appellation to be translated as referring to the English "bay." The writer is unable to verify this from any linguistic authority.

It is certain the name originated with the Cool Family early in New York, 1639, PART TWO, (p. 152). This was changed to "KULL" or "KUL," but still pronounced oft-times, as Cool, instead of as in Hull.

This was an early German patronymic. See ABG. COMPEND., (Vol. II, 1926, p. 180), where a Kull lineage appears. This family had representatives in early Pennsylvania.

It is suspected that Cole of early New York and Staten Island originated in the first above Cool.

aret, 1678. 1300 acres and em
River," (ante, PART THRE
have been a son of one of
migrants. WILLIAM LA
mouth County, (THOMAS
called as a Quit-renter, "JU
165 acres in Middletown,
"SENIOR," as soon WILI
JUNIOR appears, with him
He must (the first) have b
the three brother immigrant

ELISHA LAWRENCE,
clue, as to which family, like
mouth County, N. J. before
ONE, p. 60). And, now, no
WILLIAM LAWRENCE
overseer, for Middletown, as
prob. born circa. 1646—was

Who were the almost co
LIAM LAWRENCE, SR.
AS LAWRENCE of Berg
answered in our next.)

LE FEBV

This was certainly an early
Staten Island and also in N
necessary to present autho
from the Huguenot Society
plentiful.

The wife of PIERRE MC
Island, was Mary or Marie
follows as "the night, the
LE FEBVRE was in Lon
PIERRE MONNET, SR.,
and was a witness to the latt
p. 133.)

The first American Le
LE FEBVRE of N. Y., 165
p. 153).

There are many reference
concerning the first ISAA
Colonial New York, which
gation.

However, JEAN LE F
Staten Island and then in N
region he was called "JO
listed as a servant, 1694, to
land of Piscataway, (ARCI
220). It may be assumed w
that he was a kinsman of
VRE above, and, of MARIE
NET, of Staten Island.

See under SAVOY, (pos
of HYPOLITE LE FEBV
N. J.

LEONARD
(Quotatio

"Leonard Family, Englis
B. Leonard, (Record, Vol.
Page 35:

"Direct descendants of the
country (through Henry, w
or his relatives, who came
ginning of the nineteenth
expediencey of claiming the
but the special individual
family who was regarded th
the independence of democr
the honors of aristocratic n

The Leonard family of
Canada and other British
America, are all descended
cestry who made their first
now Massachusetts, during
seventeenth century, and ju
the Pilgrims of the Mayflow

Early Germans in N.J. by Chambers
974.9
C445

(IV). JABESH, gave a mortgage, 5 Aug., 1774, on land on "east side of Minnesink Mountain," Sussex Co., N. J. The rest of the ten children of John are unknown.

II. JOSHUA, bap. 12 Jan., 1643.

III. SAMUEL, bap. 9 Jan., 1645.

IV. GERSHOM, bap. at Roxbury, Mass., Dec., 1648; found at Southampton, L. I., 1668; his will, prob. 2 July, 1716, names wife Mary and children, *Jeremiah*, *David*, *Jonathan*, *Moses*, *Mary*, *Gershom*.

V. JOSEPH, bap. at Roxbury, Mass., Dec., 1648.

VI. HANNAH, bap. at Roxbury, Mass., 11 April, 1651, m. 14 Dec., 1670, John Burrows.

VII. EDWARD (?) settled Lebanon, Conn., 1700.

CONDICT.

JOHN CONDICT, d. 1713; a weaver. came with his son from Wales, his first wife having died, to Newark in 1678; m. *second*, Deborah; had two ch., JOHN, who died young, and PETER.

I. PETER, a clothier, b. ——, d. 1714, leaving a wid. and seven children:

(I). SAMUEL, b. 1696, d. 1777, m. *first*, Mary Dodd; *second*, Mary Nutman; res. in Orange.

(II). PETER, 2D, b. 1699, d. 1768, m. Phebe Dodd; rem. to Morristown about 1730; had ch.:

1. JOSEPH.
2. NATHANIEL.
3. SILAS, b. 1737, d. Sept., 1801, m. *first*, Phebe Day; *second*, Abigail Byram, (dau. of Ebenezer).
4. EBENEZER, m. Huldah Byram, (dau. of Ebenezer, of Mendham).
5. PETER, 3D, b. ——, d. 1775, m. Anna Byram, (dau. of Ebenezer, of Mendham); had ch.:
   (1). EDWARD, b. 1769.
   (2). BYRAM, b. 1771.
   (3). LEWIS, b. 1773.
6. SARAH, m. a Hayward.
7. RHODA, m. a Prudden.
8. PHEBE, m. an Axtell.

COOL.

Two families of different origin spell their name alike and both resided in the same part of Hunterdon Co. They were the Dutch family, Cool, properly spelled Kool, and the German family Cool, Cole, Kohl, Kuhls, Koul, Keiel and perh. Kaul.

COOLS FROM HOLLAND.

BARENT JACOBSEN KOOL, in 1633, was in New Amsterdam in the employ of the West India Company. The genealogy of this family was prepared and published, New York, 1876, by Rev. David Cole, D.D. It contains all of the family with the exception of that branch, which came to Readington from Kingston. We therefore give the latter here. Barent's family was one of five families living, 8 June 1633, on Bridge street, New Amsterdam. He married Marretje Leenderts and had children:

I. JACOB BARENTS, prob. b. in Holland, m. Marretje (Mary) Simons; rem.

to Esopus, near Kingston, N. Y.

II. AELTJE, bap. 23 Sept., 1640, m. 12 Sept., 1660, Paulus Turck.

III. DIEVERTJE, bap. Feb., 1643.

IV. APOLLONIA, bap. 29 Jan., 1645, m. 16 Oct., 1664, Wm. Vredenburgh.

V. LEENDERT, bap. 1 Dec., 1647, m. Marretje Cornelis, rem. to Kingston, New York.

VI. ARENT, 1ST, bap. 9 Oct., 1650, prob. died young.

VII. THEUNIS, (Tunis or Anthony), bap. 17 Aug., 1653, m. *first*, 12 Jan., 1676, Marretje Gerrits (widow); *second*, 22 Nov., 1696, Willemje Langen; rem. to Kingston, N. Y.; had ch.:

(I). TEUNIS, bap. 18 Sept., 1697, m. 24 Dec., 1720, Zara (Sarah) Biks, (prob. dau. John Biggs); rem. to Hunterdon Co., N. J., at some time after 1724, when he had a child baptised at Kingston; had 7 children, (whose children were all baptised at Readington, N. J.):

1. JAN, (John) bap. Kingston, 5 Nov., 1721, m. prob. in N. J., Marritje Low; had ch.:
   (1). JAN, (John) bap. 1 April, 1753.
   (2). TEUNIS, (Anthony) bap. 13 April, 1755.
   (3). ELISABETH, bap. 24 May, 1759.
   (4). BENJAMIN, bap. 3 Oct., 1762.
2. THAMMAS, (Thomas) bap. Kingston, 5 Nov., 1721, m. prob. Leentje (Lena) Van Etten; prob. had ch.:
   (1). SAERTJE, (Sarah) bap. 3 Feb., 1745.
   (2). THOMAS, bap. 1 Sept., 1747.
   (3). THOMAS, bap. Sept., 1751.
   (4). THOMAS, bap. 25 June, 1765.
3. BENJAMIN, bap. 4 Oct., 1724, m. Geertje (Gertrude); had ch.:
   (1). SAERTJE, bap. 11 March, 1753.
   (2). RACHEL, bap. 6 June, 1756.
4. DAVID, m. Margrietje; had ch.:
   (1). DAVID, bap. 21 March, 1756.
5. EZEKIEL, m. Lena; had ch.:
   (1). MARIJE, bap. 13 Sept., 1767.
   (2). EZEKIEL, bap. 30 July, 1769.
   (3). SARAH, bap. 27 Jan., 1771.
   (4). LENA, bap. 13 Dec., 1772.
6. ISAIAH, bap. July, 1742, m. Sara; had ch.:
   (1). TIUNES, (Tunis, Anthony), bap. 24 Sept., 1766.
   (2). MARIJE, bap. 17 Dec., 1769.
7. TUNIS, m. Elisabeth; had ch.:
   (1). SARA, bap. 26 Dec., 1754.
   (2). ELISABETH, bap. 8 June, 1760.
8. Perhaps also SIMON, m. Marija; had ch.:
   (1). WILLEM, bap. 7 Sept., 1766.
   (2). FRED, bap. 8 April, 1770.

(II). ARI, bap. 11 June, 1699.

(III). BARENT, bap. 23 Feb., 1701.

(IV). FRANS, bap. 25 Oct., 1702.

VIII. ARENT, 2D, bap. 10 Oct., 1655.

IX. PIETER, bap. 29 Aug., 1657.

COOLS FROM GERMANY.

CONRAD Cool, (prob. misspelled, Koenrat Keiel), was naturalized July, 1730.

CHRISTIAN KULE (Kuhl or Cool) was naturalized, Oct., 1754; his will, "Amwell," April 10, prob. Aug. 27, 1770, names "my two nephews Crest and Paul," and children:

I. PETER.

II. WILLIAM, whose will, "Knowlton," Jan. 6, prob. Dec. 21, 1815, names ch.:
- (I). WILLIAM, prob. b. 1766, d. 7 Oct., 1824, at 58, m. Mary, b. 1793, d. 3 April, 1875.
- (II). ADAM, m. Abigail; had ch.: *William*, b. 1796, d. 11 Aug., 1799.
- (III). PAUL, m. Susanna, b. 26 June, 1774, d. 6 March, 1845.
- (IV). ANNA, m. —— Raub.
- (V). MARY, m. [John] Linaberry.
- (VI). CATHERINE, m. —— Swazey.
- (VII). CHRISTIANNA Cool.
- (VIII). ELISABETH, m. a Teel.
- (IX). MARGARET, m. —— Frees.

III. PHILIP, m. Eva; had ch., bap. at Lebanon and Alexandria:
- (I). ANNA EVA, b. 23 May, 1763.
- (II). MARY, b. 6 Feb., 1770.

IV. CREST, (Christian); perhaps had children:
- (I). CHRISTIAN, of Franklin twp., Warren Co.; his widow living 1881; had children:
  1. JOHN.
  2. STAUFFLE, (Christopher or Christian).
  3. WILLIAM.
  4. SAMUEL, living on the homestead.
  5. JAMES.
  6. JACOB.
  7. MARGARET.
  8. ELISABETH.
  9. MARY.
  10. CATHARINE.

V. PAUL.

VI. CATHERINE.

VII. MARY.

VIII. ELISABETH.

PAUL, prob. brother of Christian; perhaps had ch.:

I. LEONARD, whose will, "Amwell," 10 Aug., prob. 28 Oct., 1793, names wife Catherine and ch.:
- (I). PAUL.
- (II). LEONARD.
- (III). GEORGE.
- (IV). MARY, m. George Dills.
- (V). ANNA.
- (VI). CATHARINE.
- (VII). MARGARET.
- (VIII). SARAH, and witnesses, Peter and Jacob Dilts.

MR. HARVEY S. COOL, butcher, of German Valley, is a son of *John*, whose father m. Anna Hoffman, (dau. Henry and Gertrude), and who had two sisters,

Mary and *Sarah*. Louisa and Mary, wid. of Geo. Dufford, are sisters of Harvey.

MISCELLANEOUS—MICHEL, of Lebanon, m. Magdalena ; had ch.: (1). *Johannes*, b. 18 May, 1769 ; (2). *Christina*, b. 11 Sept., 1771 ; (3). *Jacob*, b. 22 Oct., 1779.

WILLIAM, m. Eva and had three children : (1). *William*, b. 15 April, 1747, m. Sarah Post, (dau. of John) and had Mrs. Heath, b. 24 July, 1797, d. 26 July, 1802 ; (2). *Isaac;* (3). *Mary*.

COOPER.

JOHN, of Lynn, came over from England, in 1635, in the "Hopewell," aged 41, with wife Wibroe and children, *Mary*, aged 13 ; *John*, 10 ; *Thomas*, 7 and *Martha*, 5. He was from Olney in Buckinghamshire. He was one of the 20 heads of families, who formed the association for the settlement of Southampton in 1639. He was made a freeman of Boston, 6 Dec., 1636 ; one of the elders of the church, when it was organized at Lynn, and, in 1638, owned 200 acres in that town. He was not the same as John Cooper of New Haven in 1638, because that John Cooper had no son Thomas, while we can trace at Southampton every one of the children of Thomas the son of John. Three daughters m. Thomas Topping, John Topping and James or John White. (*Savage's Geneal. Dict.*).

JOHN, 2d, son of JOHN 1ST, was b. 1625, d. 1677, m. Sarah and had ch.: *Samuel*, *James* and *Thomas*.

JAMES, son of JOHN 2D, was b. 1650, d. about 1722 ; had ch.: *Nathan*, *James*, *Elisabeth*, *Richard*, *Susannah*, and *Hannah*, who married Thomas Stephens.

NATHAN, prob. son of JAMES, m. 8 Oct., 1717, Mary Miller, purchased 600 acres at Roxiticus, Morris Co.; first settled on the James Frost farm ; had ch.:

I. MARY, bap. East Hampton, 1724.

II. NATHAN, b. Feb. 22, 1725, bap. East Hampton, Mar. 7, 1725, d. Dec. 30, 1797, m. Mehitable Seward, (dau. of Obadiah), in 1748 ; she d. April 15, 1812, (her will prob. April 30, 1812) ; Nathan's will was dated, Roxbury, Dec. 28, 1797, prob. Feb. 1, 1798 ; had six children :

(I). ABRAHAM, b. Feb. 18, 1762, d. Sept. 13, 1818, m. Nancy Wills in 1799 ; she d. April 24, 1856 ; will dated Sept. 8, 1818, prob. Oct. 5, 1818 ; res. at Chester, N. J.; had two children :

1. BEULAH ANN, m. Henry Seward from Goshen.
2. GEN. NATHAN A., b. April 29, 1802, d. July 25, 1879, m. 1843, Mary Henrietta Liddell ; had ch.:
   (1). ANNA E.
   (2). ABRAM W.
   (3). BEULAH S.
   (4). MARY L.
   (5). TILLIE R.
   (6). LAURA H.
   (7). NATHAN A.

(II). NATHAN, m. Elisabeth Wills ; res. next to the old place ; had one child, *Sarah*, who married in New York.

(III). SAMUEL, m. *first*, ——; *second*, Betsey Brown, sister to Stephen and Nathan Brown ; res. between Chester and Peapack ; had ch.: *Mulford*, thrown from a horse ; *Samuel*, m. Temperance Crammer; *Obadiah ; Daniel ; Charlotte ; Elisabeth*, m. a Bunn ; *Mehitable*, m. a Bunn ; *Mercy*, m. Peter Bunn ; *Abbie*, m. a Van Dike ; *Mary*,

2nd Annual Report of the 974.7 N CL

1715.—*Continued.*

ROLL OF CAPT JONAS DOUWS COMP. ALBANY. Vol. lx. Page 50a.

Capt Jonas Douw.

Leiut Jan Bronk

Ens. Sam'l van veghte

Leend't Bronk	Albert Roelefse	
Peter Hogeboom	Peter Alberte	
Rich'd Vanden Berg	Dominucus van Schaak	
Claes Egmont	Claes van Loon	
Arent van Schaak	Mathys van Loon	
Albert Van Loon	Jan van Loon Jun'r	
Jonas Bronk	Abraham Provoost	33
Gerrit van Bergen	Jacob Halenbeek	
Philip Bronk	Casper halenbeek	
Marte van Bergen	Teunis van Sclyck	
Casparus Bronk	Wm Van Slyck	
Silvester Salisbury	harme van Salsberge	
Dirk van Veghte	——— Dauphine	
Mynd't Schutt	Jurie Decker	
Wm Schutt	Wynant Brusie	
Joris Decker	Gabriel Brusie	
Philip Conyn	Claes Brusie	
Philip Conyn Jun'r	Jan Wittbeck	
Job's Hooghteling	Leend't Conyn	
Jan van hoese	Adam Cool	
Jan Halenbeek Jun'r	Wm Cool	
Cornelis van Wormer	Johannis Cool	
Jochim Caljer	Jan Bont	

COOL

NEW YORK HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS: DUTCH

Volumes GG, HH & II

LAND PAPERS

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CHARLES T. GEHRING

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Baltimore
GENEALOGICAL PUBLISHING CO., INC.
1980

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1980

GG 41 PATENT TO GEORGE BACXTER AND WALTER HARFOORTSZ

We, Willem Kieft, etc... herewith attest and declare that we have granted to George Bacxter and [Walter] Harfoortsz, partners, a certain piece of land located on the Island of Manhattan; extending in breadth between the two creeks where the water runs over the stones and the tree lies over the creek, and this with the same breadth between both creeks, with the express conditions etc...
Done 29 August 1641.

GG 42 PATENT TO LAMBERT HUYBERTSEN MOL

We, Willem Kieft, etc... declare herewith, that today, date underwritten, we have granted to Lambert Huybertsen Mol a certain parcel of land, located upon the Long Island on the East River of New Netherland near the kil of Rinnegaconck, formerly occupied by Cornelis Jacobsz Stillen, containing 25 morgens, bounded on the north by Hans Hansen, the line between the two parcels in the whole width being marked by the mark of the WIC on a tree; on the north it reaches to the East River; with the express conditions etc...
Done 7 September 1641 at Fort Amsterdam.

GG 43 PATENT TO LAURENS CORNELISZ

We, Willem Kieft, etc... herewith make known that we have today, date underwritten, granted to Laurens Cornelisz a certain parcel of land situated by Smit's marsh on the island of Manhatans; where on the east it is bounded by Cornelis van Tienhoven's property and on the west by the highway which runs between the aforesaid piece of land and Hendrick Snyder's palisades, which at its measured breadth shall remain both on the side as well as in front on the beach, with the express condition that the said Laurens Cornelisz shall repair the road leading from Cornelis van Tienhoven's farm to the beach, fit for the use of wagons, and when once repaired at the expense of the said Laurens Cornelisz it shall henceforth and forever be maintained and repaired by the said Laurens Cornelisz and Cornelis van Tienhoven half and half; with the express conditions etc...
Done 7 September 1641.

GG 46 PATENT TO CORNELIS LAMBERTSZ COOL

We, Willem Kieft, etc... herewith declare and testify, that today, date underwritten, we have granted to Cornelis Lambertsen Cool a certain piece of land located upon the Long Island, called Gouwanes, extending in width from the wagon road, running through said land, and Jan Pietersen's land lying along the river to a certain thicket, where Willem Adriaensen's land is next; whereas this land has formerly been occupied by Jan van Rotterdam and Tomas Beets it is expressly stipulated, that the paths running over this piece

of land shall remain open; in addition to this piece, a part of the hay marsh, located near the marshland of Antony van Salee, containing 28 morgens, is granted to Cornelis Lambertsen; all with the express condition and stipulation etc...
Done 5 April 1642 at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland.

GG 47 CONVEYANCE TO GOVERT LOOCKMANS AND CORNELIS LEENDERSZ

We, Willem Kieft, etc... declare herewith that we have sold to Govert Loockmans and Cornelis Leendersz a house located on the East River of New Netherland on the island of Manhattan, together with the land belonging thereto, which is the same enclosed by Davit Provoost; this enclosure begins at the stream where the fresh water empties into the East River to the land of Cornelis van Tienhoven, whose palisades extend from the long highway to the East River, as can be seen by the marks put up by him, bordering the aforesaid land from the fence to the large tree which is the legal boundary of Philip de Truy and Tienhoven's land; extending along the aforesaid palisades from the aforesaid tree north east by east and east north east between both until Bestevaer's thicket, and from the East River north west and north north east between both; and whereas there has been always a wagon road between the land which we are selling to Loockmans and Cornelis Leendersz, and Cornelis van Tienhoven's farm, running to the great highway, it is expressly ordered that as long as Govert Loockmans and Cornelis Leendersz have not fenced in the purchased land against cattle, Cornelis van Tienhoven, or who hereafter may obtain his rights, shall have permission to use this old road outside of his palisades with wagons and horses; and when the land has been properly secured by Loockmans and Cornelis Leendersz (which they must also maintain) the wagon road shall be exactly where Tienhoven's palisades now stand, for which Loockmans and Cornelis Leendersz aforesaid shall give one half of the land required for the width of the road and likewise Cornelis van Tienhoven shall give one half for it; the aforesaid road shall be used by them as neighbors as often as they please, it being intended only as an outlet to the long highway from their lands, without it being a thoroughfare, but belonging to them as their property; with the express conditions etc...
At Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland, 26 March 1642.

GG 48 PATENT TO TYMON JANSEN

We, Willem Kieft, etc... have granted to Tymon Jansen a certain piece of land located and bordering the marshland upon the eastside of Mespachtis Kil of the East River behind Dominee's Hook, which is divided from the said piece of land by a marsh and kil; the said marsh beginning at the kil and the tree standing upon the point towards the small kil in width five hundred paces, north north east from the kil and tree aforesaid to another tree marked also with the Company's mark, where Burger Jorisz has his land; the said land reaching from the last mentioned tree to the kil, dividing the point of Richard Brudnell from this piece, east south east to the tree marked there; on condition, that Tymon Jansen shall possess and use the marshes enclosing his land in rear and front and divided by kils, it being understood the marshes on the long and the broad side; all this under the express condition and stipulation etc.
Done at Fort Amsterdam, 1642.

C001

Colonial and Provincial History and Genealogy

FIRST SETTLERS
OF
YE PLANTATIONS
OF
PISCATAWAY and WOODBRIDGE
OLDE EAST NEW JERSEY

Gen
974.9
M

1664-1714

A Period of Fifty Years

BY

ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE, B.A. ΦBK LL.D.

Author "MONNET FAMILY GENEALOGY" 1911

FLORENS SUO ORBE MONET. (Chassant)

(A SERIES OF EIGHT OR MORE PARTS)

PART FIVE

THE LEROY CARMAN PRESS
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
1933

FIRST SETTLERS

OF

YE PLANTATIONS

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OLDE EAST NEW JERSEY

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PART FIVE

THE CLAUSE PUBLISHING HOUSE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
1943

WILLIAM BECKETT (N. J.)
John Burton (N. J.)
Benjamin Carman (N. J.)
Daniel Clarke (N. J.)
William Crispin (N. J. and Penna.)
Oliver Cromwell (N. J.—this ident. is easy).
JOHN CRIM (N. J., family to Galion, O.)
David De Money (N. J., most potent).
JOSEPH ETON (EATON) (Penna., confirmed by family tradition).
HENRY FREEMAN (grandson of our old friend, vide, ante, this PART, p. 714).
John Freeman, (N. J.)
JOHN FOLSOM (with gen. delight this confirms N. J. lineage).
WILLIAM GWINNAP, (Where in the world such an imposs. name, except N. J.) (Vide, first GEORGE).
NICHOLAS HILLORY (HILLIARY, Maryland, Calvert Co.).
THOMAS POOR, (Virginia, a long line, via Hon. E. W. Britt, of L. A.)
JEAN PIERRE, (N. J., vide, ante, this PART, p. 697).
Joseph Pillion, (PILLOT, N. Y.)
JOSEPH RUNYAN (where but N. J.)
James Massey, (N. J.)
PIERRE MANEIT, ETIEM MANETT, GEORGE MANETT, JOHN MANHEE (MONET; MONNET, Staten Island, France, and Maryland — note name variation.)
ISAAC MONEY (This is definite—Maryland and Virginia, as MONNET, Calvert Co. branch; SPIRIT, p. 251.)
(Illustrations of descendants, pp. 776-a and 776-b.)
John Mersean(eau) (Mercereau, Staten Island)
Jean Baptiste RANO, Frederick RENO, Michael RENOW (This is a knock-out, in proof of RAYNES—RAYNO, for Fr. Orig. and Eng. var. Vide, ante, PART THREE, p. 431).
David Scudder, (N. J.)
THOMAS SPRIGG, (MARYLAND, vide, ante, PART FOUR, p. 512).
JOHN WARDELL, (N. J.)
Edward Wingate, (N. J.)
Jacob Wetherill, (N. J.)
DANIEL, GEORGE AND WILLIAM STOUT, (N. J.) et al.

Concerning the Prison Ship "JERSEY," and its relationship to Jerseymen, the epitaph relative to the foll. is interesting proof; "Colonel Martin," of Volunteers, after the war taken when 18 or 19 on Prison Ship, "JERSEY." (Buried in yard), somewhere, etc., (vide, ante, PART THREE, p. 368).

NEW YORK COLONIALS

In PART TWO, (vide, ante, pp. 151 et seq.), were given selected surnames of "Settlers Appearing in New York Colonial Records," who either removed to, were ancestors of, or figured in New Jersey settlements and settlers, as related to PISCATAWAY and WOODBRIDGE, more particularly. They were taken from the authorities used, under dates, without much detail of identification, and among the thousands of names conned over by the writer, one by one, represented the more important, but not all inclusive. Without meaningless repetition, it would seem to be both helpful and important to present additional names from the same source records, and to amplify by quotation or comment, these blood origins and contributions to New Jersey genealogy.

First, then from the "Calendar of Historical Manuscripts in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y., edited by E. B. O'Callaghan, 1865." Dutch Manuscripts, 1630-1664, the following are made pointed:

1638, ANDRIES HUDDE, New Amsterdam, the father of them all.

1638, WILLIAM CLAESSEN, skipper of the ship, "The Arms of Norway"; he was the first American ancestor of CLAWSON, (vide, ante, PART THREE, pp. 410 et seq.).

1638, CORNELIS MELYN, (vide, ante, PART FOUR, p. 617), shipment of horses and persons on the above ship.

1638, JOHN DRAKE, probably the same at Dorchester or Boston; and Windsor, d. 1659. (Savage, Vol. 1, p. 70.)

1638, JOHANNES LA MONTAGNE (MOUNTAIN), the first of the name, and ancestor of N. J. families; many entries later.

1638, GERRIT DIRCKSEN BLAUM, ancestor of the BLUE FAM., of N. J.

1639, JOHN DOUGHTY. His relationship to FRANCIS DOUGHTY of L. I. is important, as he came from West Indies.

1639, THOMAS SMYTH had a lease of a plantation on Staten Island. He looks suspiciously like the Ipswich, THOMAS SMYTH, a brother of RICHARD SMITH, (vide, ante, PART THREE, pp. 436, et seq.), because of their similar association and companionship on L. I. He m. April 27, 1641, or Dec. 14, 1642, Nanne, widow of Thomas Beets, called Thomas Bescher's wife, in 1638, unkindly.

1639, JACOB JACOBSEN ROY, (ancestor of that N. J. fam., afterwards in Sussex Co.).

1639, GOVERT LOOCKERMANS has contract for Indian trading for maize. (He was the head of this family, STATEN ISLAND.)

1639, RALPH PARKER and ISAAC ALLERTON.

1639, RICHARD PITCHER, (ANDREW of Dorchester, Mass.).

1639, MICHAEL CAEL, also CAIL and CAILLER, i. e. COLLIER.

1639, Power of attorney, JOHN CELES to Isaac Allerton.

Then, EDWARD CELES sues the latter for debt. This is CILLEY or SEALEY. (Q.E.D., sev. ref., herein.)

1639, Declaration of CORNELIS LAMBERSE COOL at New Amsterdam, the head of this fam. (KULL, vide, ante, PART THREE, p. 422.)

1640, ANDRIES HOODE had a wife, and dau. named AELTJE HUDDE.

1642, PETER VERLET.

1642, Contract JOHN and RICHARD OGDEN of Stamford (Conn.) to build a stone church at New Amsterdam, etc.

1643, RICHARD AESTIN, AMBROSE LOVE, and RICHARD STOUT, make Declaration concerning the ship "Seven Stars," etc. (vide, ante, PART FOUR, p. 583).

1643, CORNELIS JANSEN COELE at Achter Col.

1643, Lease ISAAC LE FOREEST to JOHN DENTON of his plantation.

1644, AUGUSTYN HERRMANS acting as fiscal agent, etc.

1646, NICHOLAS STILLWELL, sells house and lot on Island.

1646, Oct. 18, Will of PHILIP JANSEN RINGO, head of N. J., family and SCHOUT of BREUKELEN.

1646, JAN TENNISEN, (JOHN TUNNISON).

1646, CHRISTIAN PETERSON RAMS, copartner with et al. in a privateer. He was m. to niece of JACOB ALRICHS, (q. v. post).

CATHARINE BRAUCHER
1815-1875
Descendant of German family of BROECKER, or BRUCKER, of Penn., whose Lineage of MICHAEL BORACKER, of Penn., was a Rev. son, CHRISTOPHER BRAUCHER, was a Rev. Soldier. (MONNET, pp. 920 and 1135).

ABRAHAM MONNETT
1811-1881
Son of REV. JEREMIAH CRABB MONNETT. Descendant of ISAAC MONNETT, Rev. Soldier of Maryland and Virginia, (text, opp. p. 177 and MONNET, p. 801), i. e., MONEY. (Vide, ante, PART FOUR, p. 620.)

TAG 45:46

Stoothoff-Cool Notes

BY GEORGE E. McCRACKEN

An article on the Stoothoff family of Long Island and New Jersey has recently been published by Wilson V. Ledley in the *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey*, Vol. 43 (Sept. 1968), pp. 97-109, and Vol. 44 (Jan. 1969), pp. 30-37. My own investigation of the Stoothoff family has not provided me with sufficient notes to check statements made by Mr. Ledley beyond the third generation but there are two serious errors at the beginning of this article.

The first wife of Capt. Elbert Elbertsz Stoothoff is correctly identified as Altje Cornelis Cool, widow of Gerret Wolfertszen Van Couwenhoven and daughter of Cornelis Lambertszen Cool, but Altje was most certainly not the daughter also of Cool's wife Altje Brackhonge, as Mr. Ledley states it. Little enough is actually known of Cornelis Lambertszen Cool but it is certain that he had three children: first, the aforesaid Altje who was married to her first husband ca. 1635, as their first child was born 1636; second, Aechtje, who married Claes Jansen Rust van Emden, a baker, and had a first child baptized 2 Oct. 1639; third, a son Lambert. It seems almost beyond doubt that the son Lambert was the youngest of the three children.

In the New York Colonial Manuscripts 2:18 is a document which, as translated by A. J. Van Laer, runs as follows:

I the undersigned hereby [acknowledge] (before [the underwritten witnesses, at the request of] my father, Cornelis [Lambertsen here] present) that I am [fully paid and sa]tisfied for my [deceased mother's estate which] until now has been in the custody of my [father] and my step [mother] Altien Bracconque, in witness whereof I have signed this and [promise to] hold myself satisfied in full, submitting myself to that end to all courts and justices. This done and signed the [---] May 1642 in Fort Amsterdam in New Ne[therland]. And was signed with the following mark + near which was written: This is the mark of Lambert Cornelissen. Lower appeared the following mark + near which was written: This is the mark of Cornelis Lambersz. Was signed by Maurits Jansen and Willem Kieft, both as witnesses. Agrees with the original. Cornelis Van Tienhoven, Secretary.

We have here to deal with a certified copy of the original document. The bracketed material represents a restoration of parts of the paper damaged by fire but there can be no doubt that the supplements are correct. Another document in the same collection (1:156) reads

as follows:

This day, date underwritten, before me Cornelis Van Tienhoven, Secretary, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, appeared Wolphert Gerritsen and Gerrit Wolphertsen as guardians of Lambert Cornelissen Cool, and at the request of said Lambert Cool, have permitted him to go with his cattle to his brother-in-law Claes Jansen, in order to take up some plantation or farm, and we the principals in the capacity of aforesaid have consented hereto as we are bound in the place of father and mother to promote the above named Lambert Cool's interest and we cannot perceive that he will earn anything, much less prosper, so long as he remains with his father, Cornelis Lambertsen. We have therefore considered it advisable to permit him to do something for himself in company aforesaid.
Done at Fort Amsterdam the 22d of August Ao 1639
This is the mark X of Wolphert Gerritsen
This is the mark X of Gerrit Wolphertsen
Maurits Jans and Frereick Lubbertsen, both as witnesses

It is therefore clear that at a time when Lambert already had two married sisters, he was still a minor under the Dutch law, and we therefore conclude that he was the youngest of the three children. If so, his mother, and doubtless theirs also, was dead by May 1642 and perhaps as early as 22 Aug. 1639. Now Altje Brackhonge survived Cornelis Lambertsen Cool when he died about 1643 and she was still living as late as 22 Jan. 1670 when she and her third husband, William Bredenband made a joint will (see *New York Gen. and Biogr. Rec.* 47:162). The only issue of Altje Brackhonge, or however her name should be spelled, was Mary Thomas Bade, the daughter of a first husband Thomas Badie, who was ultimately the wife of Jacob Verdon, William Adriaense Bennett and Dr. Paulus Van der Beek (*ibid.* 65:234-245).

The second serious error is the statement that the will of Capt. Elbert Elbertsz Stoothoff is unrecorded, an error doubtless taken uncritically from Bergen's account of this family. Bergen probably had access to a number of copies of Stoothoff family wills, including this one, and not finding them recorded in the usual courthouses on Long Island, assumed that they were all unrecorded. This one, at any rate, was recorded but at a place not likely to be expected, namely, Suffolk County, Massachusetts! For a short time, when Governor Andros was administering the joint provinces of New York, New Jersey and New England, all wills were probated at Boston, and this is one of them. It is to be found in Probate Book 13:6-10.

Elbert Elberts Stoothoffe, liveing at Amersffort vpon Long Island, signed his will on 18 Dec. 1686, probated 25 Feb. 5 James II A.D. 1688, and begins by allusion to a marriage contract with the present wife Sarah Roeloffs dated 25 July 1683. The terms are not stated but we can conclude from the will and from Sarah's that the contract provided that each should bequeath to his or her own children. Even so, Elbert goes further and bequeaths also to his step-children by his first wife, though not to the step-children by the second. The sum of £50 is given to each of the former children [i.e. children of Altje by her former husband], namely, (1) William Gerritse Van Cowenhoven; (2) Mary, married to Coert Stevensee [Van Voorhees]; (3) child or children of Neeltie begotten by Roeloff Martense [Schenck]. To John Gerritse van Cowenhoven, their brother and uncle, 2000 guilders seewants. [Why this son gets a different sum from the others does not appear. He was the younger son and second child, and I do not know the relative values of £50 and 2000 guilders seewants in 1686 currency.] To son Gerrit my island at a place called by the Indians Wynpagque, and this is entailed to his sisters Heyltie and Aegie Stoothoff. Mention is made of sons-in-law Thomas Willett [Heyltie's husband] and John theunissen [Aegie's husband]. The children of Aeltie Cornelis are again named as Gerrit, Heyltie and Aegie; witnesses: Paul Richard, Dirck Ten Eyck, William Bogardus, Not. publ.

The doubt as to the number of children which Neeltie had by Roeloff Martense Schenck is surprising. Roeloff had six children by Neeltie and four more by his second wife Annetje Wyckoff, all of whom were born before Elbert Stoothoff made his will, and of the ten only one had certainly died.

To the sketch of Jan Gerretsz Van Couwenhoven, the second stepson, add the marriage on 18 May 1670 to Gerardientje de Sille, born 10 Feb. 1642 at Amsterdam, Netherlands, daughter of Nicasius de Sille by his first wife Cornelia Meulmans.

A good many names in this article are marked with an asterisk (*) but there is no explanatory note to indicate its significance. The serial numbers also seem to have been derived from some fuller account in which, possibly, children of female lines were shown, as there are gaps in the sequence. Furthermore, we are surprised to learn that "the middle sons" of Gerret[2] Stoothoff, who were born ca. 1690-1700, "settled in Somerset County and later Middlesex, where some remain today"! This record for longevity even surpasses that of old Thomas Parr.

This frank admission on our part of an error of commission of the exact nature of which and against which we have here above just cautioned the supposedly less experienced, cannot fail to be a convincing proof of the far-reaching evil of this original publishing of incorrect data and the subsequent weakness of those who guilelessly quote from such uncorroborated dicta.

WHO WAS THE MOTHER OF LAMBERT CORNELISSEN, SON OF CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN COOL?

Experience has taught us that absolute dependence cannot be placed upon the uncorroborated statements recorded in the Calendar of Historical Manuscripts in the Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y. Part I, Dutch Manuscripts, 1630-1664, edited by E. B. O'Callaghan, 1865; nor in those recorded in Bergen's Early Settlers of Kings County, N. Y.; nor in those recorded in the Bergen Genealogy by the same author.*

This Calendar compiled by O'Callaghan referred to here above is most valuable as a *prima facie* evidence of fact; and as such it is one of the books of reference most frequently consulted by searchers interested in the genealogical records of the early Dutch pioneers of New Netherland; but it is at best only a chronological calendar or condensed index of the contents of the original documents; it lacks the atmosphere of their completeness and it must be said that the value of such a calendar depends thoroughly upon the accuracy and completeness of the compendium which of course is a matter left to the appreciative sense of the compiler. It should be as brief as is consistent with a complete presentation of all vital facts contained in the original and even then it will never be as good as the original document itself as a source of information. These original documents were in the Capitol in Albany at the time of the disastrous fire which occurred there on Mar. 29, 1911; as a result of which many of them were damaged. Before the fire the originals were much more completely instructive than O'Callaghan's published condensed presentation thereof.

The entries in O'Callaghan's Calendar of Dutch Colonial Manuscripts are found to be frequently erroneous in the translation of the subject matter of the original documents, and often in their abridged form omit even to mention facts set forth in the originals which are often of more value to some special investi-

*In the mention for the first time in this article of the name of a person whose identity is regarded as vital to the logic of our argument, such name will be set forth (in so far as we know it) in full—baptismal name, patronymic and surname (when the latter is known). Except in direct quotations from the original records or from cited published works, in succeeding mention of such names—for sake of economy of space—such names will be recorded in their abbreviated form where such abbreviation cannot lead to ambiguity of meaning. Thus: first mention, CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN COOL, secondly and thereafter CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN —and first mention LAMBERT CORNELISSEN COOL and thereafter LAMBERT CORNELISSEN—and first AELTJE CORNELISSE COOL and thereafter AELTJE CORNELISSE—and first AECHTJE CORNELISSE COOL and thereafter AECHTJE CORNELISSE.

Where the suffix VAN followed by the name of a place has been incorporated as a part and parcel of the name itself, the full name and the suffix indicating place of birth or of immediate extraction will be given in the first place and subsequently, if not open to ambiguity of interpretation the suffix of extraction will alone be used, as for example the names in their first mention of CLAES JANSEN VAN EMDEN and CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT would in their subsequent mention be designated as VAN EMDEN or VAN PURMERENT respectively.

Such names the mention of which are regarded as vital to the understanding of the study will be printed in capitals to distinguish them from those that have no essential bearing on the argument.

The abbreviations used in this article are those adopted by the RECORD, April 1933 issue, pp. 133-138 to which we have added the one NNR which stands for New Netherland Register edited by E. B. O'Callaghan, 1865. I have also adopted the simplified abbreviation Bgn. to stand for the Church records of Bergen, N. J., which are published in H. S. Colls. Vol. IV and also in HSYB:1912-13-14.

gator than are the facts emphasized in O'Callaghan's Calendar itself.

If, therefore, in consulting this Calendar a searcher is impressed by the meagerness of the information contained in any particular item consulted, or perhaps impressed by the idea that the item is in some way erroneous,—reference should be made to the original document in Albany of which this item is but an abstract of contents. This reference to the original will in many instances clear up such doubt or uncertainty as may have arisen.

It is deeply to be regretted that the fire in the Albany Capitol damaged many of the original Colonial Manuscripts bearing upon the early history of New Netherland! This loss itself goes to prove how negligent the State Legislature has been not to have had these original documents (Dutch) translated and copied in full and published in that complete form instead of in the form of O'Callaghan's abridgement; and that this was not done in 1865 when O'Callaghan's work went to press. If such publication had then been issued, then the volumes containing the complete translations of these manuscripts would be on the shelves of all of the important libraries of this land and it would not be necessary to refer so often to (and to the inconvenience of) the Capitol staff in Albany.

Searchers are nevertheless to be congratulated on the fact that many of these injured documents are in such a state that, by the expert consideration of their custodians, their contents may be re-constructed from the damaged remains and the exact meaning of the original document be determined, and that their custodians can therefore give exact information as to what the originals set forth.

THE MOTHER OF LAMBERT CORNELISSEN SON OF CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN COOL WAS NOT AELTJE BRACONIE.

An example of error as contained in O'Callaghan's Calendar was cited by us in the RECORD (LXIV:100) in the matter of the erroneous use of the baptismal name of THOMAS instead of that of JACOB in referring to the heirs of JACOB VERDON—which erroneous use of the name THOMAS, would, if accepted as correct, alter the whole tenor of the subject matter of the original document.

Such another instance of incomplete abstracting has recently come to our notice—this latter case being the omission from O'Callaghan's digest of what may be regarded by some (ourselves among the number) as the very gist of the subject matter of this particular item. The acceptance as authentic of O'Callaghan's version of this abridgement of the original manuscript if accepted as complete in its details would give rise to a misconception of the facts of the case which in the original document is made quite clear; and would at the same time alter the, until now generally accepted version of the facts in the case, as will appear in the subjoined review of the matter.

Bergen, in his *Bergen Genealogy* (252 note) and in KCo:68, gives it distinctly to be understood that the children of CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN COOL as stated by him to be viz.: AELTJE, PIETERJE (erroneously so stated by Bergen) and LAMBERT CORNELISSEN; and that these children had for their mother AELTJE BRACONIE, who, it is there implied, was the one and only wife that CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN is by Bergen said ever to have had. The marriage of CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN COOL to AELTJE BRACONIE is clearly indicated in MDC.p.13, wherein on September 4, 1644, in her marriage record to WILHELM BREDENBENT, she is then stated to be the *widow* of CORNELIS LAMBERTS (i.e. CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN COOL).

We have nothing in the printed New Netherland records in which there is a distinct statement nor an implied suggestion that when CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN married AELTJE BRACONIE, he was a widower with children by a previous marriage: hence we as well as all others, have been justified, on the authority of

published statements available, in the belief that AELTJE BRACONIE was the one and only wife of CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN. Such has been up to now the belief of the genealogical public: and we are convinced that such was Bergen's belief, for the reason that he never in any of his statements in either KCo or his *Bergen Genealogy* ever stated or even implied that AELTJE BRACONIE was the *second wife* of CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN. Cool

However, in investigating the record of CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN—as at the beginning of the search we were of the belief that AELTJE BRACONIE was his one and only wife, which belief was engendered by the fact that, in the absence of any known statement to the contrary we had primarily accepted Bergen's tacit implication that such was the case and that therefore AELTJE BRACONIE was the mother of all of his children—we encountered an item in O'Callaghan's Calendar (Dutch) which we quote below:—

1642. "May—? (no day date given). Discharge recorded by LAMBERT CORNELISSEN" [i.e. LAMBERTSZEN COOL son of CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN COOL] *"for his share of his mother's estate"* (CDM:18).

This item was not regarded by us as sufficiently definite in the information that it conveyed, in view of the fact that LAMBERT CORNELISSEN was by general belief, up to then, supposed to have been the son of CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN by his one and only wife AELTJE BRACONIE; and also for the reason that there did not seem to be any cause why AELTJE BRACONIE (if she was his mother) should desire at this particular time (1642) to distribute to LAMBERT CORNELISSEN that share of her estate which would in the natural course of events come to him (as her son) in event of her death. We felt that there was something lacking in this item (CDM:18).

We at once on October 1, 1933 consulted Mr. A. J. F. van Laer of our Publication Committee and who is likewise the well known authority on early Dutch genealogy and the translator and editor of the Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts 1908 of such well deserved excellent repute and the Archivist of the Section of Archives of the State Department of Education of University of the State of New York,—asking him to endeavor to clear up this seeming ambiguity if he could do so by reference to the original document on file in Albany, quoting the above cited item (CDM:18) of O'Callaghan's Calendar (Dutch). On October 4, 1933 the below quoted reply from Mr. van Laer was received by the RECORD, viz.:—

"At Captain Totten's request I enclose herewith my translation of the discharge by Lambert Cornelissen Cool for his share of his mother's estate, showing that the Calendar is correct and that AELTJE BRACONJE (BRACOGNE) *was not the boy's mother, but his step-mother.*"

"I also enclose a copy of O'Callaghan's translation of the document of 1639, showing that LAMBERT CORNELISSEN's mother was then dead, and he not of age, so that he had guardians who looked after his interests. In May, 1642 he had apparently reached the legal age of 25 years."

"I think these two documents clear up the matter. All that is necessary now is to find who the boy's mother was. Cordially yours [sgd] A. J. F. van Laer."

1642. DOCUMENT (MDC:18).

COPY. "I the undersigned [LAMBERT CORNELISSEN] hereby [acknowledge] (before [the underwritten witnesses, at the request of] my father, CORNELIS [LAMBERTSEN here] present) that I am [fully paid and sa]tisfied for my [deceased mother's estate which] until now has been in the custody of my [father] and my step [mother] ALTIEN BRACCONGNE, in witness whereof I have signed this and [promise to] hold myself satisfied in full, submitting myself to that end to all courts and justices. This done and signed the [—] May 1642 in Fort Amsterdam in New Ne[therland]. And was signed with the following mark + near which was written: This is the mark of LAMBERT CORNELISSEN. Lower appeared the following mark + near which was written: This is the mark of CORNELIS LAMBERSZ. Was signed by MAURITS JANSEN and WILLEM KIEFT, both as witnesses. Agrees with the original

CORNELIS VAN TIENHOVEN, Secretary"

"Discharge by LAMBERT CORNELISSEN for his share of his mother's estate. Translated from

the certified Dutch copy in New York Colonial MSS., Vol. 2, p. 18 in the Manuscript Section of the New York State Library at Albany.

The Dutch copy is imperfect. Words in brackets have been supplied by the translator.

October 4, 1933 [sgd] A. J. F. van Laer"

1639. DOCUMENT (MDC:10).

"This day, date underwritten, before me Cornelis Van Tienhoven, secretary, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, appeared WOLPHERT GERRITSEN and GERRIT WOLPHERTSEN, *as guardians* of LAMBERT CORNELISSEN COOL, and at the request of said LAMBERT COOL, have permitted him to go with his cattle to his brother-in-law CLAES JANSEN, in order to take up together some plantation or farm, and we the principals in the capacity aforesaid have consented hereto as we are bound in the place of father and mother to promote the above named LAMBERT COOL's interest and we cannot perceive that he will earn anything, much less prosper, so long as he remains with *his father*, CORNELIS LAMBERTSEN. We have therefore considered it advisable to permit him to do something for himself in company aforesaid.

Done at Fort Amsterdam the 22d of August A° 1639.

This is the mark x of Wolphert Gerritsen
This is the mark x of Gerrit Wolphertsen

[sgd] Maurits Jans
[sgd] Frerick Lubbertsen } both as witnesses"

"Consent of the guardians of LAMBERT CORNELISSEN COOL to let COOL remove his cattle and take up a farm with his brother-in-law CLAES JANSEN"

"Copied with slight variations from E. B. O'Callaghan's manuscript translation of the original in the New York Colonial MSS., Vol. I, p. 155, which was destroyed in the Capitol fire of March 29, 1911

Albany, October 4, 1933—[sgd] A. J. F. van Laer"

The receipt of these copies of the item of 1639 and 1642 through the prompt, kind and much appreciated courtesy of Mr. van Laer, in his answer to our inquiry, cleared up the seeming ambiguity of O'Callaghan's item p. 18. This item as shown by Mr. van Laer is correct so far as it goes as to fact; but it is lacking in not recording *all* of the facts and hence was inadvertently misleading in not setting forth the most vital point *that* AELTJE BRACONIE *was the step-mother and not the blood-mother of* LAMBERT CORNELISSEN. At the same time there was brought to light the fact (not by any means generally heretofore known) that AELTJE BRACONIE was the *second wife* of CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN COOL, thus altering the individual records of both her and of CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN COOL who was her second husband as she was likewise his second wife.

It is to be noted that, in the document of August 22, 1639, the guardians of LAMBERT CORNELISSEN were (1) WOLPHERT GERRITSEN and (2) GERRIT WOLPHERTSEN, who were individually and in the order named, father and son. The son GERRIT WOLPHERTSEN was then the husband of AELTJE CORNELISSE COOL and hence was the *step*-son-in-law of AELTJE BRACONIE. Neither the father nor the son were in any way *blood relations* of AELTJE BRACONIE. We therefore see that the interests of LAMBERT CORNELISSEN, in the appointment of his guardians, were vested entirely in the hands of those of no blood tie to AELTJE BRACONIE. In allowing their ward to remove from the domicile of his father, CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN, and to locate with his brother-in-law CLAES JANSEN (van EMDEN, as we shall show him to have been) who was the husband of AECHTJE CORNELISSE COOL (*whom we now know to have been the blood daughter of* CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN COOL *by his first wife; and as we now also know to have been the step-daughter of* AELTJE BRACONIE) we see the additional evidence of the purposed removal of LAMBERT CORNELISSEN from the sphere of influence of his step-mother AELTJE BRACONIE.

We are thus led to the belief, considering the tenor of the document of August 22, 1639, that the domestic atmosphere of the fireside of CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN and his second wife AELTJE BRACONIE was not especially congenial to LAMBERT CORNELISSEN her step-son nor to her 2 step-daughters AELTJE CORNELISSE, wife of GERRIT WOLPHERTSEN and AECHTJE CORNELISSE, the wife of CLAES JANSEN VAN EMDEN.

A consideration of these two documents of 1639 and 1642 as quoted above and likewise considering at the same time the agreement of AELTJE BRACONIE made on January 5, 1644 with her then 2 step-sons-in-law GERRIT WOLPHERTSEN (VAN COUWENHOVEN) and CLAES JANSEN VAN EMDEN (CDM:25-26); and also considering the subsequent law suit of Oct. 2, 1645 brought against WILLEM BREDENBENT (the then 3rd husband of AELTJE BRACONIE) by the *then* 2 step-sons-in-law of AELTJE BRACONIE, namely ELBERT ELBERTSEN (STOOTHOF) and CLAES JANSEN VAN EMDEN, we are brought still further to the conviction that one and all of the children of CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN COOL were by his first wife (whose identity is as yet not determined), and that these children were therefore all step-children of AELTJE BRACONIE.

In so far as we can recall, in none of the church records, such as those of baptisms, in which the children of CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN are recorded as participating parties, neither the name of AELTJE BRACONIE nor those of her child MARY (BADDIE) VERDON-BENNETT-VAN DER BEECK ever appear as co-participators. In this connection we quote for example the following baptismal record (BDC:10) viz.:—

1639. "October 2, MARYKEN, daughter of CLAES JANSEN" [the son-in-law of CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN and the step-son-in-law of AELTJE BRACONIE] "was baptized. Sponsors: CORN LAMBERTSZEN COOL" [the child's maternal grandfather for the reason that the mother of the child was AECHTJE CORNELISSE who was the daughter of CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN]; "PIETER WOLPHERTZEN" [the child's paternal uncle by marriage, for the reason that GERRIT WOLPHERTSE (VAN COUWENHOVEN) who married AELTJE CORNELISSE, the sister of AECHTJE CORNELISSE, was the brother of said PEITER WOLPHERTZEN (VAN COUWENHOVEN)]; "Burger JORISZEN SMIT" [whose relationship, if any, to CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN is not clear]; "NEELTJE WOLPHERTS" [who was most likely the wife of WOLPHERT GERRITSE (KCo:81) and who was therefore the mother of GERRIT WOLPHERTSE (VAN COUWENHOVEN) the first husband of AELTJE CORNELISSE]; "and AALTJE (i.e. AELTJE) CORNELIS" [the maternal aunt of the child at baptism].

Note that here at this baptism one does not see the name mentioned of any of the *blood relatives* of AELTJE BRACONIE; nor does her own name appear as a sponsor at this ceremony.

From the above cited records we think we are justified in stating that by his second wife, AELTJE BRACONIE, CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN COOL had no children of record; and that so far as is known AELTJE BRACONIE had no child by her third husband WILLEM BREDENBENT; and therefore the only child of AELTJE BRACONIE was MARY BADDIE, whose father was THOMAS BADDIE, the first husband of said AELTJE BRACONIE. To this her only child AELTJE BRACONIE and her then husband WILLEM BREDENBENT, by a joint will made January (or June) 22, 1670 (REC. LXIV:108) after both of their deaths left their entire estate, in no way mentioning any of the numerous living descendants of CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN COOL. It certainly seems positive that, if AELTJE BRACONIE had had any *blood* tie with the children of CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN, she would have mentioned them in her will.

As regards the place of birth of CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN, we have discovered no means of determining it; nor have we been able to determine the identity of his first wife. We know nothing more of her than the fact that she was the mother of his known three children whose names are repeatedly mentioned as his in the New Netherland records, viz.: AELTJE, AECHTJE and LAMBERT CORNELISSEN COOL.

The existence of ambiguity and sometimes error in O'Callaghan's published Calendar of Colonial Manuscripts; and likewise in frequent instances the omission of vital facts in the published digests or abridgements of the original documents

AMENDED INDEX CHART
to accompany
Notes on the Badie, Cool, Bredenbent, Verdon, Bennett, Van der Beek and Brouwer Families.

DESCENDANTS OF AELTJE BRACONIE.

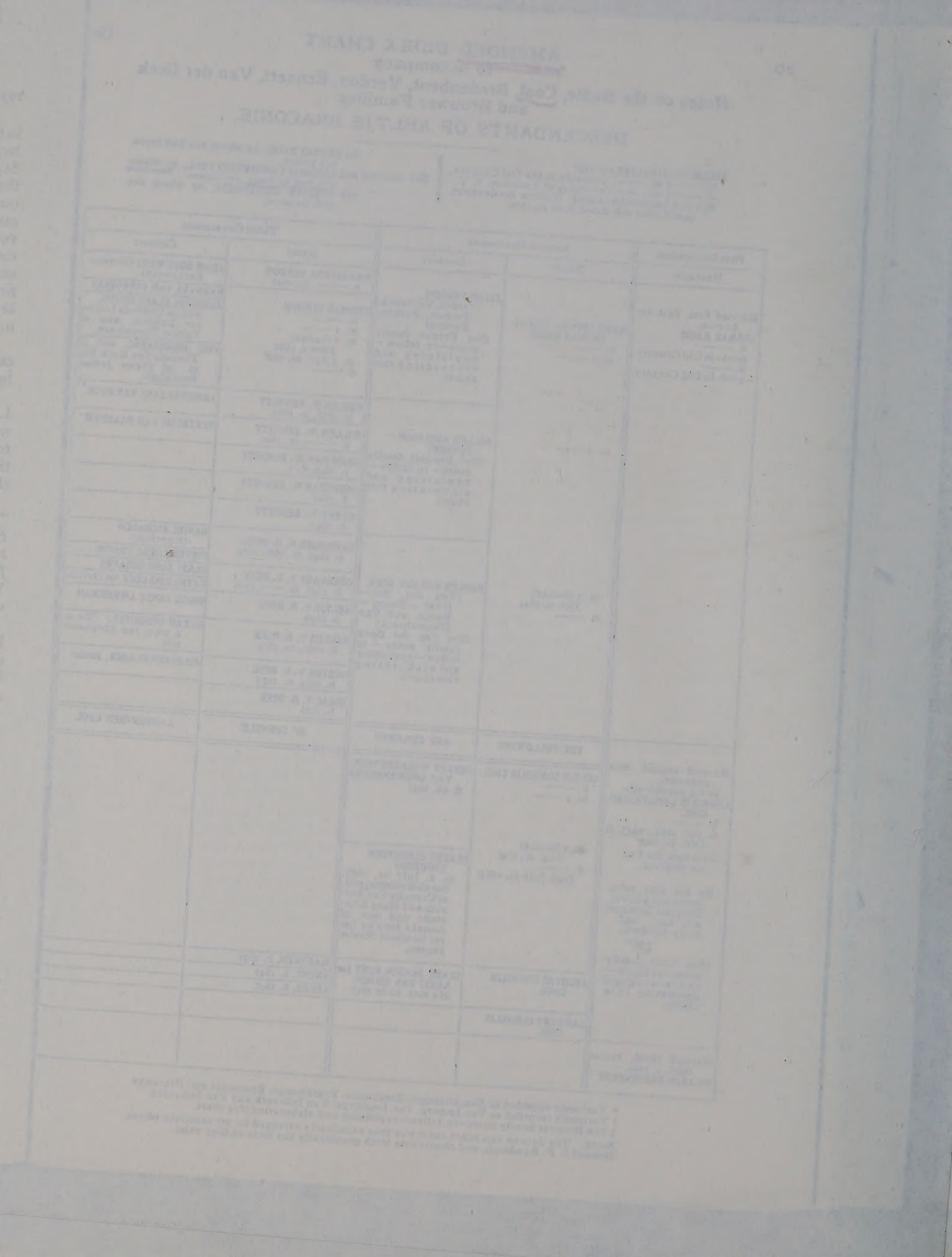
AELTJE (or Altien) BRACONIE*
b. ——? at ——? probably in the Old Country,
d. ——? at ——? probably at Flatbush, N. Y.
She and her third husband, William Bredenbent, made joint will dated June 22, 1670.

She married 1st THOMAS BADIE, by whom she had issue, see below.
2nd CORNELIS LAMBERTSEN COOL, by whom she had no issue, see below.
3rd WILLIAM BREDENBENT, by whom she had no issue.

First Generation	Second Generation		Third Generation	
Husband	Name	Consort	Name	Consort
Married first, date unknown, THOMAS BADIE b. —— prob. in Old Country. d. —— prob. in Old Country.	MARY (Marie, Maria) THOMAS BADIE b. —— m. 1 ——	JACOB VERDON (Verden, Verdonck, Ferdon, Fardon, Ferden) (See Verdon family notes—to follow—explaining and elaborating this chart).	MAGDALENA VERDON b. ——, m. 1645	ADAM BROUWER‡ (Brower-Berkhoven)
			THOMAS VERDON b. —— m. 1 —— m. 2 (banns) June 1, 1659 m. 3 Apr. 26, 1696 d. ——	BARBARA VAN IMBROECK†
				JANNETJE CLAES BONEN, wid. of Urbanus Luyers (or Luyens) and of Tobias Theuniszen.
				YTIE JEURRIAENS, wid. of Theunis Ten Eyck. She m. 3d Pieter Jansen Boeckholt.
	m. 2 ——	WILLEM ADRIANSE BENNETT (See Bennett family notes—to follow—explaining and elaborating this chart).	ADRIAN W. BENNETT b. 1637, m. 1662	AGNIETJE JANS VAN DYCK
			WILLEM W. BENNETT b. ——, m. 1660	GERTRUDE VAN MULHEYM
			CHRISTIAN W. BENNETT b. 1641, d. y.	
			CHRISTIAN W. BENNETT b. 1642	
			MARYE W. BENNETT b. 1644	
	m. 3 (banns) Oct. 9, 1644 d. ——	PAULUS VAN DER BEEK (Van der Bek—Beec—Beecq—Baeck, and Van Diepenbeeck) (See Van der Beek family notes—to follow—explaining and elaborating this chart).	CATHERINE V. D. BEEK b. 1645, m. 1661; 1679	DANIEL RICHAUCO (Ruychou)
				PIETER CORSZ VROOM
			COENRADT V. D. BEEK b. 1647, m. ——, 1702	ELSJE JANS SCHAERS
				CATHARINE COCK (or Davids)
			AELTJE V. D. BEEK b. 1649	DIRCK JANSZ AMMERMAN
			PAULUS V. D. BEEK b. 1650, m. 1677	SARAH SCHOUTEN. She m. 2, 1691, Jan Abrahamszen
			HESTER V. D. BEEK b. 1652, m. 1673	JEURIAEN BLANCK, Junior
			ISAAC V. D. BEEK b. 1656	
	THE FOLLOWING	ARE CHILDREN	OF CORNELIS	LAMBERTSEN COOL
Married second, date unknown, as his second wife CORNELIS LAMBERTSEN COOL b. —— d. bet. Apr., 1643, & Dec. 30, 1643 by whom she had no children. By his first wife, name not known, Cornelis Lambertsen Cool had three children. ☞ (See Cool family notes—to follow—explaining and elaborating this chart).	AELTJE CORNELIS COOL b. —— m. 1 ——	GERRET WOLPHERTSEN VAN COUWENHOVEN d. ab. 1645		
	m. 2 (banns) Aug. 27, 1645 d. —— (bef. July 21, 1683)	ELBERT ELBERTSEN STOOTHOF m. 2, July 21, 1683, Sarah Roelofse, wid. of Cornelis Van Borsum and Hans Kierstede and dau. of Anneke Jans by her 1st husband Roelof Jansen.		
	AECHTJE CORNELIS COOL	CLAES JANSEN RUST (or KUST) VAN EMDEN He mar. 2d in 1647	MARYKEN, b. 1639	
			ARENT, b. 1642	
	LAMBERT CORNELIS COOL		LUCAS, b. 1645	
Married third, banns Sept. 4, 1644. WILLIAM BREDENBENT				

* Variously recorded as Brackhoengie, Breckanne, Brackhonge, Braconnie and Braconye.
† Variously recorded as Van Imburg, Van Imsburgs, Van Inbroeck and Van Imbroeck.
‡ See Brouwer family notes—to follow—explaining and elaborating this chart.

NOTE. The data on this index chart was thus excellently arranged by my associate editor, Howard S. F. Randolph, and clearly sets forth graphically the facts as they exist.



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INDEX CHART
to accompany
Notes on the Badie, Cool, Bredenbent, Verdon, Bennett, Van der Beek and Brouwer Families.
DESCENDANTS OF AELTJE BRACONIE.

Wrong! see - V. 65 - JAN. 1934

AELTJE (or Altien) BRACONIE*
b. ——? at ——? probably in the Old Country,
d. ——? at ——? probably at Flatbush, N. Y.
She and her third husband, William Bredenbent, made joint will dated June 22, 1670.

- 1st THOMAS BADIE, by whom she had issue, see below.
- She married 2nd CORNELIS LAMBERTSEN COOL, by whom she had issue, see below.
- 3rd WILLIAM BREDENBENT, by whom she had no issue.

First Generation	Second Generation		Third Generation	
Husband	Name	Consort	Name	Consort
Married first, date unknown, THOMAS BADIE b. —— prob. in Old Country. d. —— prob. in Old Country.	MARY (Marie, Maria) THOMAS BADIE b. —— m. 1 ——	JACOB VERDON (Verden, Verdonck, Ferdon, Fardon, Ferden) (See Verdon family notes—to follow—explaining and elaborating this chart).	MAGDALENA VERDON b. ——, m. 1645	ADAM BROUWER‡ (Brower-Berkhoven)
			THOMAS VERDON b. —— m. 1 —— m. 2 (banns) June 1, 1659 m. 3 Apr. 26, 1696 d. ——	BARBARA VAN IMBROECK†
				JANNETJE CLAES BONEN, wid. of Urbanus Luyers (or Luyens) and of Tobias Theuniszen.
				YTIE JEURRIAENS, wid. of Theunis Ten Eyck. She m. 3d Pieter Jansen Boeckholt.
	m. 2 ——	WILLEM ADRIANSE BENNETT (See Bennett family notes—to follow—explaining and elaborating this chart).	WILLEM W. BENNETT b. ——, m. 1660	GERTRUDE VAN MULHEYM
			ADRIAN W. BENNETT b. 1637, m. 1662	AGNIETJE JANS VAN DYCK
			CHRISTIAN W. BENNETT b. 1641, d. y.	
			CHRISTIAN W. BENNETT b. 1642	
			MARYE W. BENNETT b. 1644	
	m. 3 (banns) Oct. 9, 1644 d. ——	PAULUS VAN DER BEEK (Van der Bek—Beec—Beecq—Baeck, and Van Diepenbeeck) (See Van der Beek family notes—to follow—explaining and elaborating this chart).	CATHERINE V. D. BEEK b. 1645, m. 1661: 1679	DANIEL RICHAUCO (Ruychou)
				PIETER CORSZ VROOM
			COENRADT V. D. BEEK b. 1647, m. ——, 1702	ELSJE JANS SCHAERS
				CATHARINE COOK (or Davids)
			AELTJE V. D. BEEK b. 1649	DIRCK JANSZ AMMERMAN
			PAULUS V. D. BEEK b. 1650, m. 1677	SARAH SCHOUTEN. She m. 2, 1691, Jan Abrahamszen
			HESTER V. D. BEEK b. 1652, m. 1673	JEURIAEN BLANCK, Junior
			ISAAC V. D. BEEK b. 1656	
Married second, date unknown, CORNELIS LAMBERTSEN COOL b. —— d. bet. Nov., 1643, & Sept. 14, 1644 (See Cool family notes—to follow—explaining and elaborating this chart).	AELTJE CORNELIS COOL b. —— m. 1 ——	GERRET WOLPHERTSEN VAN COUWENHOVEN b. 1610 em. 1630-1 d. ab. 1645	WILLEM COUWENHOVEN b. 1636, m. 1660: 1665	ALTIE BRINKERHOFF
				JANNETJE MONTFOORT
			JAN COUWENHOVEN b. 1639	GERADIENTJE DE SILLE
			NEELTJE COUWENHOVEN b. 1641, m. 1660	ROELOF MARTENSE SCHENCK He m. 2d in 1675, & 3d in 1688.
			MARRITJE COUWENHOVEN b. 1644	COERT STEVENS VAN VOORHEES
	m. 2 (banns) Aug. 27, 1645 d. —— (bef. July 21, 1683)	ELBERT ELBERTSEN STOOTHOF b. 1620 m. 2, July 21, 1683, Sarah Roelofse, wid. of Cornelis Van Borsum and Hans Kierstede and dau. of Anneke Jans by her 1st husband Roelof Jansen.	GERRET STOOTHOF	WILLEMTJE MONFOORT
				JOHANNA NEVIUS
			ELBERT STOOTHOF b. 1648, d. y.	
			HEILTIE STOOTHOF	THOMAS WILLET
			ACHYE STOOTHOF	JAN VAN DUYCKHUYSEN
	PIETERTJE CORNELIS COOL	CLAES JANSEN VAN PERMERENDT KUYPER He mar. 2d in 1656	MARYKEN KUYPER, b. 1639	
			ARENT KUYPER, b. 1642	
	LAMBERT CORNELIS COOL		LUCAS KUYPER, b. 1645	
Married third, banns Sept. 2, 1644, WILLIAM BREDENBENT				

* Variously recorded as Brackhoengie, Breckanne, Brackhonge, Braconnie and Braconye.
† Variously recorded as Van Imburg, Van Imsburgs, Van Inbroeck and Van Imbroeck.
‡ See Brouwer family notes—to follow—explaining and elaborating this chart.

NOTE. The data on this index chart was thus excellently arranged by my associate editor, Howard S. F. Randolph, and clearly sets forth graphically the facts as they exist.

in that Calendar,—impresses us that those (like ourselves) who cannot individually have direct access to the originals in the New York Manuscript Section of its State Library owing to remoteness from their place of custody would consider that no more valuable work of reference for students of New York Colonial history, land titles and early pioneer genealogy could be presented to a group of some magnitude of appreciative readers than the publication of a volume or series of volumes embodying a full unabridged translated transcript of all of such documents (Dutch and also English at least up to the beginning of the 18th century),—each transcript to have such expert interpretation of such portions that age or fire may have damaged or obliterated; and that such addenda should be noted by brackets as has been so well done in the documents of 1639 and 1642 furnished us, as above cited, by Mr. van Laer.

Such a compilation would be a highly worth-while supplement to the statistical literature that the State of New York has in the past presented to its enlightened electorate.

The editing of the Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts by Mr. A. J. F. van Laer in 1908 convinces us that the expert staff of the State located in Albany, with perhaps some selected temporary additions thereto, is thoroughly competent to prepare such a work for the press; and the cost of publication would be more than justified by the intrinsic value to students of the material thus put within the reach of the remote general public.

Bergen, in his Bergen Genealogy, page 253, note, states:—

"From the above it appears that from AELTJE BRACKHOENGIE is descended *the Brooklyn and New Utrecht* COUWENHOVENS, *the* STOOTHOFF *family of this country* the BENNETS of Gowanus and New Utrecht *and the branch of the Bergen family who trace back to* TUNIS BERGEN *and* JOHANNA STOOTHOFF, also the VERDONS, some of whom reside in New York and the VAN DER BEKS, some of whom resided in Hudson County, New Jersey."

This note of Bergen is in error in so far as the statement therein and quoted by us and printed in italics is concerned; for such descendants are not descendants of AELTJE BRACONIE, but are descendants of CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN COOL by his first wife whose baptismal name, patronymic and surname are not as yet determined.

WHO WAS THE CLAES JANSEN WHO MARRIED AECHTJE* CORNELISSE COOL THE DAUGHTER OF CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN COOL?

The name CLAES JANSEN, from the earliest records until as late as 1656 (which is the period of which we treat) was so prevalent in New Netherland, and was in itself a name so vague in its identifying individuality, that great care has to be exercised in drawing a conclusion as to which one of the many different individuals so named is referred to in any particular mention. For the purpose of illustration it is not necessary to enumerate any others so named beyond those here below listed, for it is the present purpose to identify clearly and beyond peradventure only one of them amongst the many so named, by isolating him from the others by logical exclusion of the rest.

My Associate has kindly furnished the following list of those bearing this name—CLAES JANSEN—that were noticeably prominent in New Netherland records from its origin to a few years beyond 1656; and while others of that name and of that era may have existed, yet their existence in no way influences our conclusions relative to which of these CLAES JANSENS it was who married AECHTJE* CORNELISSE, the daughter of CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN COOL.

*See note * on following page.

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LIST

1. Claes Jansen Rust Van Emden, a baker.
2. Claes Jansen (*alias* Jan Pottagie)
3. Claes Jansen Van Purmerend (*alias* Kuyper or Cuyper)
4. Claes Jansen De Ruyter (or De Ruiter) Van Naerden
5. Claes Jansen Van Elsland
6. Claes Jansen Backer (i.e. Baker) of whom there were two, see No. 1.
7. Claes Jansen Califf
8. Claes Jansen Van Langendyck.
9. Claes Jansen Van Bockhoven, de Braebander
10. Claes Jansen Van Waelwijck
11. Claes Jansen Van Nykerck

The name Claes Jansen (un-identified by a surname) was as of frequent occurrence in New Netherland 1639-1656 as is the name of John Smith in now-a-days affairs; and the ambiguity as to identification would not have arisen if some record of family surname had been recorded.

The *Bergen Genealogy,* by Teunis G. Bergen (252, note) states positively and not conditionally that "Cornelis Lambertszen Cool left surviving [him] two daughters, the one Pieterje* Cornelis [Cool] married Claes Jansen Van Enden [i.e. Van Emden] who came from *Purmarent,* a town about 12 miles from Amsterdam [Holland] and [who] was sometimes called Claes Jansen Van Purmerent, and [who was] also known as Jan Pottagie,† *anglice,* Soup Johnnie (see p. 42 of Whitfield's Hudson County [N. J.] Land Titles). Long before his death, he abandoned the name of Van Purmerent and was known as Kuyper, probably from his being a cooper, of which [word] Kuyper is the Dutch [equivalent]. He [i.e. Claes Jansen Van Purmerent] resided in Paulus Hook [New Jersey]; his wife [meaning according to Bergen and hence erroneously—Pieterje Cornelisse Cool] died prior to 1656 (in November of which year he married again), by whom he had three children."

Bergen (KCo:359) states positively and unconditionally that: "Claes Jansen Van Purmerent (from Purmerent, a town of North Holland) married first Pieterje *daughter of* Altien Brackhoengie *of Gowanus;* he married secondly Nov. 11, 1656, Annetje Van Voorst. He obtained a patent January 1, 1662 for a tract of land near Horsimus or Ahasymus, near Jersey City in Hudson County, N. J., on which he resided. *He was sometimes known as* Jan Pottagie, and in his latter days as Kuyper, probably from being a cooper by trade. See p. 42 of *Winfield's Land Titles of Hudson County, N. J.*"

We think that we shall show that Cornelis Lambertszen Cool never had a daughter named Pieterje; and that, while we are convinced that a Claes Jansen did marry a daughter of Cornelis Lambertszen Cool, her baptismal name was Aechtje and not Pieterje; and that she was not the daughter of Aeltje Braconie (the second wife of Cornelis Lambertszen Cool and by whom he had no children) but she was the daughter of his first wife whose identity has not as yet been determined. We are convinced that Bergen was completely confused as to the separate identities of those existing at that time (1638-1670) of the name of Claes Jansen and especially so in ascribing the same identity to Claes Jansen Van Emden and Claes Van Purmerent and Claes Jansen alias Jan Pottagie.

*Who by Teunis G. Bergen (KCo.359 and *Bergen Genealogy:* 252, note), is erroneously stated to have been Pieterje Cornelisse Cool.

†Jan Pottagie, of course, is the equivalent of the French *'JEAN POTAGE,'* meaning clown or buffoon; and was therefore a nickname corresponding to Jack Pudding or pudding-head." A. J. F. van Laer.

CLAES JANSEN VAN EMDEN it will be shown died prior to November 30, 1648 (CDM:121). CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT was not identified with New Netherland until about 1655 and he it was also who was known as CLAES JANSEN KUYPER. Hence these two separate identities can in no way be regarded as one and the same individual.

From the fact that CLAES JANSEN VAN EMDEN and CLAES JANSEN (*alias* JAN POTTAGIE) were living at the same time (CDM:4 and CDM:22)—1638 and 1643—in New Netherland renders it possible that they may have been one and the same person; but such identity is not proven to our satisfaction. However it seems that the plantation leased to CLAES JANSEN *alias* JAN POTTAGIE may have been the plantation to which the guardians of LAMBERT CORNELISSEN permitted him to remove with his brother-in-law CLAES JANSEN (VAN EMDEN) to set up farming (CDM:4, 10). Mr. van Laer, under date of Oct. 13, '33 weakly supports this surmise in these terms, "This [i.e. CLAES JANSEN alias JAN POTTAGIE] may very well be the brother-in-law with whom LAMBERT COOL in August 1639 was permitted to take up a plantation." We however do not believe CLAES JANSEN VAN EMDEN and JAN POTTAGIE were one and the same person, as neither CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN COOL nor CLAES JANSEN VAN EMDEN seem ever to have been identified with New Jersey where the land leased to JAN POTTAGIE was located.

It will be shown that CLAES JANSEN RUST VAN EMDEN, by his first wife AECHTJE CORNELISSE COOL, had 3 children; that he lost his first wife between August 9, 1645 and July 21, 1647:—

"**1645.** August 9, LUCAS, son of CLAES JANSEN [Wife's name not cited*] was baptized. Sponsors: AELTJE CORNELISSE [the maternal aunt of the child—whose mother was AECHTJE CORNELISSE] and CATALYN RAPPALJE." This shows that AECHTJE CORNELISSE COOL was presumably alive on that date, or shortly before or later than that date. (BDC:19)

"**1647.** July 21. CLAES JANSEN KUST" [elsewhere recorded as RUST], "*wedr* VAN AECHTJE CORNELIS en GEERTJE NANNINCKS, wedr VAN ABEL RIEDENHASEN published their intention to marry" (MDC:14). This item shows that AECHTJE CORNELISSE must have died prior to this date. This latter record is the only one that we are aware of in which the baptismal name of the first wife of CLAES JANSEN RUST VAN EMDEN is mentioned, and is the documentary proof *that her baptismal name was* AECHTJE *and not* PIETERJE *as stated by Bergen.*

By his second and last marriage CLAES JANSEN RUST VAN EMDEN had 1 child. The matrimonial career of GEERTJE NANNINCKS (NANNIX) is fully set forth in the New Netherland Register (a serial magazine edited and published by Dingman Versteeg, I, 1911, No. 3, pp. 39-41) in an excellent sketch of her and her numerous husbands, written by William Becker Van Alstyne, M.D., in which it is stated that GEERTJE NANNINCKS had at least 4 and possibly 5 husbands, of which series CLAES JANSEN RUST VAN EMDEN, a baker, was the third nuptial venture.

Children of CLAES JANSEN RUST VAN EMDEN, by his first wife AECHTJE CORNELISSE COOL, 3,—1 daughter and 2 sons:—

"**1639.** October 2. MARYKEN, daughter of CLAES JANSEN, was baptized. Sponsors: CORN LAMBERTSZEN COOL, PIETER WOLPHERTZEN, BURGER JORISZEN SMIT, NEELTJE WOLPHERTS and AALTJE CORNELIS." (BDC:10)

"**1642.** March 30. ARENT, son of CLAES JANSEN, was baptized. Sponsors: *Geen Getuygen* (i.e. No Sponsors)." (BDC:13)

*It is well perhaps to here note that, up to about 1655, it was the exception rather than the rule in the Dutch Church, N. Am. baptismal records to mention the name of the child's mother.

"**1645.** August 9. LUCAS, son of CLAES JANSEN, was baptized. Sponsors: AELTJE CORNELIS, CATALYN RAPPALJE." (BDC:19)
Child of CLAES JANSEN RUST VAN EMDEN, by his second wife, GEERTJE NANNINCKS, 1 son, viz.:—

"**1648.** June 8. CLAES, son of CLAES DE BACKER and GEERTJE NANNINCKS was baptized. Sponsors: ELBERT REYNIER DOMINICUS, HESTER TJERCKS, MAYKEN VERBEECK."

Of the three children of CLAES JANSEN RUST VAN EMDEN we find no record subsequent to that of their respective baptisms.

After the death of CLAES JANSEN RUST VAN EMDEN, his son CLAES (or NICHOLAS) RUST (as he called himself) with his mother GEERTJE NANNINCKS removed to Albany, where he is found referred to in 1672, 1674 (ERA:3:390, 420); 1676 (CMA, 2:114); 1694 and 1696 (HSYB.1904:63, 68). On Dec. 28, 1689, a commission was given to Captain NICHOLAS RUST to attack and destroy a French fort at Kadarockqua (Kingston, Ontario. CEM:190). My associate, Mr. Randolph who obtained the references embodied in this paragraph, thinks that further traces of this NICHOLAS RUST can be obtained.

The below quoted extracts from authorities of record are here given in substantiation of facts occurring in the life of CLAES JANSEN RUST VAN EMDEN—the husband of AECHTJE CORNELISSE.

"**1638.** Oct. 21. Lease of ABRAHAM ISAACKSEN PLANCK to CLAES JANSEN, *alias* JAN POTTAGIE, of one morgen of land for a tobacco plantation." (CDM:4). This item shows that JAN POTTAGIE* was a contemporaneous resident of New Am. with CLAES JANSEN RUST VAN EMDEN, for we have shown previously that VAN EMDEN had had a child baptized there Oct. 2, 1639 (BDC: 10). This contemporaneous residence in N. Am. renders it possible, but we think not probable, that the two were one and the same person, especially so as there does not seem to be another of the name of CLAES JANSEN likewise contemporaneous whose existence conflicts with the *surmise*. Our conviction is that CLAES JANSEN, alias JAN POTTAGIE, is a separate and distinct individual of whom we have no record identifying him properly with any other CLAES JANSEN.

"**1643.** April 20. Lease of ABRAHAM PLANCK to CORNELIS ARISSEN of Paulus Hook, with the house and garden thereunto belonging" (CDM:22). In the form in which this abstract of the original document appears as above in CDM. there is no suggestion of the appearance of the name of JAN POTTAGIE in this lease. However in the Index of Translations of Colonial Dutch Manuscripts also edited by O'Callaghan there appears a reference to this item as in some way bearing upon JAN POTTAGIE. Referring the matter to Mr. van Laer from whom we obtained the below quoted copy of the above referred to document. This JAN POTTAGIE we do not think is identical with CLAES JANSEN VAN EMDEN.

"**1643.** April 20. Appeared before me, CORNELIS VAN TIENHOVEN, secretary of New Netherland, ABRAHAM PLANC of the first part and CORNELIS ARISZ, of the second part, who acknowledge that they have entered with each other into the following contract in the manner hereinafter written, to wit: ABRAHAM PLANC leases to CORNELIS ARISSEN, who also acknowledges that he has leased the Paulus Hoeck with the house and garden belonging to the said PLANC; for the period of six consecutive years, commencing on the first day of May 1644 and ending on the first of May 1650, on which Paulus Hoeck, ABRAHAM PLANC shall have a barn-barrack built at his expense, which barn-barrack and house CORNELIS ARISZ is to keep roof-tight. By way of rent the said lessee is to pay the first year one hundred guilders and the remaining five years one hundred and sixty guilders a year, *if* JAN POTTAGIE *keeps on residing on the Hoeck; but if the said* POTTAGIE *leaves then* shall pay the aforesaid five years one hundred and eighty guilders, provided

that at the expiration of the lease all improvements made by the lessee, whether in clearing the land or setting out stockades shall belong to the lessor, without his having to make any compensation for them. In token of the truth, this is signed by both parties the 20th of April 1643 in Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland

This is the X mark of
CORNELIS ARISZ.
Abram planck

Translated from the New York Colonial MSS., Vol. 2, p. 53 in the Mss Section of the New York State Library." This does not refer to CLAES JANSEN VAN EMDEN.

We once more call attention to the incompleteness of the entry of this item in CDM:22, in which the name of JAN POTTAGIE is not mentioned which created an error of omission on O'Callaghan's part which error was vital to us in this present discussion, for the complete document as quoted above shows that JAN POTTAGIE was still occupying the premises which he had leased from ABRAM PLANC Oct. 21, 1638 (CDM:4). The full document also shows that the lease to CORNELIS ARISZ for the full term of 6 years was to a certain extent dependent upon the continued occupancy by JAN POTTAGIE.

These two references to JAN POTTAGIE are the only ones to be found in the Colonial Manuscripts, Dutch, in the N. Y. State Library and in substance they do not prove the fact that JAN POTTAGIE and CLAES JANSEN (RUST VAN EMDEN) were one and the same individual.

"**1639.** June 18. Declaration of CLAES JANSEN *et al* with reference to the actions of JACOB JURIAENSEN" (CDM:8). This item is not of genealogical import in this discussion except in so far that it notes the presence of a CLAES JANSEN in N. Am. on that date; and while not in any way identifying him with CLAES JANSEN RUST VAN EMDEN, yet as the latter was in N. Am. on that date, it is possible that they were one and the same person (BDC:10).

"**1640.** April 16. Receipt of a CLAES JANSEN for three imported mares hired to him on account of the company" [i.e. the West India Company] (CDM:13). This item does not identify which particular CLAES JANSEN is referred to, which makes it possible that it may refer to CLAES JANSEN RUST VAN EMDEN who was then a resident of New Netherland.

"**1644.** January 3. Power of Attorney of ROLAND HACKWAERT to CLAES JANSEN" (CDM:31). This item does not identify this CLAES JANSEN with CLAES JANSEN RUST VAN EMDEN—nor does it establish that it was not he—as he was alive and living in N. Netherland on that date it may have possibly referred to him.

"**1644.** January 5. Partition agreement between AELTJE BRACKHOENGIE, widow and GERRET WOLPHERTSEN (VAN COUWENHOVEN) and CLAES JANSEN her sons-in-law [incorrectly so recorded; it should read step-sons-in-law] respecting the estate of the late CORNELIS LAMBERTS COOL and lands in Gowanus" (CDM.pp.25-26). This is the item referred to in the entry second succeeding this one under date of Oct. 12, 1645; and when the two are considered together support our belief as set forth in that succeeding item.

"**1645.** March ——? (no day date given). Declaration that CLAES JANSEN and JAN EVERT BOOT were well versed in the Indian language and that an Indian named PONKES told them that JAN PIETERSEN (KUYPER's) house was not burned by the Indians our enemies, but by the Dutch" (CDM:32 *bis*). This item does not indicate which CLAES JANSEN is referred to. By subsequent quoted items it will be shown later, that this CLAES JANSEN referred to CLAES JANSEN RUYTER VAN NAERDEN, who was a well known Indian interpreter and negotiator.

"**1645.** Oct. 12. Court Proceeding. CLAES JANSEN and ELBERT ELBERTSEN (STOOTHOF) *versus* WILLIAM BREDENBENT, *husband of* CORNELIS LAMBERTSEN COOL's *widow;* court decides that a will produced by the defendant is invalid, and that a certain contract made by AELTJE BRACKONJE [the widow of CORNELIS LAMBERTSEN COOL], GERRIT WOLPHERTSEN (VAN COUWENHOVEN) and CLAES JANSEN on the 5th of January 1645, is in force; wherefore defendant is to pay the claim held against said AELTJE [BRACONJE] by WOLPHERTSEN and JANSEN aforesaid, as heirs of CORNELIS L. COOL." (CDM:98) This item (considered in connection with CDM:25-26 and CDM:18, as shown in its corrected form in the preceding part of this article) shows that CLAES JANSEN was the step-son-in-law of AELTJE BRACONIE and that this suit was accomplished for the purpose of protecting the interests of the children of CORNELIS LAMBERTSEN COOL's children by his first wife whose identity has not yet been determined.

"**1647.** July 26. Power of Attorney of CLAES JANSEN, baker, to GOVERT AERTLER to receive money due him [i.e. due CLAES JANSEN] by the West India Company." (CDM:39). This item Mr. van Laer, under date of Oct. 13, 1933, states "to have referred to CLAES JANSEN VAN EMDEN who had been a baker in the service of the West India Company and that in spite of his occupation may have been the son-in-law of CORNELIS LAMBERTSEN COOL."

"**1648.** October 18. Decree authorizing the *guardians of the orphan children of* CLAES JANSEN, *baker, deceased* to sell his [i.e. CLAES JANSEN's] property." (CDM:121). This item taken into consideration with the one here immediately below this one proves that CLAES JANSEN, baker, was the son-in-law of CORNELIS LAMBERTSEN COOL and that he was a baker by trade (see CDM:39) and that he had died prior to Oct. 18, 1648, leaving *orphan children* of whom of course the mother AECHTJE CORNELIS COOL must also have been dead (as is shown she was shortly prior to July 21, 1647. MDC:14).

"**1648.** November 30. Order, on the petition of PETER WOLPHERTSEN (VAN COUWENHOVEN) *guardian of the children of the late* CLAES JANSEN, forbidding GEERTJE NANNINX, *his widow,* to collect any debt, or alienate any property belonging to said estate, without the knowledge of the guardian." (CDM:121)

The guardian PETER WOLPHERTSEN (VAN COUWENHOVEN) was the brother of GERRIT WOLPHERTSEN (then deceased) who married AELTJE CORNELISSE COOL, who was the sister of AECHTJE CORNELISSE COOL, the mother of the orphan children and the first wife of CLAES JANSEN RUST VAN EMDEN, baker, deceased. It was on account of this relationship that he was made guardian of these children, in order to protect their interests from their step-mother GEERTJE NANNINX (CDM:121). See also item just preceding this one.

"**1649.** August 17. Deed of PETER WOLPHERTSEN VAN COUWENHOVEN and ELBERT ELBERTSEN, *curators of the estate of* CLAES JANSEN *of* EMDEN, deceased, to skipper WILLIAM TOMASSEN, of a part of a garden plot on the island of Manhattan, opposite to the five houses and adjoining the Wooden House; with receipt for the purchase money." (CDM:49). This item by naming the second guardian ELBERT ELBERTSEN who married AELTJE CORNELISSE COOL, the sister of AECHTJE CORNELISSE COOL, the first wife of CLAES JANSEN RUST VAN EMDEN—fortifies the conclusions that we have arrived at relative to the item just preceding this one.

"**1653.** Oct. 15. Deed of PETER WOLPHERTSEN (VAN COUWENHOVEN), *creditor* [sic. possibly means curator, see preceding item CDM:49] of CLAES JANSEN RUST to PHILIP GERAERDY [for a] lot situate where the (sign of the) White Horse hangs out. These two items considered together prove beyond question that CLAES JANSEN VAN EMDEN and CLAES JANSEN RUST were one and the same person; that he was dead prior to October 15, 1653; and (CDM:49) that he was

dead prior to August 17, 1649; and he was as we know dead prior to Oct. 18, 1648 (CDM:121 and 370).

WHO WAS CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMEREND (*alias*) CLAES JANSEN (KUYPER), WHEELWRIGHT?

From NJA,XXI:4 we obtain the following item showing the earliest date discovered by us in the records on which CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMEREND (or PURMERENT) became identified with New Netherland, viz.:—AUGUST 20, 1655.

"**1668.** May 12. [Confirmatory Patent Govr Carteret] to DIRCK SIECKEN [or SYRCAN—Winfield Land Titles of Hudson Co., N. J., p. 66] for a piece of 25 Dutch morgen in the tract called Pembrepock, New Jersey, along the Hudson River formerly belonging to GARRET PIETERSEN, and also another piece of 25 morgen, which was sold to him September 18, 1658, once the property of JAN CORNELISSEN, Schoenmaker, and by him with GARRET PIETERSEN *sold to* CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMEREND *August 20, 1655,* who conveyed it to the present grantee September 18, 1658. Both lots contain 125 acres English measure. (See Winfield's Land Titles of Hud. Co., N. J., pp. 42, 66 and 127).

From *Winfield's Land Titles of Hudson Co., N. J.,* pp. 41-42 we obtain the following item:

"**1662.** The Patent granted by PETRUS STUYVESANT to CLAES JANSEN VAN PORMERENT, dated the thirty first day of January, one thousand six hundred and sixty two [1662] and confirm'd by Patent from PHILIP CARTERET to CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT, dated this thirtieth day of March one thousand six hundred and sixty Eight [1668] for sundry Parcels of Land lying at and near Horsimus." (See also same authority pp. 66 and 127).

From MDC:21 we obtain the following item:

"**1656.** Nov. 11. Banns of matrimony were published between CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMESANT en ANNEKEN CORNELIS VAN VOORST."

It is to be noted that in this publishment the intending groom is not described as a widower, which following the then prevailing custom, he would have been designated, if this intended marriage was not his first marital venture, and if, (as Bergen states, KCo:359) he was at the time of this publishment the widower of "PIETERSJE [incorrectly stated, should read AECHTJE] daughter of ALTIEN BRACKHOENGIE" [incorrectly so stated, should be CORNELIS LAMBERTSEN COOL, by his first wife—name not known]. This item therefore shows that this intended marriage was his first venture and that in as much as his wife ANNEKEN CORNELIS VAN VOORST survived him as his widow from 1688 until her death on July 25, 1725, he is shown to have had but one wife. This also proves that Bergen (KCo.359) and Winfield (Land Titles p. 42) were in error in stating that the first wife of CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMEREND was PIETERSJE, daughter of ALTIEN BRACKHOENGIE. The wife thus described never existed in the flesh as we have shown and moreover she never of course became the wife of CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT nor did any daughter of CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN COOL become his wife as we have shown. The PIETERJE, Bergen and Winfield refers to was (as will be later proven) the wife of CLAES JANSEN DE RUYTER VAN NAERDEN (VRBM:816) an individual separate and distinct from CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT. This item also shows that CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT did not arrive in New Netherland until about 1655—some 7 or 8 years after the death of CLAES JANSEN VAN EMDEN who died between July 26, 1647 and October 19, 1648 (CDM:39 and 121). He therefore could not have married as his first wife AECHTJE CORNELISSE COOL who died prior to July 21, 1647 (MDC:14); and he could not have married AELTJE CORNELISSE COOL whose first husband was GERRET WOLPHERTSEN (VAN COUWENHOVEN) and whose second husband was

ELBERT ELBERTSEN (STOOTHOF) who survived her and who married as his second wife July 21, 1683 SARA ROELOFFSE, widow of CORNELIS VAN BOSSUM (MDC:53). These two were the only daughters of CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN COOL by his first wife (name not known) and by his second wife AELTJE BRACONIE he had no children. The only child of AELTJE BRACONIE was by her first husband THOMAS BADDIE, who was named MARY BADDIE whose three husbands respectively JACOB VERDON, WILLEM ADRIAENSEN BENNET and Mr PAULUS VAN DER BEECK.

It is therefore shown that CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT had but one wife ANNEKEN CORNELIS VAN VOORST and that no daughter of CORNELIS LAMBERTSZEN COOL nor of AELTJE BRACONIE ever was married to him.

By his marriage to ANNEKEN CORNELIS VAN VOORST, CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT had eleven (11) children, the baptisms and sometimes the births of whom are recorded in the RECORD (56:261-2 and in Bgn. BM or D. to both of which we refer readers). All of the statements in the RECORD (52:261-2) are in agreement with facts of the case except the statement that CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT when married to ANNEKEN CORNELIS VAN VOORST was the widower of PIETERJE CORNELIS COOL which statement we have shown to be in error. The compiler's statement that CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT was also known as JAN POTTAGIE is in error which sobriquet we think was one bestowed upon an entirely distinct CLAES JANSEN, not yet identified. That it was CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT who in later life became known as KUYPER (or CUYPER) is well established by the records. It is thus by exclusion shown that CLAES JANSEN VAN EMDEN was not so called.

It is also to be seriously noted that the dates of birth or baptism of the 11 children of CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT seem to conflict with the list of passengers from Holland to New Netherland 1654-1664 (HSYB,1902:10) from which volume we extract the following item:—

"**1659.** April 25. Passenger list of the DE BEVER [the BEAVER]. Captain JAN RYERSE van der BEETS.

* * * * *

CLAES JANSEN, wheelwright, from Purmerende, wife, servant and nursing child."

By reference to RECORD, LVI: 261-62 it will be seen that a son by the name of CORNELIS was born to CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT and ANNEKEN CORNELIS VAN VOORST which child was the eldest son and was *baptized March 21, 1659 at N. Am.* (BDC:52). As the records stand it seems difficult to understand how CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMEREND could have sailed from Holland on April 25, 1659, with a wife, servant and *nursing child* and to have had a child baptized in N. Am. on March 21, 1659—just one month and four days prior to his sailing from Holland to New Netherland; and this in the days when trans-Atlantic transportation was of such slow accomplishment that the conditions, seemingly established by the records, would seem to be rendered impossible, and can only be explained by assuming that the child's baptism took place during the absence of the parents—which assumption seems forced in as much as the child was still a *nursing child.*

The following explanation, which we emphasize is only a possible surmise, seems to be a possible clearing up of the impasse, viz.:—

Could it be possible that on April 25, 1659, that CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT with his wife, servant and *nursing child* was a passenger on the BEAVER, *not from Holland to New Netherland, but from New Netherland to Holland?*

These ships had to sail back to Holland after their outward voyage and in all probability in frequent instances had passenger lists on their return voyages.

If by any means this suggested explanation can be shown to be in accord with the facts of the case, then CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT with his wife,

servant and his son CORNELIS bapt. in N. Am. March 21, 1659 (*a nursing child*) could have sailed on the return to Holland trip of the BEAVER on April 25, 1659.

This explanation is the only one that we see that can reconcile what seems to be an inconsistency between the baptismal date of CORNELIS (March 21, 1659) and the sailing date of his parents from Holland on April 25, 1659.

Of course it is possible that there were two of the name of CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT in New Am. at the same time (1659); but we do not consider this hypothesis as borne out in any way by the records.

It is to be noted in support of our suggested possible explanation of this lack of chronological harmony in the records,—that, after the baptism of the child (CORNELIS) on March 21, 1659,—there was *no other* child of CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT baptized in New Netherland (either in N. Am. or in Bergen) until September 14, 1664—a lapse of 5 years and nearly 6 months. Where was CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT during these 5½ years? Note also that the property bought originally by CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT on August 20, 1655 was sold by him to DIRCK SIECKEN (or SYRCAN) on September 18, 1658; but the patent therefore was not granted to VAN PURMERENT by Director Stuyvesant until January 31, 1662 and a confirmatory patent thereto was not granted to SIECKEN until May 15, 1668. Could not this sale by VAN PURMERENT have been made by him preparatory to his departure for Holland and his departure may have been dependent upon his wife's condition and as soon as her state of health (after the birth of her child) was sufficiently restored they sailed on April 25, 1659 for the old country she taking her nursing child then less than a month old. The Stuyvesant patent not being issued to him for his land until 1662 and the confirmatory patent to SYRCAN not being issued until 1668 probably after VAN PURMERENT's return from Holland in 1664 or perhaps in 1662? Where was VAN PURMERENT from 1659 until 1664? His name certainly disappeared from the records during that period of time.

From NNR:101 we obtain the following item:

"**1674.** August 13. CLAES JANSEN was a magistrate at Ahasymus" (near Jersey City, N. J.). This item we think refers to VAN PURMERENT, as he was then still living and did not die until 1688 as will be shown later. From the Bergen, N. J. church records we obtain the following items:

"*Burial No. 99.* CLAES JANSEN KUYPER, living at Ahasymus was the 17th burial in the Bergen Church and the 44th burial at which the pall was used. He was buried November 30, 1688.

Burial No. 230. Died July 12, 1725 and buried July 14, 1725, ANNETJE STOFFELS, widow of CLAES JANSEN KUYPER." RECORD, LVI:261, states that ANNETJE CORNELIS VAN VOORST the wife of CLAES JANSEN VAN PORMERENT was often called STOFFELS as she was a step-daughter of JACOB STOFFELS (REC., LVI, pp. 260-261).

From the two immediately preceding items it will be seen that it was CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT who was later in life known as KUYPER or CUYPER; and that it was *not* CLAES JANSEN VAN EMDEN who was so called.

In confirmation of the above statement that CLAES JANSEN of the sailing list of April 25, 1659 on the Beaver and there entered as a *wheelwright*. HSYB. 1900:127 states that he was called CLAES JANZEN RAMAACKER and RADEMAKER means wheelwright (H.S.F.Randolph). The fact that he was a wheelwright does not in any way conflict with his having been a cooper (whence he derived his name Kuyper or Cuyper) for both trades are made up of workers in wood and are nearly related the one to another in the character of their artisans.

Winfield's *Land Titles of Hudson County, N. J.*, p. 42, we think is in error in stating that CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT was the CLAES JANSEN who in 1638 (CDM:4) leased 1 morgen of land on Paulus Hook. We think that we have

EDITORIAL ICONOCLASTIANA.

By John Reynolds Totten, *F.G.B.S.*

(Concluded from Vol. LXV, page 30, of the Record.)

WHO WAS CLAES JANSEN DE RUYTER VAN NAERDEN?

Such basic authorities as VRBM and CDM,* if exhaustively consulted, leave no doubt in the minds of experienced and painstaking genealogists as to the identity of Claes Jansen De Ruyter Van Naerden.

However, as KCo ascribes a wife whose baptismal name was Pieterje to two separate and distinct personalities of the name of Claes Jansen, when in fact there was only one woman of the baptismal name of Pieterje who married a Claes Jansen, it seems wise and timely (though late) to clear up this ambiguity at once and for all time.

The baptismal name (Aechtje) of the first wife of Claes Jansen Rust Van Emden is mentioned but once (in so far as we have discovered) in the early records of New Amsterdam; and this mention was at a date subsequent to the death of Aechtje Cornelisse Cool, when on the occasion of her widower's declaration, on July 21, 1647, of his intention to marry as his second wife Geertje Nannincks, widow of Abel Reidenhausen (MDC:14). Bergen in endeavoring to find the baptismal name of the wife of that Claes Jansen who married a daughter of Cornelis Lambertszen Cool, failed to discover the second marriage of her widower and thereby by the records determining her baptismal name. In his by no means exhaustive consultation of CDM he unearthed the item (CDM:106) which states that *a* Claes Jansen had married *a* Pieterje and he jumped to the conclusion that this Pieterje (neither her surname nor her patronymic being mentioned) was the wife of Claes Jansen (Van Emden), who was the son-in-law of Cornelis Lambertszen Cool. If Bergen had further and exhaustively consulted CDM, he would have discovered that this Pieterje, wife of Claes Jansen (CDM:106) was Pieterje *Jans*, the wife of Claes Jansen De Ruyter (also known as Claes Jansen Van Naerden). See CDM:33. He would also have thus discovered that this Pieterje Jans was by her patronymic shown to be the daughter of *a Jans*, and consequently could not be the daughter of *Cornelis* Lambertszen Cool.

The emigration of Claes Jansen Van Naerden—also referred to in VBRM as Claes Jansen Ruyter, or Claes De Ruijter—was brought about through his connection with the Patroon Kiliaen Van Rensselaer in Amsterdam, Holland, as is shown by the following items relative to this connection as quoted directly from VRBM, and where in each instance the page reference is noted.

"**1636.** August 26. Agreement. In the name of the Lord, Amen. On conditions hereafter specified, we *Pieter Cornelissen Van Munnickendam, mill-wright, 43 years of age; Claes Jansen Van Naerden, 33 years of age, house-carpenter; and Albert Andriessen Van Fredrickstadt, 29 years of age, tobacco planter,* have agreed among ourselves first to sail in God's name to New Netherland *in the small vessel* which now lies ready and to betake ourselves to the Colony of Rensselaerwyck for the purpose of settling there on the following conditions made with Mr Kiliaen Van Rensselaer as patroon of said Colony, etc. x x x x This done x x x at Amsterdam this 26th of August 1636.

*The abbreviations used in this article are those adopted by the Record. See LXIV, pp 133, 138.

given good reasons for believing that this CLAES JANSEN alias JAN POTTAGIE, was not CLAES JANSEN RUST VAN EMDEN and that this 1 morgen of land was not the plantation to which LAMBERT CORNELISSEN COOL, his brother-in-law was permitted to remove with his cattle to begin farming (CDM:10). We do not think that CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT was even known as JAN POTTAGIE.

Winfield is also in error in stating that it was CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT who inherited property in Gowanus from his *first* wife. It was CLAES JANSEN RUST VAN EMDEN who so inherited land in Gowanus *from his first* wife AECHTJE CORNELISSE COOL.

These errors on Winfield's part we think were the result of incorrect interpretation of the facts of record. Winfield's work was published in 1872 and Bergen's "Early Settlers of Kings County, N. Y." was published in 1881. It is possible that in these cases here dwelt upon that Bergen fell into the error of quoting directly and in full without corroboration from Winfield whose writings he accepted as correct as to facts. If so then Winfield was the original delinquent and Bergen was guilty of careless acceptance of Winfield's statements without proof of their accuracy.

From the fact that Winfield was well versed in the history of land conveyances in Hudson County, N. J., we think that his statements in regard to the property interests of CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT and his patents of 1662 and 1668 can be accepted with confidence as to their accuracy. We also think that we may accept his statements as to VAN PURMERENT's activities in New Jersey, viz.:—

1. That he resided in Ahasymus and that in 1664 he took the oath of allegiance to the English government.

2. That he was a Schepen in Ahasymus elected to that office at the Bergen Court, August 31, 1674 (NNR:101).

3. That he was elected (or appointed) to the General Assembly of New Jersey in 1682.

4. That he was one of the Surveyors of Highways in Bergen County, N. J. and in the act so creating him he was styled CLAUSE JANSEN VAN SAMARANT.

Winfield quotes as one of his authorities *Leaming and Spicer*:267. He states also that CLAES JANSEN VAN PURMERENT *died intestate* on November 30, 1688 which date of death is verified by the church records of Bergen, N. J. (Bgn. D. Burial No. 99); and also states that his property was inherited by his eldest son CORNELIS; he also states that his widow (ANNETJE CORNELIS VAN VOORST) on June 14, 1714 (she signing her name as ANNETJE CORNELIS, although in the body of the instrument she was called ANNA COOPER)—and her son for £220 sold certain lands to her son HENDRICK.

(*To be continued.*)

DESCENDANTS OF SAMUEL⁴ COPP OF THE NORTH PARISH OF NEW LONDON (NOW MONTVILLE), CONN., AND HORTON, KINGS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

CONTRIBUTED BY SAMUEL COPP WORTHEN
of East Orange, New Jersey,

Member of the Publication Committee of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society and President of the Genealogical Society of New Jersey.

A brief account of Samuel⁴ Copp, son of Deacon Jonathan³ and Catherine (Lay) Copp, grandson of Elder David² and Obedience (Topliff) Copp, and great grandson of William¹ Copp of Copp's Hill, Boston, is given (in an article

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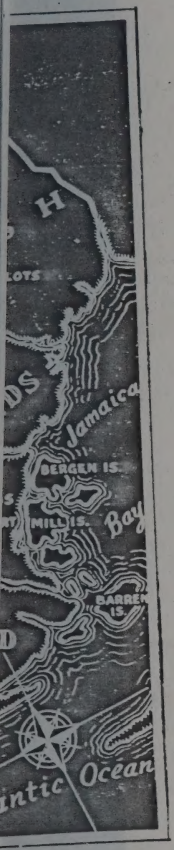

REGISTER

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER,

OF THE

Early Settlers of Kings County,

LONG ISLAND, N. Y.,

FROM ITS

First Settlement by Europeans to 1700;

WITH CONTRIBUTIONS TO THEIR BIOGRAPHIES AND GENEALOGIES, COMPILED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

By Teunis G. Bergen

Introduction by Harriett Mott Stryker-Rodda, C. G.

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POLYANTHOS
Cottonport

CONALIN, JAN, defendant in a suit of Cornelis Wandel of Jan. 21, 1660, as per Lib. B of Fl[h] court rec.

CONCES, JEAN, a Frenchman, on cen. of Fld[s] of 1698.

CONICK or CONINGH, ALBERT, and *Tryntje Janse* his w., joined the R. D. ch. of Br[n] in 1664. An Aldert Coninck (probably the same person) took the oath of allegiance to the English in N. Y. in 1664. Signed his name "*Albert Coningh.*"

CONSELYEA or CONSELJE, JAN or JEAN DE, a Huguenot who emigrated in 1662, joined the R. D. ch. of N. A. Apl. 1, 1663, and settled in Bu[k], where he took the oath of allegiance in 1687. He m. *Fytje* or *Eytje Schuts.* Issue:—Lysbeth, bp. May 2, 1677, in N. Y.; Anneken, bp. June 27, 1686, in N. Y.; and Pieter, bp. Nov. 25, 1688, in Br[n]. His descendants resided in Bu[k], Queens Co., and in E. N. J.

Peter of Bu[k], bp. Nov. 25, 1688; m. ——. Issue:—(sup.) Sara, bp. Oct. 23, 1717, in N. Y.

COOK or COOKE, JOHN, English; a plantation granted to him Mar. 16, 1650, in G[d], as per rec. of said town, of which place he was a mag. in 1656, '59, '61, and '62. May 29, 1660, he bought of John Applegate plantation-lot No. 12 in G[d]. Apl. 17, 1680, *Sarah Cooke* of G[d], in pursuance of the will of John Cooke her dec. husband, and as his executrix, "order and empower my loving son Obadiah Holmes of Staten Island, for me and in my behalf," to sell lands, etc., as per G[d] rec. Signed his name "*John Cooke.*"

Laurens Cornelise and Margaretta his wife, of Bu[k], mortgaged their lands, cong. 104 A., to Stephanus Van Cortland of N. Y. Jan. 17, 1693, as per p. 252 of Con. His name on Dongan's patent of Bu[k].

COOL, CORNELIS LAMBERTSEN, m. *Altien Brackhonge*, who after his death m. Willem Bredenbent. Bought May 17, 1639, of Thomas Bescher or Beets a plantation in Gowanus (for which he obtained a patent Apl. 5, 1642), to which he removed, having previously resided in N. A. This patent, as near as can be ascertained, covered the farms designated on Butts's map of Br[n] as of Peter Wyckoff, John Wyckoff, Henry Story, and Winant Bennet. Issue:—Altie Cornelis, who m. 1st Gerret Wolferse Van Cowenhoven, and m. 2[d] Elbert Elbertse Stoothoff; Peterje Cornelis, who m. Claes Jansen Van Purmerent, alias Jan Pottagie; and Lambert

Cornelise. See pp. 251 and 252 of Bergen Genealogy. Made his mark to documents.

COOPAL or COPALL, JAN, constable of Bu^{k}, ordered by the court of sessions in 1670 to give an account of his chattels.

CORBESBY, GABRIEL, of Gowanus, m. June 15, 1657, *Teuntje* or *Tryntje Straetsman*, wid., who d. Oct. 9, 1662, per Br^{n} R. D. ch. rec. Issue:—David, bp. Mar. 28, 1659, in N. A.

CORLAER, see Van Curler.

CORNELISSE or CORNELISSEN, ARIE, m. Feb. 17, 1662, *Rebecca Idens*. Mem. of R. D. ch. of N. Y. in May 1673. On ass. roll of Bu^{k} of 1675. Issue:—Idens, bp. Nov. 28, 1665; Grietje, bp. Nov. 6, 1667; Cornelia, bp. Jan. 9, 1670; Lysbeth, bp. Dec. 10, 1671; Cornelis, bp. Mar. 18, 1674; Jacob, bp. Apl. 6, 1676; and Dina, bp. Apl. 10, 1678—all bp. in N. Y.

Abraham, see Van Brunt.

Albert, see Wantenaer.

Arie, see Vogel.

Barent, m. Anna Barentsen. Issue:—Cornelis, bp. Aug. 28, 1698.

Casper, on ass. roll of Br^{n} off. 1676. Paid a marriage-fee of 5 florens and 10 st. to Fl^{h} R. D. ch. Nov. 2, 1664, as per ch. rec. There was a Casper Cornelisen and Neeltje Jans who had a da. Saertje bp. Feb. 27, 1667, and a da. Sara bp. Sept. 3, 1681, both in N. Y.

Claes, a witness on will of Swantje Jans in 1692, per Col. Doc.

Claes (*Van Katt*), on ass. roll of Bu^{k} of 1676.

Claes, owned land in Br^{n} Feb. 17, 1646, as per Pieter Cornelissen's patent.

Claes, see Klaes, Mentelaer, Mitelaer, Van Brunt, Van Cott, and Van Schouw.

Claes of Fld^{s}, b. 1597; made an affidavit in 1664 in relation to Capt. Scott's raid on the Dutch towns on L. I. in 1664, as per p. 482 of Vol. II. of Doc. of Col. His. Made his mark to documents.

Cornelis, see Van Brunt and Van Duyn.

Cornelis of Kings Co., ag. 22, deposes in relation to the burning of Jochem Pietersen's house by the Indians in 1644, per p. 67 of Furman's Antiquities of L. I.

Derick, on ass. roll of Br^{n} in 1676.

Derick, see Hoogland.

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Abigail Leggett who died in childbirth in 1780 in N. Y. C.; m. (2) —— Jane Hatfield, dau. of Isaac and Mary (——) Hatfield of White Plains and Cortlandt Manor, West. Co., N. Y. She was born Nov. 11, 1751, probably at White Plains, and died Apr. 19, 1840, at Hampton, N. B.[n]

215. iii. Esther, b. —— at Harrison's Purchase in Rye, d. ——; was cited for trial with her father in 1778, called Esther Adams in her father's will of 1800. She probably married into the family of Nathaniel and —— (Owens) Adams of White Plains, whose home there was burned after the British occupancy of 1776, and who also went to New Brunswick.[o]

216. iv. Martha, b. —— at Harrison's Purchase in Rye, d. ——. Administered her father's will with her brother Gabriel.

97. Charles[4] Fowler (Joseph[3], William[2], Henry[1]) son of Joseph Fowler of Flushing and Harrison's Purchase in Rye, and his wife Phoebe Hunt of Westchester was born —— at Harrison and presumably spent his early years at Westchester with his mother, who returned to her father's home there after the death of his father in 1724. By the terms of his father's will he was devised the sum of £80, to be paid by his brothers Benjamin and James Fowler when they took possession of their inherited property at the age of 21.[s] Nothing further has been found concerning him.

(To be continued)

WILHELMUS STOOTHOFF

Contributed by Charles A. Ditmas
Editor of The Record

On an ancient brown tombstone in the burying ground of the Protestant Dutch Reformed Church in the Town of Flatlands, Brooklyn, N. Y., is inscribed in Dutch the statement, "Here lies the body of Wilhelmus Stoothoff died February 14, 1783 aged 73 years 8 months 15 days" etc. This would have him born June 22, 1709. According to his will proved April 15, 1783 dated Feb. 1, 1781 he left a wife Altie (Voorhees) whom he married per Stoothoff family papers in the Long Island Historical Society on Nov. 9, 1728, and had children as follows:

(1) Gerret born 31 October 1730, died 22 Sept. 1780.
(2) Unnamed son born 5 Feb. 1733 died 20th.
(3) Albebert (Albert) born 6 Nov. 1735 died 29 Dec. 1785.
(4) Johannes born 4 June 1738.
(5) Wilhelmus born 3 May 1741.
(6) Unnamed son born & died 16 June 1744.
(7) Petrus born 7 July 1745 died 22 August 1750.
(8) Abraham born 19 April 1750 died 13 August 1786.
(9) Petrus born 19 Nov. 1752.

They are accounted for in his will.

In *The Bergen Genealogy* and in *Early Settlers of Long Island*, as well as in some of his private charts, Teunis G. Bergen places this Wilhelmus as a

[n] *The Hatfields of Westchester*, p. 39.
[o] *Ontario Archives*, Vol. II, p. 806. See will of Moses Owens, Sr.
[s] New York Probate, Wills, Liber 9, p. 524.

second son of Elbert 2nd, a son of Garret, son of Elbert 1st. This is clearly in error and upsets most of the genealogical charts of the Stoothoff family.

The line is:

(1) Elbert Elbertse Stoothoff & Altie Cornelisse Cool van Couwenhoven.
(2) Garret Elbertse Stoothoff & Johanna Nevius.
(3) Wilhelmus Stoothoff & Altie Coerten van Voorhees.

He was the youngest son of Major Garret Elbertse Stoothoff whose oldest son Elbert, a young man born and living at New Amersfoort, was married by Domine V. Antonides to Johanna Lupardus, a young dame born in Dortregt in Holland and then living in New Amersfoort. Their banns were published 28 March 1714. On the same day banns were published for his brother Johannes Stoothoff, young man of New Amersfoort, and Neeltie Schenck, young dame of the same place.

Bergen has placed our Wilhelmus, who was the most interesting of Elbert Elbertse' immediate descendants, as being the son of Elbert and Johanna Stoothoff instead of being their brother. He could not have been their son because he was five years old when they married and was born 25 years after the publication of the banns of Garret Elbertse Stoothoff, which was found in the records of the Flatbush Dutch Reformed Church as follows: "Betrothed July 19, 1684, Gerrit Elbertsz Stoothoff young man from New Amersfoort and residing there and Johanna Nevius young dame from Breukelen Ferry and residing there."

"Married at Breukelen Aug. 10, 1684".

It is conceded that all persons bearing the name of Stoothoff are descended from Garret Elbertse and Johanna Nevius Stoothoff. There is another Wilhelmus Stoothoff, a son presumably of Elbert, who secured a license to marry Sara in New Jersey in 1741. Bergen places him where our Wilhelmus belongs. There is very little known about this other Wilhelmus except that he lived and owned land in Somerset County.

Among the Stoothoff papers in the Long Island Historical Society, on page 85, is a letter from William Smith Jr., an attorney who represented Wilhelmus Stoothoff, asking him to have one of the witnesses to his father Garret's will present in Court if it was possible. This was in 1765, thirty-seven years after it was made. This note is proof that Wilhelmus Stoothoff, engaged in defending his title to Bergen's Island, was the son of Garret Stoothoff. The connection between him and the maker of the will of 1781, proved April 15, 1783, is obvious because it was the sons of that Wilhelmus that finished the suit. The reasons by which Bergen and other genealogists were mislead into believing that Garret's younger son Wilhelmus who married Altie, daughter of Albert Coerten Voorhees, is also obvious. This explains that the Wilhelmus Stoothoff who sold one half right to Colonel Johannes Lott and the Wilhelmus Stoothoff and Altie, his wife, who sold 1/6 interest in Barren Island to Rutgert Van Brunt were one and the same. It is also interesting to note that Rutgert Van Brunt who purchased this one sixth of Barren Island was a nephew of Wilhelmus Stoothoff's wife, her sister having married his father also named Rutgert Van Brunt and a great-great-great-great-grandfather of the writer.

Wilhelmus Stoothoff lies buried beside his old friend and neighbor Colonel Johannes Lott, to whom he sold half his patent right.

This continues for more pages

The National Genealogical Society

QUARTERLY

Vol. 1. July, 1912. No. 2.

CONOVER GENEALOGY.

In May, 1911, the Society published in its pamphlet the first three generations of the Conover Genealogy which was a part of the valuable bequest of the late Mrs. Jane Lavinia Conover Childs, the compiler. As the information was incomplete, additional data having been discovered, and as the pamphlet had a limited circulation, it is now deemed advisable to repeat in the Quarterly what has already been published in the pamphlet, with the additions referred to, of this genealogy, to be followed by other installments at regular intervals.

The origin so far as known of the Van Couwenhoven or Conover Family is here given.

FIRST GENERATION.

1. Wolfert Gerretsen Van Couwenhoven was of Amersfoort, Holland. When he was born and whom he married have not been ascertained. His children were:
   2. I Jacob Wolfertse.
   3. II Gerret Wolfertse.
   4. III Pieter Wolfertse.

SECOND GENERATION.

2. Jacob Wolfertse 2 (Wolfert 1), b. in Amersfoort, Holland, about 1610. Emigrated with his father to America in 1630. M. (1) Hester Jansen; m. (2) Sept. 26, 1655, Magdeleentje Jacobus Bysen or Ryssens. He d. and she m. (2) May 30, 1675, Henricus Van Dyck. Ch. by first wife:
   5. I Neeltje, b. New York, bap. Sept. 25, 1639; m. Jan. 6, 1662, Cornelis Pluvier.
   6. II Johannes, b. New York; bap. March 29 or May 19, 1641; m. April 11, 1664, Saartje Frans.
   7. III Lysbeth, b. New York; bap. Sept. 6, 1643; m. Samuel Gerretsen.
   8. IV Aeltje, b. New York; bap. Aug. 27, 1645; m. July 7, 1669, Bernardus Hassen.
   9. V Petronelletje; bap. New York, May 10, 1648; m. Isaac Van Vleek.

Jacob Van Couwenhoven (2) of New Amsterdam, pursuant to will dated April 20, 1653, acknowledged to be indebted to his children, Neeltie, Johannes, Lysbet, Aeltie and Petronella V. Couwenhoven, begotten by his deceased wife, Hester Jansen, in the sum of ten thousand Carolus guilders to each, a just fifth part and 150 guilders to Hendrick Van de Water.

Lived on north side of present Stone Street, between William and Broad, then known as High Street. Great citizen of New Amsterdam. Captain of Burghers Guards. Lived in 1665 on Hoogh Straat—Pearl, between Broad and William. Signed his name "Jacob Van Kouwenhoven."

3. Gerret Wolfertse 2 (Wolfert 1), b. in Amersfoort, Holland, about 1612. Emigrated to America with his father in 1630. M. about 1635, Altje Cool, dau. of Cornelius Cool. He d. and she m. (2) Aug. 27, 1645, Elbert Elbertszen. Ch.:
   10. I William Gerretsen.
   11. II John Gerretsen.
   12. III Neeltje.
   13. IV Marritje.

4. Pieter Wolfertse 2 (Wolfert 1), b. in Amersfoort, Holland, about 1614. Emigrated to America with his father in 1630. M. Dec. 2, 1640, Hester Symons (Daws), widow of Jacques de Verniers; m. (2) Nov. 22, 1665, Aeltje Sybrants (widow). Some historians state that he married a third time, May 19, 1699, Josyntie Thomas.
   Ch. by first wife:
   14. I Altie (natural adopted dau.). Did she m. Adriain Van Voorhees of Gravesend, L. I.?
   15. II Hester, m. Feb. 22, 1688, Johannes Martier. (She may have been dau. of Jacob 2.)
   16. III Cornelis, said to have settled in New Jersey; had s. Peter of Galloway, near Cape May, N. J.

   Ch. by 2d wife:
   17. IV Petrus, bap. Feb. 27, 1669; m. Mary. His descendants resided in Gloucester County, N. J. Will dated Sept. 9, 1700; probated March 4, 1704.

Pieter 2, was a great citizen of New Amster-

dam; member of New York City Council 1653, 4, 8, 9, 61. Signed "Pieter Wolfersen" and "Pieter Couwenhoven."

THIRD GENERATION.

5. Neeltje 3 (Jacob 2, Wolfert 1), b. New York; bap. Sept. 25, 1639; m. Jan. 6, 1662, Cornelis Pluvier, b. 1626. His first wife was Geertruyd Andrus.

He took the oath of allegiance to the English in 1664. Was a prosperous baker and acquired considerable property. They resided in New York on "Koninck Straat" (King Street). They were both members of Reformed Dutch Church of New York in 1660. Ch. by 2d wife:

18. I Hester, bap. in New York April, 1664; m. June 2, 1686, Thymen Franszer Van Dyck.
19. II Lysbeth, bap. in New York Jan. 27, 1666; m. Aug. 4, 1686, Jan Ewertszen.
20. III Johannes, bap. in New York Dec. 25, 1667; m. Sept. 10, 1690, Cornelia Van Schaick.
21. IV Jacob, bap. in New York Jan. 2, 1670; died young.
22. V Rutje, bap. in New York March 16, 1672; m. (1) June 2, 1693, Jacob Van Giessen; m. (2) Aug. 19, 1705, Jan Christoffelsz.
23. VI Peternella, bap. in New York Dec. 24, 1673.
24. VII Anna Maria, bap. in New York March 8, 1676; m. June 30, 1698, Daniel Peterse Coreman.
25. VIII Jacob, bap. in New York Jan. 23, 1678.
26. IX Jacobus, bap. in New York May 24, 1679.
27. X Cornelis, bap. in New York Dec. 10, 1680; died young.
28. XI Cornelis, bap. in New York April 30, 1684.

6. Johannes 3 (Jacob 2, Wolfert 1), bap. in New York March 29, 1641; m. April 11, 1664, Saartje Frans of Harlem.

He was a prosperous brewer and resided with his father on High Street, New York, "Overhet versch water" (beyond the Fresh water, called "Katck-hock"). Ch.:

29. I Jacob, bap. in New York November 30, 1664; m. July 7, 1685, Anna Remsen.
30. II Francois, bap. in New York Oct. 10, 1666; died young.
31. III Hester, bap. in New York Aug. 12, 1669; m. Feb. 22, 1688, Johannes Martin. He m. (2) Jan. 7, 16[illegible] Rachel Tienhoven.
32. IV Lysbeth, bap. in New York Mar[illegible] 22, 1671; m. Nov. 19, 1690, Ab[illegible] ham Messier.
33. V Jacomyntje, bap. in New Yo[illegible] March 25, 1673; m. April 20, 16[illegible] Wessel Pietersen Van Norden.
34. VI Francois, bap. in New York F[illegible] 24, 1674; m. (1) Dec. 3, 1709, Ca[illegible] erine Oliver; m. (2) November [illegible] 1727, Maria Brouwn.
35. VII Johannes, bap. in New Yo[illegible] April 14, 1679; m. May 8, 17[illegible] Rachel Benson.
36. VIII Maryken, bap. in New Yo[illegible] April 2, 1679; m. Aug. 26, 1699, He[illegible] drick Brevoort.
37. IX Catelyntje, bap. in New Yo[illegible] Jan. 20, 1682.
38. X Peter, bap. in New York Dec. 1683; m. Aug. 9, 1707, Wyntje T[illegible] Eyck.

8. Aeltje 3 (Jacob 2, Wolfert 1), b. New Yo[illegible] Aug. 27, 1645; m. July 7, 1669, Bernar[illegible] Hassen, Hassingh or Haszingh.

He signed his name "Bernardus Hassing[illegible] They were members of the Flatbush, L. I., R[illegible] formed Dutch Church in 1677, and entered [illegible] the church records as removed—supposed to ha[illegible] gone to New York, as they joined the Dutch R[illegible] formed Church of that place Feb. 28, 1683, a[illegible] lived on Wall Street (Langs de Wal).

April 20, 1680, he agreed to buy of Jan G[illegible] retse Van Marchen a house and two ordina[illegible] building lots in Flatbush for 1,200 guilders. C[illegible]

39. I Bernardus, bap. in New York A[illegible] 27, 1670; m. July 7, 1689, Ael[illegible] Willimse Van Cowenhoven.
40. II Jacob, bap. in New York Sept. [illegible] 1672; m. (1) Oct. 31, 1700, Emer[illegible] tia Van Gelder; m. (2) July 5, 17[illegible] Cornelia Dykman.
41. III Hester, bap. in New York D[illegible] 19, 1674.
42. IV Heyltje, bap. in New York F[illegible] 7, 1677; m. Davidt Aartze.
43. V Johannes, bap. in New York N[illegible] 14, 1678; m. (?) Rachel Dykman.
44. VI Pieter, bap. in New York Dec. [illegible] 1679.
45. VII Lysbet, bap. in New York J[illegible] 17, 1685.
46. VIII Gerret, bap. in New York; [illegible] June 6 or 28, 1707, Engettie B[illegible] gers.

9. Petronelletje 3 (Jacob 2, Wolfert 1), bap. in New York May 10, 1648; m. Isaac Van Vleek. She d. and he m. (2) Sept. 29, 1674, Cornelia Beekman.

The first Mrs. Van Vleek joined the Reformed Dutch Church of New York Jan. 11, 1665.

He bought in 1670 the brewery of Pieter Van Couwenhoven northwest corner of Pearl and Whitehall Streets, New York.

Ch. by first marriage:

47. I Thileman, bap. Aug. 4, 1672.

10. William 3 (Gerret 2, Wolfert 1), b. in Flatlands, L. I., 1636; m. Altie Brinckerhoff-Matthews (widow of Cornelius Matthews, dau. of Joris Diecksen and Susannah Dubbels Brinckerhoff). She was b. in Holland about 1634 or 1638; d. June 3, 1663; m. (2) Feb. 12, 1665, Jannetje Montfoort, dau. of Peter and Sarah de Plancken Montfoort, b. in Wallabout, L. I., bap. May 12, 1646.

They resided in Brooklyn, of which place he was a magistrate in 1661-2-4. Was a deacon in the Brooklyn Reformed Dutch Church. Removed to Flatlands, his name appearing on the patent of said town 1667. Was an elder in the Reformed Dutch Church of that place in 1687. D. about 1728. He signed his name "William Gerretsen" and "Willem G. Couwenhoven." Most of his children removed to Monmouth County, New Jersey. They were:

By first wife:

48. I Gerret, b. in Brooklyn Jan. 4, 1662; m. about 1685 Altje Leyster.

By second wife:

49. II Altie, b. in Brooklyn Dec. 14, 1665; m. March 16, 1687, Cornelius Symonse Van Arsdale.
50. III Neeltje, b. in Brooklyn Feb. 7, 1669; m. Jan Pieterse Wyckoff.
51. IV Pieter, b. in Flatlands Feb. 12, 1671; m. Patience Daws (spelled Peesjiens Daes).
52. V Cornelis, b. Flatlands Nov. 20, 1672; m. Sept. 8, 1700, Marmaretta Schenck.
53. VI Sara, b. Flatlands Dec. 20 or 27, 1674; m. Oct. 1, 1692, Jan Schenck.
54. VII Albert, b. Flatlands Dec. 7, 1676; m. Oct. 2, 1701, Neeltje Schenck.
55. VIII Jacob, b. Flatlands Jan. 29, 1679; m. Nov. 12, 1705, Sara Schenck.
56. IX John, b. Flatlands April 9, 1681; m. about 1704, Jacoba Van Derveer.
57. X Annetie, b. Flatlands April 13 or 22, 1683; m. (1) Nov. 11, 1704, Aert Williamse; m. (2) Johannes Antonides, both of Monmouth County, New Jersey.
58. XI William, b. Flatlands March 7, 1686; m. June 5, 1709, Annetje Van Voorhees.
59. XII Jacomina, b. Flatlands Dec. 28, 1689; m. June 5, 1709, Elbert Willemse.

11. John 3 (Gerret 2, Wolfert 1), b. Flatlands 1639; m. Gerdientje de Sille, dau. of the Hon. Nicasius de Sille of New Utrecht, a noted citizen of his day. (The first house actually built in the town of New Utrecht, L. I., was that of de Sille. In this house General Nathaniel Woodhull, a patriotic officer of the American Army in 1776, in the War of the Revolution, after having been inhumanly treated by the British soldiers in spite of his wounds, was taken to die.) The property of John Cowenhoven was situated in what is now the heart of Brooklyn. A little south of the present Hanson Place stood the old house. It was a heavy building of the Dutch type with humpbacked roof. It was on the west side of Fort Green Place, about 160 feet north of Atlantic Avenue. The Cowenhoven heirs were awarded $60,000.00 for their strip of land in the center of Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, April 25, 1877.

John (Jan) was a member of the Reformed Dutch Church of Brooklyn in 1677 and '85, and resided at Brooklyn Ferry. On the settlement of his father's estate he was allowed more than his brothers on account of his being lame. In 1665 he was licensed to trade to Albany. In April, 1690, he was sworn in as commissioner of Brooklyn by the Court of Sessions of which court he was at the time a grand juryman. He signed "Jan Gerretsen Van Couwenhoven." Ch.:

60. I Cornelia, m. Sept. 25, 1691, Garret A. Middagh.
61. II Nelly, m. July 27, 1694, Joris Rapalje.
62. III Gerret, b. Brooklyn 1676; m. (1) Lysbet; m. (2) Aeltie.
63. IV Aeltje, bap. April 28, 1678; m. 1700 Derrick Brinckerhoff.
64. V Nicasius, b. June 30, 1681; bap. July 8, 1681; m. Nov. 3, 1703, Elsje.

12. Neeltje 3 (Gerret 2, Wolfert 1), b. Flatlands, L. I., Sept. 20, 1641; m. 1660, Roelof Martense Schenck; b. in Amersfoort, Holland, about 1630.

Roelof Martense Schenck came to this coun-

try with his brother Jan and sister Anetje in the same ship with Jacob Van Cowenhoven, who had been sent to Holland by the Colonists. Arrived at New Amsterdam June 28, 1650.

He settled in Flatlands, and Jan. 29, 1661, obtained a patent for a grant of land of 23 morgans, which would be about 46 acres. Subsequently he purchased from the heirs of Gerrit Lockermans 200 acres in the same town with "building, village lot, meadows, etc."

At one assessment of taxation he was rated higher than any one in that section of the country.

Was one of the first enrolled members of the Dutch Reformed Church of Flatlands. Was appointed schepen Aug. 18, 1673, and in October of the same year was elected lieutenant of militia. He received a commission as Captain of Cavalry from Gov. Liester. In public affairs he was among the leading men in the Colony.

Mrs. Schenck died in 1672, and he married twice afterwards and died in 1704. Ch.:

By first wife:

65. I Martin, b. Flatlands June 23, 1661; m. (1) Oct. 8, 1681; m. (2) June 20, 1686, Susanna Abrahamse Brinckerhoff; m. (3) April 11, 1693, Elizabeth Minnen Van Voorhees, dau. of Jorisz and Aeltie Stryker Brinckerhoff. He d. at Flatlands April, 1758.
66. II Annetje, b. Flatlands about 1663; m. June 10, 1681, Jan Albertse Teuhunen; two children.
67. III Jonica, b. Flatlands 1665; m. June 7, 1784, Peter Nefus (Nevius).
68. IV Marike, b. Flatlands Feb. 14, 1667; m. Feb. 15, 1687, Isaac Hegeman.
69. V Jan, b. Flatlands Feb. 10 or March 1, 1670; m. Flatlands Oct. 1, 1692, Sara Willemse Van Couwenhoven (William 3, Gerret 2, Wolfert 1). Moved to New Jersey. She d. Pleasant Valley, N. J., Jan. 31, 1771; he d. Jan. 30, 1753.
70. VI Gerret, b. Flatlands Oct. 27, 1671; m. about 1690, Neeltje Coerts Van Voorhees.

By other marriages:

71. VII Margarette.
72. VIII Neeltje.
73. IX Sara.

13. Marritje 3 (Gerret 2, Wolfert 1), b. Flatlands, L. I.; bap. April 10, 1644; m. prio to 1666, Coert Stevensen Van Voorhees; l in Holland 1637 and emigrated with hi father in 1660 in the ship "Bontekoe" (Spotted Cow), sailed by Captain Piete Lucassen.

They settled in Flatlands where he died prio to 1709. They were members of the Dutch Reformed Church in 1677. He was a magistrate i 1664 to 1673. Took the oath of allegiance i 1687 and was Captain of Militia in 1689.

May 8, 1691-2, he bought of John Tilton al his real estate in Gravesend, L. I., for 29 pounds. June 20, 1699, he conveyed the sam property for a like sum to his son Albert. Hi will was dated Aug. 26, 1677. It is thought Ma ritje was his second wife. Signed his nam "Koert Stevensen" and "Koert Stevensen Va Ruinen." Ch.:

74. I Stephen Coert, b. in Flatlands; m Eagge or Achia Jans. Resided i Flatlands; d. Feb. 16, 1723-4.
75. II Albert Coerte, b. in Flatlands; m (1) Sara Williamsen; m. (2) Margrietje; m. (3) May 12-15, 1743, Wilemptje Suydam.
76. III Gerret Coerte, m. (1) Mensje Jans; m. (2) April 26, 1685, Wilemtje Pieters. Resided in Flatlands He d. 1703.
77. IV Altje Coerte, m. (1) Johanne Willemse; m. (2) April 16, 1687 Joost Rutgersz Van Brunt.
78. V Neeltje Coerte, b. June 30, 1676; m. 1693 Garret Roelfse Schenck, s. o Roelof Martense and Neeltje Va Couwenhoven Schenck. (See No 70.)
79. VI Cornelis Coerte, bap. in Flatlands Jan. 23, 1678; m. Altje.
80. VII Annatje Coerte, bap. in Flatlands Dec. 6, 1680; m. Jan Rapalje (?).
81. VIII Johannes Coerte, bap. April 20 1683; m. Nov. 19, 1703, Barbar Van Dyck; m. (2) May 22, 174 Sarah Vleit.

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THE VAN KOUWENHOVEN-CONOVER FAMILY

By Lincoln C. Cocheu

When a paleontologist espies what to him seems a likely spot to contain the bones of some prehistoric animal, he carefully starts to uncover a very limited area, watching diligently for any fragments. As soon as there is any bit uncovered he brushes the earth away, endeavoring to expose an entire bone without disturbing the position in which it has been lying; then from the shape and size of the bone determines, tentatively at least, what portion of the body it occupied and the probable size of the animal.

For instance: should the shape of the bone suggest that it might be one of the extremities, he first makes up his mind as to whether it is a front or back leg, then from the size of the bone the probable length of the animal. Having made these estimates he then measures off the distance at which he hopes to find another leg, using the position of the first discovered bone as a guide in determining the position in which the animal is to be found.

If his estimate is correct and he uncovers the hoped-for bone, he visualizes the shape, size and position of the animal and begins his excavations. Should his work be complicated by two or more animals lying in a mass, his knowledge of anatomy informs him that mammals have the same number of vertebrae in the neck whether that animal be an elephant or a giraffe. Forearmed with this knowledge he does not make the error of providing a short neck on the giraffe and using the neck bones as a trunk, or in any other manner commingle the parts and produce an unexplainable skeleton.

After years of endeavoring to dig up the skeleton of the Van Kouwenhoven family, we find that if the method used by the paleontologist had been followed the work would have been much easier and the information gathered could have been confined to our own line. Instead of this we now find ourselves in possession of many fragments relating to numerous branches of the family which we will now endeavor to sort out for the benefit of our large and widely scattered family.

At the time of the Dutch settlement on Manhattan Island there was no letter "C" in the pure Dutch alphabet, so the head of our immigrant family spelled his name van Kouwenhoven. Very shortly after his arrival the Dutch adopted the letter "C" and many of the family made a change to the new form, and at about the same time dropped the "van" thus spelling the name Couwenhoven.

There were exceptions to this and the descendants of Gerrit[2] Wolphertse Van Kouwenhoven, still residing in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, spell their name Kouwenhoven.

The descendants of Jacob[2] Wolphertse Van Kouwenhoven, some of whom are still to be found on Manhattan Island, changed to the letter "C" and dropped the "w," thus making the form Couenhoven, and have persisted in this form without regard to the part of the United States to which they may have removed.

Descendants of Gerret[2] Wolphertse and his brother Pieter[2] Wolphertse who have emigrated to many points in the United States, but who in doing so have passed through the State of New Jersey, changed the name to Conover.

Of course there are always exceptions to every rule, but if we had known of these changes in the forms of the name we would have been spared many hours of research, as the still existing Bibles covering our line use the form Couen-

hoven, thus pointing to the fact that we are of the Jacob line and that acquiring knowledge of the Conovers would be of no direct aid, even though it may prove to be of interest to others.

The compiler of the data on the Kouwenhoven-Conover Family has a vivid childhood recollection of a little Dutch cottage in the old Bushwick section of the present Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, with a sunny kitchen equipped with cabinets, tables, etc., of old American pine. This kitchen was the center of a busy household ruled by one of the Couenhoven descendants, who took great delight in telling her many grandchildren most entertaining stories of her early life on Manhattan Island, where it had taken more than two centuries for the family to move as high uptown as Spring Street, less than three miles from the Battery, and not more than a mile from the old West India Company's Bouwery No. 6, which had been occupied by Wolfert[1] Gerritsz Van Kouwenhoven, the head of our immigrant family.

An interest in family history was awakened by these wonderful tales and a start was made by a young boy who, to say the least was an amateur, following so many false trails that there was soon more information in his possession relating to branches other than his own than there was of his own branch.

There are in existence Bibles covering a complete history back to the Revolutionary War times but there a gap occurred which seemed almost impassable. It was this gap that caused so much wandering and loss of time. When it seemed as though all effort would be fruitless Mr. Howard S. F. Randolph, the former Associate Editor of THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD, looked over such data as appeared to relate to the subject, listened to many family traditions, and becoming interested in the problem started to work. Through his efforts the gap was spanned and too much thanks cannot be given to him for the results of his work.

The Kouwenhoven-Conover Family, now scattered throughout the length and breadth of the United States, descends from one of the earliest Dutch immigrants to New Netherlands, but the story of the arrival and propagation cannot be found in any single history known to us. The pursuit of information has covered many years; the data collected from many sources, some printed, others verbal or in writing by living members of the family, or through the kindness of persons conversant with Dutch history.

Though many errors and omissions may be detected in this attempt to place the story in logical sequence we are looking forward to, and will welcome, constructive criticisms.

Many persons are under the impression that a family to be worth while must have descended from royalty. After reading histories of the old royal families and following the newspaper accounts of the present possessors of titles we are glad to report that we have yet to find any royal taint in the Kouwenhoven blood. Beekman in referring to the descendants of Wolfert[1] Gerritsz Van Kouwenhoven (Early Dutch Settlers of Monmouth County, New Jersey) says, ". . . I do not know of any of this name who have been convicted of any infamous crime. Their family history is remarkably free from all dishonorable stains." To us that is much more to be desired.

Although Beekman did not report any of our family as having reached the eminence of authors, generals, etc., we find several members of the clan professors in outstanding colleges and universities, and at least one who reached the grade of major general in the U. S. Army. We have no doubt that when the final story is written we will find many individuals to be proud of, the composite picture painted by the family during its more than three centuries on the Western Continent being of the solid, substantial type of worth-while artists, rather than one of brilliant daubs of color against a drab background.

1. WOLFERT GERRITSZ[1] VAN KOUWENHOVEN, the founder of the American family, was at times called "Van Amersfoort" (VRBM, 161) and sometimes

"Van Kouwenhoven," although usually only by his patronymic "Gerritsz." It is certain that he came from an estate named Kouwenhoven in the neighborhood of the city of Amersfoort in the Netherlands. The late G. Beernink, a genealogist of Nykerk, the Netherlands, published in 1912 in Volume 12 of the *Werken* of the Society *Gelre*, certain references to the settlement of the Colony of Rensselaerswyck in which he said: "Wolfert Gerritsen, a man in his fifties, had already been at the Manhattans and was to be head-farmer. From an estate last occupied by him under the jurisdiction of Hoogland, near Amersfoort, his descendants adopted the name 'van Couwenhoven,' although his family name was Sube, Zuben, Supen, which appears even before 1400 in the Veluwe (Province of Gelderland). Although of equally good ancestry as van Rensselaer and van Slichtenhorst, fortune had temporarily turned its back on him. . . . His father, Gerrit Wolferts Suype, having married Styne Roberts, was, as a prominent citizen, buried in the chancel of the church at Nykerk, on December 12, 1604. His son, Pieter Wulpherts, who like another son, Jacob Wulpherts, afterwards lived in America, declared his intention to marry at Amersfoort in 1639." (Translation by A. J. F. van Laer, N. Y. State Archivist.) Mr. van Laer further attached a note calling attention to the fact that, while the work of the late Mr. Bernink was as a whole reliable, no references had been given and until further researches were made one should use caution before accepting his findings as final.

Although Wolfert Gerritsz was long believed to have first come to this country in 1630, it is certain that he was here earlier. The publication in 1924 of the so-called Van Rappard Documents under the title *New Netherland Documents* showed that "Wolffaert Gerritsz," unquestionably Van Kouwenhoven, was one of the five "head-farmers" first sent out by the Dutch West India Company. The literature on the subject of the first settlement of Manhattan Island is extensive and is summarized in Stokes' *Iconography of Manhattan Island* and de Forest's *The Settlement of Manhattan in 1624* (1935). Stokes has this to say: "The author believes that enough evidence has now been presented to convince even the most sceptical that the Fongersz.-Hulft expedition, which sailed shortly after April 22, 1625, with the five 'head-farmers' and the cattle, settled permanently on Manhattan Island: that Verhulst's expedition, which arrived a few months earlier, brought over the 'hired-farmers'" (ICON, 5: *xvii*). It is known that the first farms on Manhattan Island were occupied in 1624 by leases which ran for six years and since Wolfert Gerritsz occupied one of these farms, it would seem reasonable that he arrived in 1624. But the "special instructions" from the West India Company of April 22, 1625, seem to state that the "head-farmers" were leaving the Netherlands at that time and Wolfert Gerritsz was certainly one of that group. His arrival may therefore be given as in the year 1625, and it may be considered as certain that he remained there for several years, probably until late in 1629. The farm he occupied during these years was the original Bouwerie No. 3 (VanW., 5).

The second phase in the activities of Wolfert Gerritsz came with his entrance into the employ of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, first Patroon of the Colony of Rensselaerswyck. Van Rensselaer, an absentee landlord, had realized from the beginning of his entry as a colonizer that the success of his experiment depended on self-sustaining farms and that a mere trading post was unlikely to survive as a profitable enterprise. Consequently he forbade his agents and employees to enter the fur business and urged them to establish families on farms. Wolfert Gerritsz was in the Netherlands in 1630, following the close of his tenancy of a farm on Manhattan Island. He was not only familiar with conditions in New Netherland but he was an experienced farmer. Van Rensselaer engaged him and sent him out with his first settlers, the party sailing on the ship *de Eendracht*, which cleared the Texel on March 21, 1630, and arrived at New Amsterdam on May 24th of that year.

The contract between the patroon and Wolfert Gerritsz was dated at Amsterdam on January 16, 1630. It was to last for four years, but Van Rensselaer could cancel it after one or two years. Wolfert Gerritsz was to give his time to Van Rensselaer from April to November, when the winter planting would be finished. If it proved necessary he was to remain during the winter. His pay was to be twenty guilders a month, but he was to provide his own board. Upon arrival in New Netherland all the Van Rensselaer employees were to go before the Director and his Council and formally promise that they would not engage in trade with fur or skins. Wolfert was to devote special efforts to securing cattle—horses, cows, heifers, sheep and hogs. Moreover, Van Rensselaer took over one of the West India Company's farms on Manhattan Island and placed Wolfert Gerritsz in charge, chiefly in order to get possession of the animals there, so they could be transported north. This was Bouwerie No. 7, which had been leased to Evert Focken, who died in January, 1630. While Rutger Hendrizsen Van Soest was the actual farmer on this place for Van Rensselaer, Wolfert Gerritsz acted as the Patroon's manager on Manhattan Island, his "commis at the Manhatans." (VRBM.-VanW.-ICON.) * Van Rensselaer's instructions to Krol, Commissary at Fort Orange, written January 12, 1630, stated that Wolfert Gerritsz had been engaged "to direct provisionally all my affairs concerning the farms and purchase of cattle." Not the least of Wolfert's duties was to build a house for Van Rensselaer in the northern colony, a house to be "plain and simple, large and tight (VRBM)."

Van Kouwenhoven on his return to New Netherland in 1630, took up his home on Manhattan Island, and set about his business there and at Rensselaerswyck. By September he had ploughed the Fort Orange land. He took farm animals up the river. Yet he was soon dissatisfied. Perhaps it was because his wife and children would not move to Rensselaerswyck, as is known from the patroon's letters. But it seems more likely that he was already anticipating the ownership of land like many of his friends in New Amsterdam, and Van Rensselaer would only give leases, although Van Rensselaer was inclined to be generous with Wolfert Gerritsz. On January 9, 1632, Van Kouwenhoven wrote to Van Rensselaer in Amsterdam, asking to be released from his contract. The schout Coenraet Notelman, a cousin of the Patroon, recommended to Van Rensselaer that the arrangement with Wolfert be brought to an end, and Van Rensselaer did it with a friendly letter, dated July 20, 1632, addressed to "honorable, discreet Wolfert Gerritsz: "I had hoped that you would have settled in my colony, but, as I am told, your wife was not much inclined thereto" (VRBM: 218.).

Van Rensselaer, however, did not abandon hope of again securing the services of Wolfert Gerritsz. In 1634 he was willing to offer him and his son half or two-thirds of Castle Island on lease, which would make a farm of eighty or ninety morgens, while the other farms in the Colony were only forty morgens (VRBM).

During all this time, 1630–1632, when Wolfert Gerritsz was a manager for Van Rensselaer at both Rensselaerswyck and on Manhattan Island, he had another contract in force. When in Amsterdam on his visit of 1630, he signed on January 8, 1630, a lease for Bouwerie No. 6 on Manhattan Island. This was one of the original West India Company farms and had been held from 1624 to 1630 by Geurdt Van Gelder. At least Van Gelder held it in 1630 and no earlier occupant is known. When Van Gelder yielded it to Van Kouwenhoven, the farm had six mares, ten cows, and a bull. During the time Wolfert Gerritsz had to manage affairs at Rensselaerswyck, the patroon's cousin, Coenraet Notelman, seems to have been in charge of Bouwerie No. 6. But in July, 1632, Wolfert Gerritsz took full charge and he held the place until July, 1638. His lease

* See abbreviations at end of this article.

must have expired in 1636 and it was in that year that he acquired the property on Long Island where he was to spend the rest of his life. (VRBM.-ICON-VanW.) As for Bouwerie No. 6 it was released on March 31, 1639, to Jan Van Vorst, and on March 18, 1647, patented to Cornelis Jacobsz Stille (CDM).

Bouwerie No. 6 was on the East River, which formed its northern boundary. It was south of the present Division Street, east of Catharine Street, and west of Montgomery Street. The house, which appears on the Manatus Maps, showing Manhattan Island and environs in 1639, was east of Chatham Square (ICON, 2:189; 6:134).

On the Manatus Maps also are noted the Long Island lands of Wolfert Gerritsz, which marked his entrance into the land-holding class and in a very large way indeed. The first record in the long history of this property was made on June 16, 1636, when Van Kouwenhoven and Andries Hudde, an officer of the New Amsterdam government, received an Indian deed for a tract called "Kestateuw." Another large lot or flat, lying to the east, was deeded by the Indians on July 16, 1636, to Wouter Van Twiller, and a third, between the two others, went to Jacobus Van Curler on the earlier date, June 16th. Hudde, Van Twiller and Van Curler were all important figures in New Amsterdam and Van Kouwenhoven's association with them is evidence of his good standing. Of the four men the only serious settler was Wolfert Gerritse; the others being speculators. Wolfert Gerritse promptly moved on to this property, constructed a dwelling and began to farm. The tract was, of course, far beyond his needs, apparently being about 3600 acres. His place was first called "Achterveldt," but later became the settlement of New Amersfort—possibly named by Wolfert Gerritse after his old home—and even later the town of Flatlands.

Since Wolfert Gerritsz's settlement on Long Island was the first made by white men and because of the extravagance and speculative nature of his grant and the others made at the same time, there are many references to the subject and it will not be discussed here at any length. (See Van Wyck, *Keskachauge or the First White Settlement on Long Island*, 1924. Also, ICON, 2:201–202; 4:121, 126; TLI, 3:128–129; VanW, 23; KCo, 81; VanR, 1:147–148; HSYB, 1900, 142; REC., 69:133–135; 199–201; RNA, 2:183, 242; CDM, 38, 230, 234, 236, 238, 252, 310, 364, 385.)

Wolfert Gerritsz appears to have been an industrious, peace-loving man, for aside from his difficulties over the Long Island lands, he is seldom mentioned in the court records, whereas many of the early Dutch settlers seemed to have spent many days in the presence of a judge.

He was admitted to the Small Burgher right on April 18, 1657, one of the first to receive this dignity (CNYHS, 1885:24).

It is known that the wife of Wolfert Gerritsz came over with him because Kiliaen Van Rensselaer mentioned her, but we have found nothing on the New Netherland records to give her name or even note her existence, until her death. However, a manuscript, "The Van Couwenhoven Family in the Netherlands and in New Netherland, 1440–1630," by L. P. de Boer, prepared by him after extensive research in Holland says: "In the marriage record of the Dutch Reformed Church at Amersfoort, which begins with the year 1583, appears the following entry (Translation by de Boer): Banns registered, 9 January 1605, Wolfer Gerrit's son and Neltgen Jan's daughter, both from Amersfoort, married 17 January." On December 6, 1656, Peter, the son of Wolfert, asked for an injunction against the execution of a judgment obtained against his brother Jacob. It appears that the father, Wolfert, had guaranteed a debt of Jacob's, and Peter objected to any collection against his father until his mother's estate had been distributed to him and to the estate of his deceased brother Gerrit. On August 27, 1658, when Peter was himself a schepen and a

member of the court, he again mentioned his father's guarantee and said that his mother's property "is not yet divided" (CDM, 177; RNA, 2:425).

As for the death of Wolfert Gerritsz Van Kouwenhoven, it must have occurred between March 2, 1662, when an action was recovered against him, and June 24, 1662, when his heirs were sued for non-performance (HSYB, 1900, 142). The estate was still unsettled as late as May 27, 1664, when Govert Loockermans sued for debt and was informed by the New Amsterdam Court that nothing could be done as the money and property "do not rest here in this place" (RNA, 5:67).

Riker in his *Annals of Newtown* names five sons to Wolfert Gerritsz, but the records clearly show that there were only three interested in the estate of either parent (CDM, 177, 260; RNA, 2:425; REC., 65:241).

Wolfert Gerritsz Van Kouwenhoven had only one wife, so far as known, and that all his children were born of that one marriage is certain from the suit brought by the son Peter in 1658, as told above. These children were the following, all born in the Netherlands presumably, and all certainly brought over from there:

+2. Gerret.
+3. Jacob.
+4. Pieter.

Abbreviations refer to the following authorities:

CDM	*Calendar of Dutch Manuscripts* (1865).
CNYHS	*Collections* of N. Y. Historical Society.
HSYB	Holland Society Year Book.
Icon	Stokes, *The Iconography of Manhattan Island* (1915–1928).
KCo	*Early Settlers of Kings County* (1881).
Rec.	*N.Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record.*
RNA	*Records of New Amsterdam.*
TLI	Thompson, *History of Long Island* (1918).
VanR.	Van Rensselaer, *History of the City of New York* (1909).
VanW.	Van Winkle, *Manhattan, 1624, 1639* (1916).
VRBM	*Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts* (1908).

(To be continued)

STORM

THE RECORD has received an authentic copy of a baptismal record entered in the church register of the Dutch Reformed Church of Oss, Province of North Brabant, Netherlands, which relates to one of the children of the American progenitor of the Storm family. Peternella, child of Dirck Gorisz Storm and Maria Pieters, was baptized on April 24, 1661. The significance of this entry is that it establishes that the father of Dirck Storm was named Goris. (See THE RECORD, 70:153.)

THE VAN KOUWENHOVEN—CONOVER FAMILY

By Lincoln C. Cocheu

(Continued from The record, Vol. LXX, page 235)

No record of births of the three sons of Wolfert Gerritsz [1] Van Kouwenhoven has been discovered by the compiler. Most authorities, however, seem to agree in the order and dates as here given, possibly one copying from the other.

2. Gerret Wolphertse [2] Van Kouwenhoven. Beyond the fact that he arrived in New Amsterdam with his father in 1630 there seem to be very few records of his life as it related to the other colonists. Most authorities list him as the eldest of the sons and state that he made his mark to documents. He settled at New Amersfoort, Long Island, N. Y. (where some of his descendants still reside in 1939) and without doubt spent his life tilling the soil and seems to have taken very little part in any public movements.

Stiles, *Hist. of the City of Brooklyn*, 1:45, states that he and others in 1647 established themselves on either side of the road that led from Flatbush to "The Ferry." The village thus formed was located on the present Fulton Street, in the vicinity of the junction of Hoyt and Smith Streets with Fulton, southeast of the present Borough Hall, and was called Breuckelen after the ancient village in Holland.

His descendants spread over the present counties of Kings and Queens, N. Y., and to Monmouth Co., N. J., from the latter emigrating to the South and West. Those descendants who reside on Long Island retain the old manner of spelling the name, Kouwenhoven, while those who settled and moved through New Jersey soon adopted Conover as their patronymic.

Gerret Wolphertse [2] Van Kouwenhoven, son of Wolfert Gerretsz [1] Van Kouwenhoven and Neeltje Jans; b. Amersfoort, Holland, abt. 1610 (KCo, 77); came to New Amsterdam with his father in 1630. Resided in Flatlands, L. I., where he was a magistrate 1644. d. Flatlands, L. I., abt. 1645 (KCo, 77; HOT, 437). m. Flatlands, abt. 1635, Aeltje Cornelis Cool, dau. of Cornelis Lambertse Cool of Gowanus. She d. prior 1683.

Issue: First American born generation.

+ 5. Willem Gerretse[3], b. Flatlands, 1636 (KCo, 78); m. (1) 1660, Altje Brinckerhoff, (2) Feb. 12, 1665, Jannetje Monfort (KCo, 80).

+ 6. Jan Gerretse[3], b. Flatlands, 1639 (KCo, 78); m. May 18, 1670, Gerardina de Sille.

+ 7. Neeltje Gerretse[3], b. Flatlands, bp. Sept. 20, 1641 (BDC, 12), d. abt. 1672 (KCo, 78), m. 1660, Roelof Martense Schenck of Flatlands (KCo, 78).

+ 8. Marretje Gerretse[3], bp. Apr. 10, 1644 (BDC, 17), d. prior 1709; m. prior 1666 Coert Stephense Van Voorhees of Flatlands (KCo, 78).

Aeltje Cornelis Cool m. (2) Aug. 27, 1645 (MDC, 13); Capt. Elbert Elbertse Stoothoff, who emigrated in 1637 from Nieukerken, settled in Flatlands. He m. (2) July 21, 1663, Sara Roelofse, wid. of Cornelius Van Bossum (AnN, 86, MDC, 53).

3. Jacob Wolphertsen [2] Van Kouwenhoven. Few citizens of the New Amsterdam of 1660 could claim longer residence than Jacob Wolphertsen Van Couwenhoven. He is supposed to have sailed with his father, Wolfert (Wolphert) Gerritsz, from Amersfoort, by *de Eendracht*, which left the Texel March 21, 1630, arriving at New Amsterdam the 24th of May following (VRBM, 805).

He settled in New Amsterdam, resided on High (now Pearl) Street, where he carried on a brewery. In the various volumes of Valentine's *Manual* we are told that he was quite active in the real estate field. Apparently he visualized a great growth in the new settlement and overextended in his business ventures both in Manhattan and Gravesend, where a bouwery was ordered sold to pay his debts, Aug. 19, 1656. On Sept. 24, 1664, Gov. Nicolls licensed him to trade in his sloop with the Indians at Albany. He was one of the Nine Men representing the New Netherland commonalty in 1647, '49 and '50, and in 1666 was a member of the Reformed Dutch Church of New York. (KCo, 77.) He was one of the signers of the Vertoogh and also one of the great burghers (ICON, 2:304–5). Was Captain of the Burghery. (Documents relating to the Hist. of the State of N. Y., 1:397.)

He was buried in the old graveyard of New Amsterdam on the West side of Broadway just above Morris Street (VM, 1856:446).

Some additional information covering his long and varied career will be found in:

Dutch Church Baptisms, 1:112.
Holland Society Year Book (1900) 160.
Iconography, Stokes', 2:304–5, 385; 6:643.
Keskachauge or The First White Settlement on Long Island, Frederick Van Wyck (1924) 65, 502, 747.
Kings County, Bergen, 78.
Narratives of New Netherland, 1609–1664, J. Franklin Jameson, 375.
National Gen. Soc. Quarterly, Vol. 1, No. 2, p. 13.
New Amsterdam and Its People, J. H. Innes (1902), 144–5.
New Netherland Register, O'Callaghan, 55.
N. Y. Hist. Soc. *Collections* (1913) 46:38.
St. Nicholas Soc. *Genealogical Record* (1905) 1:255.
Valentine's *Manual* (1856) 446, 476; (1861) 589, 591, 592, 593, 594, 601, (1865) 695.

Jacob Wolphertse[2] Van Kouwenhoven, son of Wolfert Gerritsz[1] Van Kouwenhoven and Neeltje Jans; b. Amersfoort, Holland, about 1612; emigrated to New Amsterdam with his father 1630; was living on Hoogh Straat (Pearl St., N. Y. City) 1665; d. April 21, 1670 (Wills, NYHS. 1:12); m. (1) Dec. 1, 1637, in the new church in Amsterdam by Domine Gelldorpus (Bible); Hester Jansen who d. after Apr. 20, 1653, date of her Will (Min. Orphans Court, 1:12).

Issue: First American born Generation.

+ 9. Neeltje[3], b. N. Y., Sept. 18, 1639; bp. Sept. 25, 1639 (BDC, 10). This bp. is the first recorded in the N. Y. Dutch Church. m. N. Y., Jan. 6, 1662, Cornelis Pluvier (MDC, 27).
+10. Jan[3], b. N. Y. May 11, 1641; bp. May 19, 1641 (BDC, 12); m. N. Y. Apr. 11, 1664, Saartje Frans (MDC, 30).
11. Lysbeth[3], b. N. Y. Aug. 30, 1643; bp. Sept. 6, 1643 (BDC, 15); m. Samuel Gerretzsen.
+12. Aeltje[3], b. N. Y. Aug. 20, 1645; bp. Aug. 27, 1645 (BDC, 19); m. July 7, 1669, Bernardus Hassen (MDC, 34).
13. son[3], b. Mch. 6, 1647; bp. Mch. 7, 1647; d. Mch. 7, 1647 (Bible).
+14. Petronel[3], b. N. Y. May 7, 1648; bp. May 10, 1648 (BDC, 24); m. Isaac Van Vleck (KCo, 78).

A photostat copy of a Bible, said to have been kept by Jacob, is in the possession of the Van Kouwenhoven-Conover Family Association. Dates of birth of these children are therein recorded as well as the dates of baptism as shown in the Church Record (NYG&B. Coll.).

Jacob Wolphertse[2] Van Kouwenhoven, m. (2) Sept. 26, 1655 (MDC, 20); Magdaleentje Jacobs van Amsterdam. Jacob died and Magdalena, Wede.

m. (2) banns May 30; m. June 20, 1675 (MDC, 40); Henricus Van Dyck, Wedr. van Dievertje Corn.

4. PIETER WOLPHERTSE[2] VAN KOUWENHOVEN came to New Amsterdam as early as the year 1630, the population of the town then numbering about two hundred and fifty. He engaged in mercantile pursuits in company with his brother Jacob, who was also a miller, a considerable trade being then carried on in flour, which was bolted in windmills. Jacob Van Couwenhoven became embarrassed in some private speculations, and his brother closed his business connection. The property of Jacob was sold, consisting in part of a good stone dwelling and mill. Pieter continued his mercantile pursuits, and also engaged in brewing, then a profitable business.

Van Couwenhoven was on several occasions called upon to join military expeditions against the Indians. It happened in the year 1663, that the Dutch settlers at the Esopus (now Kingston) were set upon by a large band of savages. Governor Stuyvesant dispatched a company under the command of Martin Krigier, as captain, and Van Couwenhoven as his lieutenant to retaliate upon the savages.

Pieter Van Couwenhoven, in 1665, lost his wife, who was buried in New York. He afterwards occupied principally his farmhouse at Elizabethtown, N. J. His house in New York City was on Pearl Street, near Whitehall. Many descendants of this family of Van Couwenhoven are now living in this State and in New Jersey (VM, 1852:393).

Among the notable marriages in the earlier times was that of Pieter Wolfertsen, who for a long time occupied a prominent position in the city, having been a schepen during six years, and occupied other positions of trust and confidence.

He came to this country while a boy, in the year 1630, with his father, Wolfert Gerritsz. He, therefore, had grown up with the settlement almost from its commencement, and was probably as much identified with its history as any other individual. His occupation was that of a brewer, the place of his business being on the present corner of Whitehall and Pearl Streets (VM, 1862:764).

Further references to Pieter as given in the index volume of Stokes' *Iconography* (6:643). Schepen on the first board, Feb. 2, 1653; on committee to arrange for security of City, Mch. 15, 1653; orphan-maser, Oct. 18, 1655; appointed one of two judges of Orphans' Court, Feb. 25, 1656; fire buckets to hang at his house, Dec. 15, 1657; resigned from Orphans' Court, Feb. 7, 1659; again orphan-master, Mch. 10, 1662; resigned as schepen to join Cregier's company as lieutenant, June 26, 1663; takes oath of office, June 20, 1663; member of council of war, June 30, 1663; goes to Esopus Kill with troops, June 30, 1663; sends soldiers to Harlem and other villages, Aug. 27, 1663; in command of two yachts on Hudson River, Oct. 15, 1663; to find out if Wappingers and Esopus Indians are disposed to make peace, Nov. 21, 1663, Mch. 15, 1664; reports great dissatisfaction among them, Mch. 15, 1664; signing of treaty of peace between Sachems of many tribes and Dutch, witnessed by, May 15, 1664; interpreter at the signing of treaty, May 15, 1664; complains of billeting assessment, May 2, 1665; elected a city surveyor, Apr. 3, 1666.

Pieter Wolphertse[2] Van Kouwenhoven, son of Wolfert Gerritsz[1] Van Kouwenhoven and ~~Neeltje Jans;~~ b. Amersfoort, Holland, about 1614; emigrated to New Amsterdam, 1630, with his father; was living in 1700; m. (1) Dec. 2, 1640, Hester Symons (Daws), wid. of Jacques de Vernuis van Amsterdam; d. 1660 (MDC, 10). He m. (2) Nov. 22, 1665 (MDC, 31) Aeltje Sibrants, wid. of New York. Some historians state that he m. (3) May 19, 1699, Josynthe Thomas.

Issue by 1st mar.: First American born generation.

15 Altie[3] (natural adopted daughter) (KCo, 79). M. (1) Ludovicus Cobes; (2) Dirk Ofmuller (TDC).
16 Hester[3].
17 Cornelius[3] (sup.), said to have settled in New Jersey and had a son Peter of Galloway, near Cape May, N. J.
Issue by 2nd mar.
+18 Petrus[3], bp. Feb. 27, 1669; m. Mary ———. His will da. Nov. 10, 1700; pro. Mch. 21, 1704/5. (N. J. Wills, 1:112). Descendants lived in Gloucester Co., N. J.

Note: The information on the above family is far from satisfactory. Additions, corrections, and authorities will be welcome. Data covering the first American born generation may be found in the following:

Americana, Vol. XVI No. 1:95.
AnN *Annals of Newtown in Queens County*, N. Y., James Riker, Jr.
American Families of Antiquity, Albert Wells.
American Families of Historic Lineage.
BDC Baptisms from 1639 to 1730 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, Vol. II, N. Y. G. & B. Soc. Collections.
Bergen Genealogy.
Brinckerhoff Genealogy.
Brooklyn Reformed Dutch Church Records.
Brooklyn, History of the City of, Stiles.
CDM *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts* in the Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y., Part 1, Dutch Manuscripts, 1630–1664, E. B. O'Callaghan.
Couwenhoven Family Tree, Frederick Van Wyck.
DHNY *Documentary History of the State of New York*, E. B. O'Callaghan, 4 vols., 1849–51.
EDSM *Early Dutch Settlers of Monmouth County, N. J.*, G. C. Beekman.
Flatbush Reformed Protestant Dutch Church Records.
History of Hudson-Mohawk, Reynolds.
HOT *History of Old Tennent Church*, Rev. F. R. Symmes (1904).
HSYB Holland Society *Year Books.*
Hoppe Family, RECORD, Vol. 40, 123–128.
KCo. *Register in Alphabetical Order of the Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island*, N. Y., Teunis G. Bergen, *Kings County Genealogical Club Quarterly.*
MDC Marriages from 1639 to 1801, in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, Vol. I, N. Y. G. & B. Soc. Collections.
Rec. N. Y. G. & B. Society Records.
Oyster Bay Records.
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TDC Miss Tam Denyse Conover, Sect., Van Kouwenhoven-Conover Family Association, Englishtown, N. J.
Van Doorn Family in Holland & America.
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VM *Manuals of the Corporation of the City of New York*, ed. by D. T. Valentine.
VRBM *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts*, Ed. by A. J. F. van Laer.
Van Voorhees, Family Chart of Coert Albertse, at N. Y. G. & B. soc.
Van Voorhees Genealogy.
Wyckoff Family in America, Streeter.

(*To be continued*)

THE VAN KOUWENHOVEN—CONOVER FAMILY

By Lincoln C. Cocheu

(Continued from The Record, Vol. LXX, page 356)

5. Willem Gerretse[3] Van Kouwenhoven, son of Gerret Wolphertse[2] Van Kouwenhoven and Aeltje Cornelis Cool, his wife, said to have been b. 1636, perhaps in Flatlands, L. I., although his father's purchase of land there was not dated until July 26, 1638; and said to have died about 1728 and apparently certainly after 1727 (KCo, 78, 80; HOT, 437). His father's grant of land in Brooklyn was dated March 11, 1647 (KCo, 77) and the son spent his early life there and was a magistrate of that village, 1661, 1662, and 1664, and signed a petition as a schepen of Brooklyn on May 25, 1662 (KCo, 80; Stiles' *Hist. of Brooklyn*, 1:143). On the earliest surviving list of members of the Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn, Sept. 12, 1660, appear the names of Willem Gerritse Van Couwenhoven, his first wife, and her parents. Willem Gerretse was a deacon of this church in 1663 (KCo, 80; Brkn, 133). His name appears on the patent of Flatlands, 1667, and he apparently removed there about that time. He was an Elder of the R. D. Church at Flatlands, 1677; appeared on the assessment rolls, 1675, 1683, and 1693; and signed the oath of allegiance at some date between Sept. 26–30, 1687, being called a resident of "fflackland," and native-born (KCo, 80; DHNY, 1:661). He sold his farm in Flatlands to his son William, Nov. 1, 1709 (KCo, 80) and is supposed to have spent his last years in Monmouth County, N. J. Riker (AnN, 364) says he was "living in 1727 at a very advanced age." The records of the Brick Church, Marlborough, Monmouth Co., N. J., originally known as the Reformed Church of Freehold of the Navasink, begin in 1709 and show that in that year seven children of Willem Gerretse were already members of that congregation, namely, Cornelis, Pieter, Albert, Jan, Jacob, Neeltje (Nelke), and Sara. In 1717 appear as members two other children, Annetje (Autie) and Jacomina (Jockamiinke). It was not until 1721 that the church shows as members "Willem Ger Kowvenhoven and his wife," and since the wife, Jannetje (Janneke), appears alone on the list in 1723, it seems possible that Willem Gerretse died between 1721 and 1723 (*Brick Ch. Mem.*, 1877, pp. 17, 19, 84, 85).

Willem Gerretse, on behalf of his first wife, was one of the three heirs to the Brooklyn grant of his father-in-law, Joris Dircksen Brinckerhoff, and joined with the other heirs in selling this property on January 16, 1661 (KCo, 49).

The existence of the original bible of Willem Gerretse, with his own record of his marriages and the births of his children, greatly assists in determining his twelve children (NJMis, 2:353). He states that he married "Altieu Yoris" in the year 1660. She was Altje, daughter of Joris Dircksen Brinckerhoff, and was the widow of Cornelis Mattys (Matthews). She died on June 3, 1663, and Willem Gerretse married, secondly, on February 12, 1665, "Jannetie Peters," who was Jannetje, daughter of Peter Monfort. She was baptized as Jannetje on May 8, 1646, in the D. R. Church of New Amsterdam (BDC, 20; KCo, 210; Rec, 7:153; Doc. Hist. Dutch Cong. of Oyster Bay, 347).

Issue by 1st marriage:

+19. Gerret[4], b. Jan. 4, 1662; bp. Jan. 15, 1662 (Brkn, 146); mar. Aeltie —— (KCo, 77).

Issue by 2d marriage:

+20. Altie[4], b. Dec. 14, 1665; d. abt. 1689; mar., Mch. 16, 1687, Cornelis Symonse Van Arsdalen.

+21. Neeltje[4], b. Feb. 7, 1669; mar., 1692, John Pieterse Wyckoff.
+22. Pieter[4], b. Feb. 12, 1671; d. abt. Feb., 1755; mar. abt. 1694, Patience Daws.
+23. Cornelis[4], b. Nov. 20, 1672; d. May 16, 1736; mar. Sept. 3, 1700, Margarieta Schenck, his cousin (No. 43).
+24. Sara[4], b. Dec. 20, 1674; d. Jan. 31, 1761; mar. Oct. 1, 1692, Jan Roelofse Schenck, her cousin (No. 41).
+25. Albert[4], b. Dec. 7, 1676; d. Sept. 13, 1748; mar. Oct. 2, 1701, his cousin, Neeltje Schenck (No. 44).
+26. Jacob[4], b. Jan. 29, 1679; bp. Feb. 2, 1679 (Flat, 111); mar. Nov. 12, 1705, his cousin, Sarah Schenck (No. 46).
+27. Jan[4], b. April 9, 1681; bp. April 11, 1681 (Flat, 120); mar. abt. 1704, Coba Vanderveer.
+28. Annetje[4], b. April 13, 1683; bp. April 22, 1683 (Flat, 128); mar. 1st (sup.) Nov. 11, 1704, Aert Willemse; mar. 2d (sup.) Johannes Antonides.
+29. William[4], b. Mch. 7, 1686; d. Jan. 19, 1769; mar. June 5, 1709, Annetie Lucasse Van Voorhees.
+30. Jacomina[4], b. Dec. 28, 1689; mar. June 5, 1709, Elbert Willemsen.

Bergen (KCo, 80) states that there may have been another child, one Joris. Up to now we have not discovered any dates of birth, baptism or marriage for a Joris which would lead one to believe that he could possibly have been a member of this generation. We have tentatively placed the Joris who married Aeltje Luyster on May 26, 1719, as a member of the next generation (No. 92).

6. Jan Gerretse[3] Van Kouwenhoven, son of Gerret Wolphertse[2] Van Kouwenhoven and Aeltje Cornelis Cool, his wife, said to have been born in 1639 (KCo, 78), perhaps in Flatlands, L. I.; and said to have died about 1724. In 1665 he was licensed to trade in Albany. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn in 1677 and 1685, and resided at Brooklyn Ferry. He was commissioner of Brooklyn, 1690, by act of Court of General Sessions of which he was at the time a grand juryman. On the settlement of his father's estate he was allowed more than his brother because he was lame (KCo, 78).

He married May 18, 1670, Gerardina de Sille, a daughter of Nicasius de Sille of New Utrecht, L. I., and Cornelia Meulmans, his wife. Gerardina was born Feb. 10, 1642, at Amsterdam, the Netherlands (Rec, 34:26).

Issue:

+31. Gerret[4], b. 1676; d. 1712; mar. (1) Lysbet ——; (2) Aeltje.
+32. Aeltje[4], bp. April 28, 1678, at Flatbush (Flat, 108); d. Mch. 9, 1740 (AnN, 297); mar. 1700, as his first wife, Derick Abramse Brinckerhoff.
+33. Nicasius[4], b. June 30, 1681; bp. July 8, 1681, at Flatbush (Flat, 120); d. Sept. 16, 1749; mar. Nov. 3, 1703, Elsie ——.
+34. Cornelia[4], mar. Sept. 25, 1691, at Flatbush, Gerret Aertsen Middagh (Flat, 94).
+35. Neeltje[4], mar. July 27, 1694, Joris Rapelye.
36. Williamtje[4], (supposed to belong here), mar. Feb. 8, 1685, Hendrick Emans of New Jersey (KCo, 79).

7. Neeltje Gerretse[3] Van Kouwenhoven, daughter of Gerret Wolphertse[2] Van Kouwenhoven and Aeltje Cornelis Cool, his wife, bp. Sept. 20, 1641, in New Amsterdam (BDC, 12); d. about 1672; mar. 1660, prob. at Flatlands, as 1st wife of Roelof Martense Schenck (KCo, 78, 253). He was a son of Marten Schenck, and was b. abt. 1630; emigrated to New Amsterdam, 1650; d. 1705 at Flatlands. Will dated Sept. 4, 1704; pro. July 26, 1705, in New York County (WNYHS, 1:408; *Anc. and Desc. of Rulef Schenck*, 61). He mar. (2) abt. 1675, Annetje Pieterse Wyckoff, dau. of Pieter Claesen Wyckoff, bp. Nov. 27, 1650, in New Amsterdam; d. Nov. 9, 1688 (*Wyckoff Fam.*, 29). Schenck mar. (3)

Nov. 30, 1688, Catryntyna Crigers (Cregier), widow of Christoffle Hooglandt.

Schenck obtained a patent for 23 morgens at Flatlands, Jan. 29, 1661, and on Mch. 19, 1674, bought of the heirs of Gerret Loockermans 200 acres in Amersfort, with buildings. In 1678 he took the oath of allegiance in Flatlands and April 20, 1688, bought of a brother one-half of a mill and the island on which it stood. He was a magistrate 1662–1664; representative in the Hempstead convention, 1665; sheriff of the county, 1685; justice of the peace, 1684, 1689, and 1692; captain of horse, 1690 (KCo, 253–4; CEM, 28, 132, 185, 192, 225).

For issue see *Anc. and Desc. of Rulef Schenck*, 61; *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, 1:16; KCo, 254; and *Van Voorhees Family*, 379.

Issue by 1st marriage (Schenck):

37. Martin, b. January or June 22, 1661; d. May 2, 1721 or 1727 (KCo, 252; *Van Voorhees Fam.*, 379); mar. (1) June 20, 1686, Susanna Abramse Brinkerhoff; d. 1690; mar. (2) April 11, 1693, Elizabeth Minne Voorhees; d. 1703; mar. (3) Feb. 25 or June 24, 1704, Jannetje Lucase Voorhees; b. Oct. 8, 1681; d. April 17, 1758.
38. Annetje, b. abt. 1663; d. Oct. 1685; mar. June 10, 1684, Jan Albertse Terhune. Her father's will of 1704 mentions children of decd. dau. Anake.
39. Jonica (Jannetje), b. 1665; mar. June 7, 1684, Peter Nevius.
40. Marike, b. Feb. 14, 1667; mar. Feb. 15, 1687, Isaac Hegeman.
+41. Jan, b. Mch. 1, 1670; d. Jan. 30, 1753; mar. Flatlands, Oct. 1, 1692, his cousin, Sara Willemse[4] Van Kouwenhoven (No. 24).
+42. Gerret, b. Oct. 27, 1671; d. Sept. 5, 1745; mar. Flatlands, abt. 1693, his cousin, Neeltje Coertse Van Voorhees (No. 51).

Issue by second marriage (Schenck):

+43. Margaretta, b. Jan. 16, 1678; d. Dec. 16, 1751; mar. Sept. 3, 1700, her cousin, Cornelis Willemse[4] Van Kouwenhoven (No. 23).
+44. Neeltje, b. Jan. 3, 1682; d. May 7, 1751; mar. Oct. 2, 1701, her cousin, Albert Willemse[4] Van Kouwenhoven (No. 25).
45. Mayke, b. Jan. 14, 1684; bp. Jan. 27, 1684 (Flat, 131); d. Nov. 25, 1736; mar. as second wife Mch. 5, 1704, Jan Lucasse Van Voorhees. He mar. (1) Ann Van Duyckhuysen and mar. (3) Jannetje Remsen.
+46. Sara, b. Dec. 18, 1685; d. Dec. 1, 1744; mar. Nov. 12, 1705, her cousin, Jacob Willemse[4] Van Kouwenhoven (No. 26).

8. Marritje Gerretse[3] Van Kouwenhoven, daughter of Gerret Wolphertse[2] Van Kouwenhoven and Aeltje Cornelis Cool, his wife, bp. April 10, 1644, New Amsterdam (BDC, 17); d. before 1709; mar. before 1664, perhaps as his second wife, Coert Stevens Van Voorhees, son of Steven Coerts Van Voorhees. Coert Stevens was b. abt. 1637, prob. at family home near Hees, in Drenthe, the Netherlands; d. after 1702, prob. at Flatlands, L. I. He came over with his father in 1660, settled in Flatlands, where he was a magistrate, 1664, 1673; on the assessment rolls, 1675, 1683; member and deacon of Dutch R. Ch., Flatlands, 1677; captain of militia, 1689; one of two representatives of Flatlands in Assembly held at City Hall in New Amsterdam, April 10, 1664; delegate to the convention at New Orange, Mch. 26, 1674; took oath of allegiance, Sept. 1687; on Mch. 8, 1691, bought of John Tilton all his real estate in Gravesend, L. I.; on June 20, 1699, conveyed this property to his son Albert. (KCo, 376. *Van Voorhees Family*, 12).

For issue see KCo, 376, and *Van Voorhees Family*, 38, 52, 94, 160, 162, 241, 242.

Issue (Van Voorhees):

47. Stephen, b. abt. 1667; d. Feb. 16, 1723/4. Will dated Feb. 5, 1723/4; pro. Aug. 29, 1753, N. Y. County; mar. (1) Agatha Janse; m. (2) Eva ——.

48. Albert, d. abt. 1748; mar. (1) Sara Willemse Cornel; d. 1736; (2) May 15, 1743, Willemtje Suydam; (3) Dec. 1, 1744, Ida Vanderbilt.
49. Gerrit, will pro. Sept. 23, 1704; mar. (1) Mensje Janse; (2) April 26, 1685, Willemtje Pieters; d. 1744.
50. Aeltje, d. Nov. 12, 1746; mar. (1) Johannes Willemse; (2) April 16, 1687, Joost Rutgerse Van Brunt; d. abt. 1746.
+51. Neeltje, b. June 30, 1676; d. Aug. 4, 1750; mar. abt. 1693, her cousin, Gerret Roelofse Schenck (No. 42).
52. Cornelis, bp. Brooklyn, June 3, 1678 (Brkn, 188); mar. Antje Remsen.
53. Annetje, bp. Dec. 5, 1680; mar. Jan Rapalje; b. Dec. 14, 1673; d. 1733.
54. Johannes, bp. April 20, 1683; d. Oct. 10, 1757; mar. (1) Nov. 19, 1703, Barbara Van Dyck; b. Dec. 20, 1682; d. April 18, 1743; (2) May 2, 1744, Sarah Van Vliet; b. Nov. 7, 1694; will pro. Nov. 16, 1773.
55. Marretje (supposed to belong here), mar. Jacob Remsen.

9. NEELTJE JACOBSE[3] VAN COUWENHOVEN, daughter of Jacob Wolphertse[2] Van Kouwenhoven and Hester Jansen, his wife, b. Sept. 18, 1639; bp. Sept. 25, 1639 (the first baptism recorded in the Dutch Ref. Ch. of New York); mar. New York, Jan. 6, 1662 (MDC, 27) Cornelis Pluvier, widower of Geertruyd Andries. He was appointed a Deputy Viewer or Cure Master of "fflower" (flour), Nov. 16, 1676; member of a committee to list boats in arrears for dockage, Mch. 1, 1683/4; elected Alderman, North Ward, N. Y. City, Sept. 29, 1689 (MCC, 1:38, 39, 127, 128, 204).

Issue (Pluvier): all bp. in Du. Ref. Ch., N. Y. City:

56. Hester, bp. April 9, 1664; mar. N. Y. City, June 2, 1686, Tymon Franszen Van Dyck, widower (BDC, 73; MCD, 59).
57. Lysbeth, bp. Jan. 27, 1666; mar. N. Y. City, Aug. 4, 1686, Jan Eewetsen (from Beets) (BDC, 82; MDC, 60).
58. Johannes, bp. Dec. 25, 1667; mar. N. Y. City, Sept. 10, 1690, Cornelia Van Schaick (BDC, 89; MCD, 69).
59. Jacob, bp. Jan. 2, 1670 (BDC, 97); died young.
60. Rutje, bp. Mch. 16, 1672; mar. (1) June 1, 1693, Jacob Van Giesen; (2) Aug. 19, 1705, Jan Christoffelsz (BDC, 105; MDC, 75, 103).
61. Petronella, bp. Dec. 24, 1673 (BDC, 112).
62. Anna Maria, bp. Mch. 8, 1676 (BDC, 122). The *National Gen. Soc. Quart.*, 1:14, says she mar. June 30, 1698, Daniel Peterse Coreman. MDC, 107, shows that on Jan. 22, 1707, a Daniel Pietersen married Anna Maria Coreman, widow; therefore, she may have mar. (1) a Coreman and (2) Pietersen.
63. Jacob, bp. Jan. 23, 1678 (BDC, 130), died young.
64. Jacob, bp. May 24, 1679 (BDC, 139).
65. Cornelis, bp. Dec. 10, 1680 (BDC, 144), died young.
66. Cornelis, bp. April 30, 1684 (BDC, 162).

10. JAN or JOHANNES JACOBSE[3] VAN COUWENHOVEN, son of Jacob Wolphertse[2] Van Kouwenhoven and Hester Jansen, his wife, b. May 11, 1641; bp. New Amsterdam, May 19, 1641 (BDC, 12); his will was dated June 17, 1690; pro. Nov. 18, 1690 (WNYHS, 1:163). He resided on High Street, New York City; was a member of Gov. Leisler's Council, 1689; a member of the Court of Exchequer; secretary between "ye Limits of Harlem and Bowery" (RNA, 6:401; KCo, 79; Van Rensselaer, *Hist. of City of N. Y.*, 2:434). He mar. New York City, April 11, 1664, Saertje Frans "from Harlem" (MDC, 30). She mar. (2) N. Y. City, Nov. 3, 1692, Jan Byvangk, widower of Belitie Duyckinck.

Issue (all bp. in Du. Ref. Ch., N. Y. City):

+67. Jacob[4], bp. Nov. 30, 1664 (BDC, 75); mar. Newtown, L. I., July 7, 1685; Anna Remerson of Gravesend, L. I. (KCo, 79).

68. Francois[4], bp. Oct. 10, 1666 (BDC, 84), died young.
69. Hester[4], bp. Aug. 12, 1669 (BDC, 95) mar., N. Y. City, Feb. 22, 1688, Johannes Martier from Leyden (MDC, 63). He mar. (2) Jan. 7, 1691, Rachel Tienhoven (MDC, 69).
+70. Lysbeth[4], bp. Mch. 22, 1671 (BDC, 101); mar., N. Y. City, Nov. 19, 1690, Abraham Mesier (MDC, 69).
+71. Jacomyntie[4], bp. Mch. 25, 1673 (BDC, 109); mar. April 20, 1694, Wessel Pietersen (MDC, 74).
+72. Francois[4], bp. Feb. 24, 1675 (BDC, 118); mar. (1) Dec. 3, 1709, Catharine Olivier (MDC, 112); mar. (2) Nov. 12, 1727, Maria Brouwn (MDC, 147); mar. (3) April 14, 1746, Hillegond Bogart, widow (MDC, 174).
+73. Johannes[4], bp. April 14, 1677 (BDC, 127); mar. May 8, 1708, Rachel Benson (MDC, 110).
+74. Maria[4], bp. April 2, 1679 (BDC, 137); mar. Hendrick Brevoort. Bergen gives this marriage as April 21, 1699 (KCo, 79), while Riker gives the date as Aug. 26, 1699 (Har, 477).
75. Catalyntie[4], bp. Jan. 20, 1682 (BDC, 150).
+76. Pieter[4], bp. Dec. 1, 1683 (BDC, 160); mar. Aug. 9, 1707, Wyntje Ten Eyk (MDC, 108).

12. AELTJE JACOBSE[3] VAN COUWENHOVEN, daughter of Jacob Wolphertse[2] Van Kouwenhoven and Hester Jansen, his wife, b. August 20, 1645; bp. New Amsterdam, Aug. 27, 1645 (BDC, 19); admitted to Du. Ref. Ch., N. Y. City, April 12, 1665 (REC, 9:79); mar. N. Y. City, July 7, 1669, Bernardus Hassens, then of Brooklyn (MDC, 34). His surname is variously given, Hassing, Harsen, Haszing, and once as Biscop (BDC, 95). With his wife, he was a member of Flatbush Du. Ch. 1677, and joined Church in N. Y. City, Feb. 28, 1683 (KCo, 133).

Issue (Hassing): all bp. in Du. Ref. Ch., N. Y. City:

77. Bernardus, bp. (as Warnardus) Aug. 27, 1670 (BDC, 99).
78. Jacob, bp. Sept. 22, 1672 (BDC, 107); mar. (1) N. Y. City, Oct 31, 1700, Emerentia Van Gelder (MDC, 93); mar. (2) June 16, 1711, Cornelia Dykman (MDC, 115).
79. Hester, bp. Dec. 19, 1674 (BDC, 117).
80. Heyltie, bp. Feb. 7, 1677 (BDC, 126); mar. David Artze (Nat. Gen. Qu., 1:14).
81. John, bp. Nov. 14, 1678 (BDC, 135).
82. Pieter, bp. Dec. 24, 1679 (BDC, 139).
83. Lysbeth, bp. Jan. 17, 1685 (BDC, 165).
84. Gertje, bp. Flatbush, Jan. 20, 1682 (Flat, 124). It seems prob. that this was not a daughter, but a son Gerret, the same Gerret Hassing "from Flatbush" who married Engeltie Burger in N. Y. City on June 6, 1707 (MDC, 107; KCo, 133).

14. PIETERNELLITJE (PETRONELLA) JACOBSE[3] VAN COUWENHOVEN, daughter of Jacob Wolphertse[2] Van Kouwenhoven and Hester Jansen, his wife, b. May 7, 1648; bp. New Amsterdam, May 10, 1648 (BDC, 24); d. before 1674; member Du. Ref. Ch., N. Y. City, Jan. 11, 1665 (REC, 9:79); mar. about 1669, Isaac Van Vleck, fifth child of Tielman Van Vleeck and Magdalena De Herlin, his wife. Isaac was of a distinguished family of Maastricht, the Netherlands, but was baptized in 1644 in the Saint Angarius Church in Bremen, Germany (*Bijdrage tot een genealogie van het geslacht Van Vleeck*, 18, 19). His will was dated Jan. 18, 1688; pro. April 15, 1695, N. Y. County (WNYHS, 1:252). Isaac Van Vleck mar. (2) N. Y. City, Sept. 29, 1674, Cornelia Beekman (MDC, 39); mar. (3) N. Y. City, Mch. 5, 1680, Catalyntje Delanoy (MDC, 47).

Issue by 1st marriage (Van Vleck):

85. Hester, bp. N. Y. City, Dec. 17, 1670 (BDC, 100).

86. Tielman, bp. N. Y. City, Aug. 4, 1672 (BDC, 107); prob. died young. There were at least nine other children, born of the second and third marriages.

18. PETER PETERSE[3] VAN COUWENHOVEN, son of Peter Wolphertse[2] Van Kouwenhoven and his second wife Aeltje (——) Sibrants, bp. N. Y. City, Feb. 27, 1669 (BDC, 94); mar. Mary ——, who was living when her husband drew his will. There is some confusion about the date of the will of Peter "Cownover" of Waymouth Township, Gloucester County, N. J. The date was either Nov. 10, 1700, or Nov. 30, 1702. The inventory of the estate was taken Mch. 17, 1704/5, and the will pro. Mch. 21, 1704/5 (NJ Wills, 1:112).

Issue:

+87. Peter[4], mar. Elizabeth ——. His will, dated June 26, 1730; pro. Aug. 21, 1730 (NJ Wills, 2:116).

+88. John[4], mar. Sarah Adams, dau. of Rebecca Adams, whose will, dated Aug. 1, 1750, pro. June 28, 1754, mentions her dau. Sarah Covenover (NJ Wills, 3:6).

89. David[4], mar. a dau. of Samuel and Mary (——) Gale.

+90. Hester[4], mar. Richard Risley.

+91. Mary[4], mar. John Adams.

(*To be continued*)

A GIFT FOR JANNETIE MELYN

"Know all Men by these presents that I Isaack Meleyn of Neuw Yorcke mariner have bargained and sould and delivered one Negro Woman by name Parthenia or Tenna unto Mrs Tenperance Loveridge for a valluable concideration by mee all ready receved. . . . In Witnesse here off I sett my hand and Seale this Tenth day of Aprill 1684.

(was signed) ISAACK MELYN.

"Signed sealed and delivered
in the presence of
THOMAS NOELL
ISAAC DE FOREEST."

"Know all men by these presents that I Tenperance Loveridge of Katskill widouw of the decesed W[m] Lovridge have freely given and delivered one Negro women by Name of Parthenia or Tenna unto my grandchild by name Jannetie Melyns. . . . In Witnesse here of I set my hand and seall This seavententh day of Auguste 1684 at Kingston.

(was signed) TEMPERANCE LOVERIDGE.

"Signed seled and delivered
in the presence of
JOHN WARD
W[m] DLA MONTAGNE, Clercq."

(English Records, in Translated Dutch Court Records of Kingston, 2:627.) In THE RECORD, vol. 67:143, the children of Isaac Melyn by his second wife Temperance Loveridge are given as Temperance, Joanna (baptized in N. Y., 24 May, 1682), Isaac, and possibly Robert. Was there another daughter, Jannetie, or did the grandmother refer to Joanna?—LOUISE HASBROUCK ZIMM.

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THE VAN KOUWENHOVEN—CONOVER FAMILY

By Lincoln C. Cocheu

(Continued from The Record, Vol. LXXI, page 74)

19. Gerret Willemse[4] Van Kouwenhoven, son of Willem Gerretse[3] Van Kouwenhoven and his 1st wife Altje (Brinckerhoff) Matthews; b. Jan. 4, 1662 (KCo, 77; NJMis, 2:353); bp. Brooklyn, Jan. 15, 1662 (Brkn, 146); mar. Altje —— (KCo, 77). He was a member of Flatlands Dutch Church in 1677; resided in Flatlands where he took the Oath of Allegiance in 1687 and was entered as native born. On April 27, 1701, he bought of his stepmother, Jannetje Monfort, and other heirs of Pieter Monfort, Pieter's farm and patent at the Wallabout. He also appears to have owned land in Bushwick in 1704, as per records of that town (KCo, 77).

Issue (supposition only):

+ 92. Joris[5], mar. May 26, 1719, at Flatbush, Aeltje Luyster (Flatb, 99; AnN, 360).

Basis of supposition. Some authorities credit Joris who mar. Aeltje Luyster as a son of Willem Gerretse[3] Van Kouwenhoven and his 1st wife Altje (Brinckerhoff) Matthews. A long continued search has failed to reveal any records which would confirm that statement. Altje Brinckherhoff was the mother of a son Gerret Willemse[4] Van Kouwenhoven, b. Jan. 4, 1662, and she d. June 3, 1663. If she had a second son (Joris) he might have been born either before or after Gerret, as she was mar. in 1660, and lived long enough after Gerret's birth to have had another child, even though we find no record of such an event. To admit that there was a son Joris, b. either in 1661 or 1663, he is said to have waited to marry until 1719 when about 57 years of age; then after a lapse of six years we find the first recorded birth of a child; then he is credited as the father of a child when he was about 73 years of age. This seems highly improbable though possible. As the children of Joris and his wife Aeltje Luyster were born during the same period as those of the sons and daughters of Willem Gerretse[3], and his 2nd wife Jannetje Monfort it seems much more likely that Joris was a grandson rather than a son of Willem Gerretse[3]. Since the above theory was forwarded to members of the Van Kouwenhoven-Conover Family Association in 1937 for their comment, it has been the good fortune of that Association to receive from Capt. Willis C. Conover, U. S. Army, a gift of the file covering the genealogical researches of his father Rowland J. Conover of Buffalo, N. Y., made about 40 years ago. In this file was a letter written by L. H. Schenck Conover, dated Marlboro, Monmouth Co., N. J., June 30, 1902. We quote a part: "Right here I wish to rectify a statement that was published in *The Dutch Settlers*. At the time I handed Judge Beekman my data, we were both of the opinion that Joris Couwenhoven was *second son* of Willem Gerritse and Altien Jorrise Brinckerhoff; this we accepted from notes of Teunis G. Bergen, also from authority of Hon. A. V. D. Honeyman (Tourist Agent) of Plainfield, N. J.; after giving the matter consideration, found this to be an *error;* was anxious to rectify the same but the work was well under way in publisher's hands; there matters rested. Have you any knowledge of family of Gerret Willemse, b. 1662, eldest son of Willem Ger-

retse? Bergen in *Kings Co. Settlers* does not name any of his children, and Joris I am certain was one of Gerret Willemse's sons. I cannot as yet prove this, can you help me? Many of the Monmouth Co. Conover families break the line of connection just here. The Long Island records would I suppose be the proper place to search; my wonder is why Bergen did not trace this line, but he did apparently what was the quickest done; and that I am well aware is a hard spot to bridge over." Up to 1939 no record has been discovered which would clear this moot question but we feel justified in assuming that Joris was a grandson rather than a son of Willem Gerritse so long as the line of descent carries the notation "sup."

20. AELTJE WILLEMSE[4] VAN KOUWENHOVEN of New Amersfoort, daughter of Willem Gerretse[3] Van Kouwenhoven and his 2nd wife Jannetje Monfort; b. Dec. 14, 1665 (NGSQ, 1:15; NJMis, 2:353; KCo, 80); d. abt. 1689 (SCoQ, 8:100); was 2nd wife of Cornelius Symonse Van Arsdale of Flatlands, son of Symon Janse Van Arsdale and Peternelle Claesen Wyckoff; took oath of allegiance when his father did in 1687; mar. (1) Tjelletje Rynierse Wizzelpenning (SCoQ, 8:100); and (2) March 16, 1687, Aeltje Willemse Van Kouwenhoven (Flatb, 92); and (3) May 2, 1691, Marretje Dirkse (Flatb, 94). His will dated Apr. 25, 1738; pro. N. Y. City, Apr. 19, 1745, mentions wife Maritie and 10 children (WNYHS, 4:40).

Issue by 2nd marriage (Van Arsdale):

93. Jannetje, b. abt. 1690 (SCoQ, 8:101); mar. Sept. 17, 1709, Dirck Barkeloo. His will dated July 16, 1744; pro. Aug. 16, 1744 (NJWills, 2:36). They resided at Freehold, N. J., after 1710.

Issue by 3rd marriage (Van Arsdale):

94. Dirck, prob. settled near Three Mile Run, Somerset Co., N. J.
95. Jan, d. 1750, settled Harlingen, N. J., mar. twice. Will dated Nov. 30, 1749; pro. Mar. 26, 1750 (NJWills, 2:493).
96. Symon, b. Aug. 16, 1697; mar. Oct. 30, 1716, Yannetje Romeyn. Settled in Bucks Co., Pa. (KCo, 309).
97. Philip, b. Flatbush, Feb. 25, 1702 (SCoQ, 8:102); d. June 28, 1796; m. (1) Apr. 30, 1726, Jane Van Dyke; (2) Apr. 13, 1750, Hannah Macknish (Magnish).
98. Abraham, d. 1753; mar. Maria (Stryker?). Will proved May 7, 1753 (NJWills, 3:332).
99. Jacobus, mar. Alida Hoagland, b. Mar. 19, 1710; d. Nov. 6, 1781 (Hoagland Gen., 65).
100. Altie, mar. Sept. 19, 1719, Jeronimus Rapalje.
101. Petronella, living in 1738, possibly mar. Dirck Van Dyke.
102. Maria, living in 1738.

In the will of Cornelius Symonse Van Arsdale the sons are named in the order here given and then the daughters follow with Jannetje the first named. Her father's will states that all the surviving children but Jannetje were by the third wife.

21. NEELTJE[4] VAN KOUWENHOVEN, daughter of Willem Gerretse[3] Van Kouwenhoven and his 2nd wife Jannetje Monfort; b. Feb. 7, 1669 (SCoQ, 6:137; NJMis, 2:353); mar. 1692, John Pieterse Wyckoff of New Jersey, son of Peter Claesen Wyckoff and Griete Van Ness; b. Feb. 16, 1665 (KCo, 396). Member of Flatlands Ch., 1677 (age 12 yrs.) and deacon in 1693 (KCo, 396). Removed to Monmouth Co., N. J., in 1707. They were both members of Marlborough, N. J. Ch. in 1709.

Issue (Wyckoff):

103. Pieter, bp. Flatbush, June 8, 1695 (Flatb. Ch., ms. copy, 80); d. 1698.

104. Pieter, bp. N. Y. City, Apr. 23, 1704 (BDC, 298); reported as ancestor of Newtown branch of the family (KCo, 396).
105. Cornelius, bp. N. J., Apr. 4, 1710 (SCoQ, 6:137).
106. Johannes, bp. Freehold, Dec. 10, 1711 (Freehold-Middletown Ch. Rec.); mar. Aeltje Barkaloo, bp. Oct. 30, 1710 (EDSM, 106); dau. of Dirk Barkaloo.
107. William (sup. KCo, 396), bp. Freehold, b. 1707; d. 1782; mar. 1729, Angenietje Van Dorn; bp. Mar. 29, 1705; d. July 26, 1777; dau. of Jacob Van Doren (SCoQ, 6:137; Wyckoff Fam., 445).
108. Jacob.
109. Geertie, b. 1693; d. Dec. 21, 1765; m. 1713, Jonathan Forman (SCoQ, 6:137).
110. Neeltje.

Will of John Wykof, dated Feb. 27, 1746; pro. Apr. 25, 1746 (NJWills, 2:553); mentions wife Neeltie; children: Cornelius ("eldest"), John, Pieter, Jacob, Geertie, Neeltie and Johannes. No son William mentioned in the will. William is given in SCoQ, 6:137 and Wyckoff Fam. (1934), 445.

22. PIETER WILLEMSE[4] VAN KOUWENHOVEN, of Freehold, Monmouth Co., N. J., yeoman, son of Willem Gerretse[3] Van Kouwenhoven and his 2nd wife Jannetje Monfort; b. Feb. 12, 1671 (KCo, 81; NJMis, 2:353); d. near Freehold, N. J., abt. Feb., 1755; will dated Mar. 15, 1743; pro. Apr. 23, 1755 (NJWills, 3:73); mar. abt. 1694, Patience Daws, dau. of Elias Daws of Gravesend; b. Flatlands, abt. 1672. They were both members of Brick Ch., Marlborough, N. J., 1709, at which time Peter was an Elder (Ch. Mem. Marlborough, 81, 84).

Issue (Bible, NJMis, 2:353; EDSM, 20, HOT, 437):

+111. Johanna (Hannah)[5], b. Sept. 26, 1695; bp. Brooklyn, Oct. 20, 1695 (Brkn, 169); mar. Johannes Antonides.
+112. Jane[5], b. July 28, 1697; mar. Willem Williamsen (150th Ann., R. D. Ch., New Brunswick, 209).
113. Allice[5], b. Sept. 2, 1699; d. y.
+114. Mary[5], b. July 25, 1701; d. May 17, 1787; mar. Oct. 10, 1725, Koert Gerretse Schenck (KCo, 80).
+115. William[5], of Englishtown, N. J., b. July 11, 1703; d. May 3, 1777; will dated Apr. 10, 1777; pro. May 20, 1777 (NJWills, 5:112); mar. May 1, 1725, Mary Theodorus Colyer.
+116. Aeltie (Alice)[5], b. May 21, 1705; d. Nov. 16, 1797; mar. Jan. 16, 1730, her cousin Willem Williamsen (No. 177).
+117. Elias[5], b. Sept. 12, 1707; d. Dec. 25, 1750; will dated Dec. 15, 1750, pro. Jan. 30, 1751 (NJWills, 2:115; NJMis, 2:354); mar. in 1729, Willempie Wall of Middletown.
118. Nelke (Eleanora)[5], b. Sept. 2, 1709; bp. Jan. 22, 1710 (Freehold-Middletown Ch. Rec.); prob. d. y.
+119. Peter[5], b. Jan. 27, 1712; bp. Apr. 6, 1712 (FMCh. Rec.); d. 1774 (KCo, 80); will dated Mar. 22, 1774; pro. June 7, 1774 (NJWills, 5:111); mar. Dec. 17, 1735, his cousin Leah Janse Schenck (No. 140).
+120. Amey or Anney[5], b. Sept. 29, 1714; bp. Nov. 19, 1714 (FMCh. Rec.); mar. Dec. 17, 1736, John Longstreet.

23. CORNELIUS WILLEMSE[4] VAN KOUWENHOVEN of Middletown, N. J., son of Willem Gerretse[3] Van Kouwenhoven and his 2nd wife Jannetje Monfort; b. Nov. 20, 1672 (KCo, 81; NJMis, 2:353); d. May 16, 1736, ae. 64–5–17; bur. Schenck-Couwenhoven Cem., Pleasant Valley, N. J. (EDSM, Ap., p. iii); will dated Nov. 22, 1735; pro. June 22, 1736 (NJWills, 2:115); mar. Flatlands, L. I. (?) Sept. 3, 1700 (KCo, 254); (this date is questionable, 1st child bp. Sept. 8, 1700); Margaretta Schenck (No. 43), dau. of Roelof Martense Schenck and his

2nd wife Annetje Pieterse Wyckoff; b. Jan. 16, 1678 (KCo, 254); d. N. J., Dec. 6, 1751, ae. 73–9–27; bur. Schenck-Couwenhoven Cem. (EDSM, Ap., p. iii). They were members of Marlborough Ch. in 1709.

Issue (EDSM, 25–26):

+121. William[5], b. July 20, 1700; bp. Sept. 8, 1700 (Brkn, 176); d. Nov. 10, 1755 (EDSM, Ap., iii); m. (1) Jannetje Wyckoff; (2) Mar. 17, 1744, Antje (Hendrickson) Van Couwenhoven; bp. Dec. 30, 1711. She was the widow of his cousin William (No. 160).

+122. Annetje[5], b. abt. 1702; bur. Schenck-Couwenhoven Cem.; d. Dec. 17, 1759; mar. Abraham Van Horn.

123. Neeltje[5], bp. Brooklyn, May 29, 1705 (Brkn, 182).

+124. Roelof[5], b. Oct. 5, 1706; d. Aug. 20, 1786 (EDSM, Ap., iii); m. Sarah Van Voorhees (wid. Bloom) (Van Voorhees Fam., 240).

+125. Altje[5], b. abt. 1702; m. (1) William Van Dorn; (2) Abram Van Deventer; (3) Cornelius Middagh.

+126. Jannetje[5], m. Aries Vanderbilt.

+127. Sarah[5], m. Isaac Van Deventer.

128. Leah[5].

+129. Maria[5], bp. Dec. 24, 1710 (Freehold-Middletown Ch. Rec.); m. Peter Schenck of Somerset Co., N. J.

+130. Rachel[5], bp. Nov. 2, 1712 (FM).

+131. Margaretta[5], bp. Dec. 5, 1714 (FM); m. Derrick Sutphen.

+132. Jacometje[5], bp. Nov. 28, 1717, (FM) recorded as "daughter" in church record; m. Jan. Roelof Schenck (KCo, 77; EDSM, 26).

+133. Caterina[5], bp. June —, 1720 (FM); d. May —, 1801 (NJMis, 2:340); m. Daniel Hendrickson.

134. ——, bp. Oct. 25, 1724 (FM) (not named in church record).

24. SARAH[4] VAN KOUWENHOVEN, daughter of Willem Gerretse[3] Van Kouwenhoven and his 2nd wife Jannetje Monfort; b. Dec. 20 or 27, 1674 (KCo, 81; NJMis, 2:353); d. Jan. 31, 1761; bur. Schenck-Couwenhoven Cem., Pleasant Valley, N. J. (EDSM, 4, 5, Ap., iii); m. Oct. 1, 1692, her cousin [Schenck Gen. (1883), 33; Schenck Gen. (1911), 62, EDSM, 4], Jan Roelofse[4] Schenck (No. 41) of New Jersey, son of Roelof Schenck and Neeltje[3] Van Kouwenhoven (Gerret[2], Wolphert[1]) (KCo, 251); b. Mar. 1, 1760; d. Jan. 30, 1753; bur. Schenck-Couwenhoven Cem., Pleasant Valley, N. J. They were members of Marlborough Ch., 1709; settled in Monmouth Co., N. J., abt. 1695. His will dated Sept. 11, 1746; pro. June 3, 1755 (NJWills, 3:281).

Issue (Schenck):

135. Roelof, b. Flatlands, Feb. 21, 1692 [Schenck Gen. (1911), 62]; d. Jan. 19, 1766, ae. 73–10–28; bur. Pleasant Valley, N. J. (EDSM, 6, Ap., ii); m. 1716, Geesie Hendrickson, b. Oct. 9, 1696; d. Sept. 20, 1747.

136. Sarah, b. 1696; m. (1) May 16, 1721, Johannes Voorhees of New Brunswick, N. J.; (2) abt. 1737, Hendrick Voorhees of Freehold, N. J., as his 3d wife (EDSM, 6; Voorhees Gen., 132).

137. Altje, b. N. J., May 25, 1705; bp. Brooklyn, May 29, 1705 (Brkn, 182); m. Dec. 11, 1723, Christjan Van Doren; bp. Brooklyn, Sept. 17, 1699 (Brkn, 175); d. Middlebush, N. J., July 20, 1781.

138. Rachel, b. N. J., Feb. 19, 1709 (EDSM, 6); m. —— Boon of Kentucky (KCo, 251).

139. Maria, b. N. J., Aug. 8, 1712; bp. Sept. 7, 1712 (FM); d. Oct. 31, 1756 (EDSM, 6); m. Jacob Van Doren, b. 1703 (Van Doorn Gen., 71).

+140. Leah, b. N. J., Dec. 24, 1714; bp. Jan. 30, 1715 (FM); d. Mar. 14, 1769; m. Dec. 17, 1735, Pieter[5] Van Kouwenhoven (No. 119) (Pieter[4], Willem[3], Gerret[2], Wolphert[1]) (EDSM, 6).

141. William, bp. Apr. 13, 1718 (FM); d. y.
142. Jannetje, bp. Apr. 12, 1719 (FM); m. Bernardus Ver Bryck, Sheriff Monmouth Co. (EDSM, 6; KCo, 251); said to have settled at Neshaminy, Pa.
143. Jan, b. June 27, 1722; bp. July 22, 1722 (FM); d. Dec. 24, 1808; m. June 28, 1750, Nellie (Eleanor) Bennet by lic. June 14 (NJMar, 342).
144. Antje, m. abt. 1720, Arie Van Doren (KCo, 251).
145. Peter, m. (1) Jannetje Hansen Van Noostrand; (2) in 1747, Jannetje Hendrickson (KCo, 251), wid. of Roelof[5] Van Kouwenhoven (No. 161) (Jacob[4], Willem[3], Gerret[2], Wolphert[1]); who d. abt. 1746. Int. adm. Oct. 24, 1746 (NJWills, 2:116).

25. Albert Willemse[4] Van Kouwenohoven of Pleasant Valley, N. J., son of Willem Gerretse[3] Van Kouwenhoven and his 2nd wife Jannetje Monfort; b. Dec. 7, 1676 (KCo, 81; NJMis, 2:353); d. Pleasant Valley, N. J., Sept. 13, 1748, ae. 72–9–6; bur. SCCem. (EDSM, Ap. i). He was a member of the grand jury, Court of Quarter Session held in Freehold, Nov., 1715. Will dated Sept. 6, 1748; pro. Oct. 3, 1748 (NJWills, 2:115); mentions wife Eleanor and eleven children, but not Neeltje (No. 154) who predeceased him. He m. Oct. 2, 1701 (KCo, 254), Neeltje R. Schenck (No. 44), dau. of Roelof Martense Schenck and Annetje Wyckoff. She was b. Jan. 23, 1681 (EDSM, Ap. i); d. Monmouth Co., N. J., July 27, 1751, ae. 70–6–4; bur. SCCem. (EDSM, Ap. i). They removed to the vicinity of Freehold, N. J., about 1702; were both members of R. D. Ch. of that place in 1709 (EDSM, 27).

Issue (EDSM, 27; NJMis, 2:354):

+146. William[5], b. Mar. 9, 1702; m. Lysbeth Van Cleef.
+147. Roelof[5], b. Sept. 8, 1703; m. Annetje Strycker.
+148. Antje[5], b. Aug. 21, 1705; m. Abraham Polhemus.
+149. Jannetje[5], b. Sept. 30, 1707; m. Joseph Coernel.
+150. Aelke[5], b. Jan. 20, 1709; bp. Feb. 19, 1709/10 (FM); m. Hendrick Hendrickson.
+151. Margaretta[5], b. Feb. 15, 1711/12; bp. Apr 6, 1712 (FM); m. Daniel Polhemus.
+152. Sarah[5], b. June 21, 1714; m. Joseph (or Johannes) Van Cleef.
+153. Peter[5], b. Oct. 21, 1716; bp. Dec. 9, 1716 (FM); m. May 19, 1740 or 1741, Williampe Van Voorhees (VVF, 133).
154. Neeltje[5], b. Feb. 7, 1719; d. Apr. 22, 1738, ae. 19–2–15; bur. SCCem. (EDSM, Ap. i); unm.
+155. Gerret[5], b. June 16, 1721; bp. July 16, 1721 (FM); m. Sarah Van Voorhees (VVF, 157).
+156. Jan[5], b. Feb. 18, 1723; bp. Mar. 24, 1723 (FM); m. Catherine Van Voorhees (VVF, 157).
+157. Cornelius[5], b. Oct. 29, 1728; m. by license of May 28, 1750 (NJMar, 76) (1) Antje Williamson (No. 331); m. July 12, 1770, by lic. July 10, Mary Logan (NJMar, 76).

26. Jacob Willemse[4] Van Kouwenhoven, of Middletown, N. J., son of Willem Gerretse[3] Van Kouwenhoven and his 2nd wife Jannetje Monfort; b. Jan. 29, 1679 (KCo, 81; NJMis, 2:353); bp. Flatbush, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1679; d. Middletown, N. J., June 4, 1744, ae. 65–4–6; bur. Couwenhoven Burying Ground, Golden Farm (EDSM, 110, 156); member of Freehold Church 1709. Will dated July 5, 1743; pro. July 17, 1744 (NJWills, 2:115). He m. at Flatlands, Nov. 12, 1705 (EDSM, 29), Sarah Schenck (No. 46), dau. of Roelof Martense Schenck and Annetje Wyckoff; b. Dec. 18, 1685 (KCo, 254); d. Nov. 1, 1727, ae. 41–9–3; bur. with husband at Golden Farm (EDSM, 110). She was a member of Marlborough Ch. in 1712.

Issue:

+158. Jannetie[5], b. Dec. 10, 1706; m. Hendrick Bennett.
+159. Annie[5], b. Feb. —, 1708; m. John Hendrickson.
+160. William[5], b. Feb. —, 1710; m. Antje Hendrickson (see No. 121).
+161. Ruleph[5], b. Mar. 1, 1712; bp. Mar. 22, 1713 (FM); m. Aug. 12, 1741, Jannetie Hendrickson (see No. 145).
+162. Jacob[5], b. Feb. 1, 1714; m. Dec. 21, 1742, Margaret[6] Covenhoven (William[5], Gerret[4], Jan[3], Gerret[2], Wolphert[1]).
+163. Gerret[5], b. Nov. 5, 1716; bp. Dec. 23, 1716 (FM); m. Oct. 12, 1744; by license of July 17, 1744, Neeltje Schenck (NJMar, 76; NJMis, 2:355).
164. Peter[5], b. Dec. 14, 1718; bp. Dec. 21, 1718 (FM); d. Jan. 4, 1719.
+165. Peter[5], b. May —, 1720; bp. May 29, 1720 (FM); m. by lic. of July 27, 1749, Catherine Schenck, wid. of Simeon De Hart (NJMar, 77).
+166. John[5], b. May 17, 1722; bp. July 15, 1722 (FM); child not named in church record; m. by lic. of Nov. 5, 1750, Mary Van Dorn (NJMar, 76).
+167. Matthias[5], b. 1725; m. by license of July 27, 1749, Williampe[6] Kouwenhoven (NJMar, 77) (William[5], Cornelius[4], Willem[3], Gerret[2], Wolphert[1]).

27. JOHN WILLEMSE[4] VAN KOUWENHOVEN of New Jersey, son of Willem Gerretse[3] Van Kouwenhoven and his 2nd wife Jannetje Monfort; b. Apr. 9, 1681 (KCo, 81; NJMis, 2:353); bp. Flatbush, Apr. 11, 1681 (Flatb, 120); d. 1756. His will dated Nov. 23, 1756; pro. Dec. 29, 1756 (NJWills, 3:187) named seven sons but does not mention wife or daughter. He m. abt. 1704 (NGSQ, 1:56), Jacoba Vanderveer, dau. of Cornelius Janse Vanderveer and Trintje DeMandeville (EDSM, 36); bp. Brooklyn, Apr. 29, 1686 (Brkn, 158; REC. 68:203). They removed from Flatlands to Monmouth Co., N. J., between 1705 and 1709 (EDSM, 34).

Issue (NGSQ, 1:47):

+168. William[5], of Penn's Neck, b. Oct. 25, 1705; m. Cacha or Sophia Lane.
169. Triinke[5], bp. Oct. 30, 1709 (FM); removed to Kentucky.
+170. Cornelius[5], of Penn's Neck, bp. Apr. 6, 1712 (FM); m. Hannah Schenck.
171. Peter[5], of Penn's Neck, bp. Dec. 5, 1714 (FM); removed to Kentucky.
+172. Jan[5], bp. Apr. 12, 1719 (FM); d. after 1756; m. by lic. of Aug. 14, 1752, Lydia Predmore (NJMar, 76); removed to Kentucky.
173. Unnamed child[5], bp. June 7, 1724 (FM).
+174. Gerret[5], b. Marlborough, Apr. 27, 1726; d. Nov. 1, 1812; m. (1) Neeltje Van Mater; (2) Antje Schenck.
175. Jacob[6], of Penn's Neck, b. abt. 1727; removed to Kentucky.
+176. Dominicus[5], of Windsor, b. abt. 1730; m. Mary Updike.

28. ANNETJE[4] VAN KOUWENHOVEN, dau. of Willem Gerretse[3] Van Kouwenhoven and his 2nd wife Jannetje Monfort, b. Apr. 13, 1683 (KCo, 81; NJMis, 2:353); bp. Apr. 22, 1683 (Flatb, 120); m. (1) Nov. 11, 1704 ("sup," KCo, 81), Aert Willemse of Monmouth Co., N. J., son of William Eartse Williamse and Christyntie Nagle. She m. (2) Johannes Antonides, of Monmouth Co., N. J. ("sup," KCo, 81).

Issue by 1st marriage (Williamsen):

+177. William, b. Feb. 18, 1709; m. Aeltje[5] Couwenhoven (No. 116), dau. of Peter[4].
178. Jannetje, m. abt. 1732, Leffert Leffertse (EDSM, 108).
179. Aeltje, m. Dec. 2, 1737, William Barcalow (EDSM, 106); bp. Jan. 16, 1714; son of Derrick Barcalow and Jane Van Arsdale (No. 93).
180. Neltje, bp. Oct. 16, 1720 (FM); d. Nov. 6, 1771, ae. 51–1–13; m. Dec. 28, 1742, Peter Forman, son of Jonathan Forman and Margaret Wyckoff. Peter d. Sept. 8, 1785, ae. 66–8–10 (EDSM, Ap. vii).

(*To be continued*)

THE VAN KOUWENHOVEN—CONOVER FAMILY

By Lincoln C. Cocheu

(Continued from The Record, Vol. LXXI, page 162)

29. William[4] Van Kouwenhoven, of Flatlands, L. I., son of Willem Gerretse[3] Van Kouwenhoven and his 2nd wife Jannetje Monfort; b. Mch. 7, 1686 (KCo, 81; NJMis, 2:353); d. Flatlands, Jan. 19, 1769 in 83d year; bur. Flatlands Cem. (KCGC, I:21). His will dated Dec. 10, 1757, pro. Mch. 30, 1769 (WNYHS, 7:243) names deceased father, wife, children, sons-in-law and grandchildren. Refers to slaves and lands in Flatlands. He m. June 5, 1709 (Flatb, 96) Annetie Lucasse Van Voorhees, dau. of Lucas Stevense Van Voorhees and Catherine Hansen Van Noortstrand. She was b. Apr. 5 or 25, 1686 (KCo, 379); d. Sept. 30, 1774, ae. 88 years; bur. Flatlands Cem. (KCGC, I:21).

Issue:

181. William[5], b. Mch. 10, 1710; d. June 7, 1710.
182. Catalina[5], b. July 27, 1711; d. July 28, 1720.
+183. William[5], of New Jersey, b. Jan. 22, 1713; m. Margaretta Schenck (No. 234).
+184. Jannetje[5], of New Jersey, b. Oct. 6, 1714; m. Gerret Schenck (No. 233).
+185. Luke[5], of New Jersey, b. June 3, 1716; m. Elizabeth Johnson.
+186. Altje[5], b. Mch. 21, 1718; m. Cornelius Voorhees.
+187. Annetje[5], b. Mch. 21, 1720; d. Aug. 18, 1739; m. John Schenck (No. 235).
+188. Catryntje[5], b. Apr. 1, 1722; m. Albert Schenck (No. 236).
+189. Neeltje[5], b. Mch. 6, 1724; m. John Duryea.
+190. Garret[5], of Flatlands, b. Nov. 11, 1726; m. Antie Lefferts.
191. Sarah[5], b. July 23, 1728.
192. Jacoba[5], bp. New Utrecht, L. I., Oct. 27, 1734; d.y.

30. Jacomina[4] (Jacomyntie) Van Kouwenhoven, dau. of Willem Gerretse[3] Van Kouwenhoven and his 2nd wife Jannetje Monfort, b. Dec. 28, 1689 (KCo, 81; NJMis, 2:353); m. Flatbush, June 5, 1709 (Flatb, 96), Elbert Williamsen, later of Monmouth Co., N. J., son of William Eartse Williamse and Christyntie Nagle. The parents were members of Brick Church, Marlborough, N. J., in 1717.

Issue (Williamsen):

193. Elbert of Freehold, N. J., bp. Mch., 1724 (FM); m. Dec. 6, 1752, Willemtje Schenck (NJMar, 439).
194. Aert, bp. Jan. 1, 1727 (FM).
195. David, m. Dec. 5, 1745, Fammetje Swarts.
196. Jannetje, bp. Aug. 3, 1732 (FM).

31. Gerret[4] Van Kouwenhoven of Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Jan Gerretse[3] Van Kouwenhoven and Gerardina de Sille; b. Brooklyn abt. 1676; d. abt. 1712; m. (1) Lysbet ——; m. (2) Aeltje ——. The 2nd wife was the wife of Jacobus Cosine when Gerret's will was proved. Gerret's will was dated Apr. 16, 1711; pro. N. Y. Co., Nov. 3, 1712 (WNYHS, 2:121).

Issue (KCo, 77 states 3 children by 1st wife and 2 by 2nd wife):

197. Jacomyntie[5], b. Brooklyn; bp. Jan. 15, 1699 (Brkn, 173); d.y.
+198. Jacomyntie[5], bp. Mch. 2, 1701 (Brkn, 177); m. Elbert Luyster.
199. Aeltje[5], (a twin) bp. Mch. 2, 1701 (Brkn, 177).

+200. John[5], d. Bushwick, abt. 1761; m. (1) ——; m. (2) Maria Cozine.
+201. William[5], of New Jersey, m. Ariantje Bennet; said to have settled at Three Mile Run, N. J.
202. Adriaentje[5].

32. AELTJE[4] VAN KOUWENHOVEN, dau. of Jan Gerretse[3] Van Kouwenhoven and Gerardina de Sille; b. Long Island; bp. Flatbush, Apr. 28, 1678 (Flatb, 108); d. Mch. 9, 1740 in 62nd yr. (AnN, 297); m. 1700 as 1st wife of Derick Brinckerhoff of Fishkill, N. Y., originally of Flushing, L. I., son of Abraham Brinckerhoff and Aeltie Stryker, b. Flushing, Mch. 16, 1677; bp. Apr. 2, 1677 (Brinckerhoff Bible); d. Apr. 26, 1748. He m. (2) Elizabeth Anthony, by whom he had no issue. His will dated Mch 16, 1744; pro. May 18, 1749 (WNYHS, 4:221).

Issue by 1st marriage (Brinckerhoff):

203. Abraham, b. Flushing, L. I., abt. 1701; d. July 11, 1738; ae. 38 yrs.; bur. DChyd., Fishkill, N. Y. (Dutchess Co. Gravestones, 74); m. Femmetje Remsen, b. Oct. 25, 1703; d. Feb. 6, 1771; bur. DChyd., Fishkill; she m. (2) Abraham Bloom.
204. Jan, bp. Aug. 15, 1703, N. Y. City (BDC, 292); d. Mch. 20, 1785; bur. DChyd., Fishkill; m. Mch. 12, 1725, Jannetje Van Voorhees, dau. of Johannes Van Voorhees; d. Nov. 11, 1792, ae. 88 yrs.; bur. DChyd., Fishkill.
205. Joris, b. Flushing, Oct. 15, 1705; bp. Jamaica, L. I., Oct. 18, 1705 (Frost's First RDCh. Jamaica, 8); d. Sept. 3, 1768; m. (1) Mch. 24, 1727, Elizabeth Byvanck, who d. Mch. 9, 1740. He m. (2) Oct. 23, 1742, Maria Van Deursen (MDC, 169), bp. Jan. 23, 1712 (BDC, 358); d. prior 1806 (Van Deursen Gen., 70).
206. Gerret, bp. Jamaica, Oct. 5, 1708 (RDCh. Jamaica, 12).
207. Isaac, b. Fishkill, Jan. 12, 1714; bp. Jamaica, Mch. 24, 1714 (RDCh. Jamaica, 24); d. Apr. 22, 1770; m. Feb. 28, 1737, Sarah Rapalje, dau. of Daniel Rapalje; d. 1793, ae. 74 yrs.
208. Jacob (a twin), b. Fishkill, Jan. 12, 1714; bp. Jamaica, Mch. 24, 1714 (RDCh. Jamaica, 24); d. May 6, 1758, ae. 44 yrs.; bur. DChyd. Fishkill; m. Elizabeth Lent, b. 1718, dau. of Abraham Lent and Anna Catherine Meyer (Lent Gen., 12).
209. Gerardina, d. Sept. 13, 1749; m. Isaac Brinckerhoff of Newtown.
210. Aeltje, m. June 19, 1736, William Hoogland, b. Flatbush abt. 1701 (Hoagland Gen, 178).
211. Susannah, bp. Jamaica, Feb. 10, 1717 (RDCh. Jamaica, 34); m. Cornelius Luyster.

(For above family see also "Documentary History of Dutch Congregation of Oyster Bay," 1:157).

33. NICASIUS[4] VAN KOUWENHOVEN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., resided near the Ferry; son of Jan Gerretse[3] Van Kouwenhoven and Gerardina de Sille; b. Flatlands, June 30, 1681; bp. Flatbush, July 8, 1681 (Flatb, 120); d. Brooklyn, Sept. 16, 1749. His will is dated May 15, 1746; pro. Nov. 2, 1749 (WNYHS, 4:239). He m. Brooklyn, Nov. 3, 1703, Elsie —— (KCo, 79). (An entry paper at the Holland Soc. says family name was Staats.)

Issue:

+212. Gerardina[5], bp. Brooklyn, Aug. 7, 1705 (Bklyn, 182); m. prior to 1723, Symon Van Wicklen.
213. John[5], b. Dec. 2, 1707; bp. Brooklyn, Dec. 7, 1707 (Bklyn, 184); d.y.
+214. John[5], of Brooklyn, b. May 1, 1709; d. May, 1778; m. Catharine Remsen, bp. Mch. 13, 1716 (RDCh. Jamaica, 31). His will dated Aug. 28, 1775; pro. May 29, 1778 (WNYHS, 9:33).
+215. Gerret[5], of New Utrecht, b. 1711–12; d. Nov. 17, 1783; m. (1) abt.

1741, Sarah ——; m. (2) Antie Bergen, bp. Mch. 12, 1710; d. 1756 [Bergen Gen. (1876), 553]. His will dated May 9, 1781; pro. Feb. 5, 1784 (WNYHS, 12:169).

+216. Peter[5], of Raritan, N. J.; b. 1713; m. Elizabeth Debevoise, dau. of Joost Debevoise and Mary Remsen (AnN, 407).

217. Elsie[5], bp. New Utrecht, May 29, 1723.

34. CORNELIA[4] VAN KOUWENHOVEN, dau. of Jan Gerretse[3] Van Kouwenhoven and Gerardina de Sille, m. Flatbush, Sept. 25, 1691 (Flatb, 94); Gerret Aertse Middagh of Brooklyn, son of Aert Anthonize Middagh and Brechtje Hanse Bergen. His will dated Sept. 8, 1709; pro. N. Y. Sept. 21, 1710 (WNYHS, 2:56).

For issue see KCo, 206 and Somerset Co. Quart. 6:114.

Issue (Middagh):

218. Brechje, bp. Brooklyn, Aug. 27, 1692 (Bklyn, 164); m. —— Gleaves.

219. Jan, bp. Brooklyn, Aug. 13, 1693 (Bklyn, 165); m. Joanna ——.

220. Dina, bp. Brooklyn, May 9, 1697 (Bklyn, 171); m. Joris Rapalje.

221. Aert, bp. Brooklyn, Mch. 9, 1707 (Bklyn, 183); m. Magdalene Stryker.

35. NEELTJE[4] VAN KOUWENHOVEN, dau. of Jan Gerretse[3] Van Kouwenhoven and Gerardina de Sille; b. "At the Ferry" (Bklyn, 143); m. Brooklyn, July 27, 1695 (Bklyn, 143); Joris Jeronimus Rapelje of Bedford, eldest son of Jeronimus Rapelje and Ann Denise; b. Wallabout, Nov. 5, 1668 (Riker Mss. at N. Y. Public Library); d. Cripplebush, L. I., 1697 (AnN, 269); inv. of estate made Oct. 16, 1697. (At least four generally accepted authorities give marriage as of 1694 and death of husband as of 1697, recording the birth of four children during that period. Any proof to correct will be welcome.)

Issue (Rapelje):

222. Annetje, bp. Brooklyn, Oct. 18, 1696 (Bklyn, 170); m. Johannes Lott (KCo, 191).

223. Jacob of New Jersey, settled at Raritan, N. J.; m. Sarah Brinckerhoff (AnN, 293).

224. Cornelius of New York, m. Johanna Antonides, dau. of Vincentius Antonides (KCo, 234).

225. Jeronimus of Wallabout, d. Feb. 8, 1762; m. Hilletje Van Vechten, dau. of Hendrick Claesen Van Vechten (KCo, 364); d. July 10, 1775, ae. 91 yrs.

67. JACOB[4] VAN KOUWENHOVEN, son of Johannes Jacobse[3] Van Kouwenhoven and Saertje Frans; bp. N. Y. Nov. 30, 1664 (BDC, 75); m. at Newtown, L. I., July 7, 1685, by Justice Morgan Jones, Anna Resmen (Emerson, Remmers, Remmerson) of Gravesend, L. I. (KCo, 79). They joined the R.Dutch Ch. of N. Y., May 27, 1717 (KCo, 78) and the Hackensack Ch., N. J., 1718, by letter.

Issue:

238. Johannes[5], bp. Flatbush, Aug. 16, 1685 (Flatb, 137); d.y.

239. Jannetje[5].

240. Neeltje[5].

241. Saartje[5].

+242. Johannes[5] bp. N. Y., Mch. 8, 1696 (BDC, 234); m. Lucretia Luyster (TDC).

(NOTE.)—Although several authorities agree on the date and place of marriage of the parents, and state that Jannetje, m. Hendrick Bennett of Gowanus, L. I., Neeltje, m. Abraham Vanderwater of Gowanus, and Saartje, m. Isaac Vanderwater; and that the last three couples settled in Monmouth Co., N. J., we have grave doubts as to the correctness of that data. The Gravesend Ch. records say the parents were married at Gravesend. Abraham and Isaac Vanderwater, twin brothers, b. Sept. 5, 1697, sons of Peter Jansen

Vanderwater and Marie Christien, are said to have married sisters, Aeltje and Saartje (Sarah) Couwenhoven, daus. of Cornelius (No. 23) Couwenhoven and Margaretta Schenck. The will of Abraham Van Deventer, dated Apr. 25, 1733; pro. Dec. 11, 1733 (NJWills, 2:496), mentions his father-in-law Cornelius Cownover. Van Doorn Gen. (1909), 425, says Isaac Van Deventer, bp. 1704, of Hunterdon Co., N. J., and Va., m. Saartje Couwenhoven, (sister of Altje, who m. his brother Abraham). It is hoped that criticisms and authoritative records will be forthcoming so as to clear up this question.

70. LYSBETH[4] VAN KOUWENHOVEN, *j.d. van Noortwyck*, dau. of Johannes Jacobse[3] Van Kouwenhoven and Saertje Frans; bp. N. Y., Mch. 22, 1671 (BDC, 101); d. Aug. 1, 1742; bur. Dutch Ch., N. Y.; Member of N. Y. D. Ch., Apr. 1, 1703; m. N. Y. (banns Oct. 30) Nov. 19, 1690 (MDC, 69), Abraham Messier (Mesuer) of N. Y., son of Pieter Jansen Mesier and Marritje Willemse, bp. DC., New Amersfoort, Dec. 6, 1663; bur. N. Y., June 30, 1752 (DCBur, 75). He was made a Freeman, N. Y. City, Aug. 30, 1698, Asst. Alderman, Out Ward, 1698–1702.

Issue (Mesier):

243. Zara, b. bet. Aug. 28 and 29, 1691, at Bergen, N. J. (BgnB, 225); d.y.
244. Marritje, b. Oct. 7, 1692 (BgnB, 246); bp. N. Y. Nov. 19, 1692 (BDC, 211); m. Dec. 26, 1711, Samuel Pell (MDC, 116).
245. Johannes, bp. N. Y., July 29, 1696 (BDC, 237).
246. Pieter, bp. N. Y., June 19, 1698 (BDC, 252); m. N. Y., Oct. 7, 1721, Jannetje Wessels (MDC, 136); bp. N. Y., Apr. 15, 1702 (BDC, 282); bur. N. Y., Sept. 6, 1738 (DCBur, 32).
247. Jacob (twin) bp. N. Y., June 19, 1698 (BDC, 252).
248. Sara, bp. N. Y., Apr. 26, 1702 (BDC, 283); m. (1) N. Y. July 10, 1720, Vincent Tellion (MDC, 133); m. (2) Mch. 2, 1728, John Hendricks (MDC, 148).
249. Annetje, bp. N. Y., Dec. 15, 1703 (BDC, 295).
250. Elizabeth, bp. N. Y., Feb. 18, 1708 (BDC, 329).

(*To be continued*)

THE VAN KOUWENHOVEN—CONOVER FAMILY

By Lincoln C. Cocheu

(Concluded from The Record, Vol. LXXI, page 276)

71. Jacomyntie[4] Van Kouwenhoven, daughter of Johannes Jacobse[3] and Saertje Frans, bp. N. Y., March 25, 1673 (BDC, 109); mar. N. Y. (banns March 17) Apr. 20, 1693 (MDC, 74), Wessel Pieterszen Van Norden, *j.m. Van N. Yorck.*

Issue (Van Norden): All bp. in Du. Ref. Ch., N. Y. City:

251. Josyntie, bp. May 17, 1694 (BDC, 219).
252. Johannes, bp. Oct. 11, 1696 (BDC, 239); m. N. Y., Apr. 8, 1721, Adriana Webbers (MDC, 133).
253. Pieter, bp. Apr. 9, 1699 (BDC, 258); m. N. Y., Sept. 24, 1726, Antje Williams (MDC, 146).
254. Sara, bp. Aug. 17, 1701 (BDC, 277); m. N. Y., Mar. 14, 1724, Isaac Somerendyk (MDC, 140).
255. Elisabeth, bp. Oct. 10, 1703 (BDC, 294); m. N. Y., Jan. 8, 1725, Willem Hoppe (MDC, 143).
256. Jacobus, bp. Jan. 30, 1706 (BDC, 313); m. N. Y., Apr. 25, 1730, Christyntje Sabrisco (MDC, 151).
257. Maria, bp. Mar. 10, 1708 (BDC, 329); m. N. Y., May 31, 1728, Johannes Hoppe (MDC, 148).
258. Anna, bp. June 3, 1711 (BDC, 353); m. N. Y., Apr. 2, 1731, John Webbers (MDC, 153).
259. Hester, bp. Jan. 24, 1714 (BDC, 372); m. N. Y., Apr. 19, 1734, William Swansing (MDC, 157).

72. Frans (Francois)[4] Van Kouwenhoven, son of Johannes Jacobse[3] and Saertje Frans, resided Greenwich, New York (City); bp. N. Y. Feb. 24, 1675 (BDC, 118); d. N. Y., Feb. 2, 1749 (DDC, 174); buried in vault in Collegiate Church Cemetery, Houston St., between Forsyth and Eldridge Sts., New York City; remains removed in 1868 to Cypress Hills Cemetery. Will ("Joiner," Greenwich, N. Y.) dated Aug. 15, 1745; pro. Feb. 20, 1748/9 (WNYHS, 4:208), in which he mentions his late wife Mary, daughter Martha, son-in-law John Fred, and natural son Samuel. He mar. (1) Dec. 3, 1709, Catharine Olivier (MDC, 112); mar. (2) Nov. 12, 1727, Maria Brouwn (MDC, 147); mar. (3) Apr. 14, 1746, Hillegond (——) Bogart (MDC, 174), who d. Mar. 15, 1749/50 (HSYB, 1899); bur. Du. Ref. Ch., N. Y. City, Mar. 17 (DDC, 174).

Issue:

260. Martha[5], m. John Fred.
+261. Samuel[5], m. N. Y., Jan. 30, 1726, Sarah Drinkwater (MDC, 144).

73. Johannes[4] Van Kouwenhoven, son of Johannes Jacobse[3] and Saertje Frans, bp. N. Y., Apr. 14, 1677 (BDC, 127); mar. N. Y., May 8, 1708, Rachel Benson (MDC, 110); dau. of Johannes Benson and Lysbet Van Deusen, b. Aug. 29, 1690 (Van Deursen Gen, 20). They removed from Harlem, N. Y. and joined the Dutch Ch. of Hackensack, N. J., July 6, 1718 (Hack, 8).

Issue:

+262. Sara[5], bp. N. Y., Feb. 9, 1709 (BDC, 336); m. Apr. 24, 1728, Arien Pieterse De Groot.
+263. Johannes[5], bp. N. Y., May 14, 1710 (BDC, 345); m. Marytjin Hoogland.

+264. Samuel[5], bp. N. Y., Sept. 28, 1712 (BDC, 362); m. Eve Bard (Berdan or Benson).
+265. Jacobus[5], bp. N. Y., Dec. 5, 1714 (BDC, 378); m. May 18, 1743, Neeltje Hoogland (Hoagland Gen, 177).
266. Elizabeth[5], bp. N. Y., Nov. 17, 1717 (BDC, 400); m. June 15, 1749, Hendrick Van Blerkum (Hack, 67).
+267. Hester[5], bp. Hackensack, N. J.; m. Mar. 26, 1744, Riener Van Giese (Hack, 62).
+268. Elena[5], bp. Hackensack, Feb. 3, 1723 (Hack, 134); m. Dec. 8, 1743, Peter De Groot (Hack, 62).
+269. Jacomyntje[5], bp. N. Y., Mar. 24, 1725 (BDC, 456); m. Nov. 3, 1748, Elias Van Benschouten (Hack, 66).
+270. Benjamin[5], bp. N. Y., Oct. 16, 1728 (BDC, 486); m. Elizabeth Banta.
271. Petrus[5], bp. Hackensack, Jan. 1, 1731 (Hack, 159).

74. Maria (Maryken)[4] Van Kouwenhoven of Nortwyck, dau. of Johannes Jacobse[3] and Saertje Frans, bp. N. Y., Apr. 2, 1679 (BDC, 137); mar. N. Y. (banns July 28), Aug. 26, 1699 (MDC, 90); (as his first wife), Hendrick Brevoort, son of Jan Hendrickszen Brevoort and Annetje Bastiaens; bp. Dec. 17, 1670 (REC, 7:59); d. 1718. He mar. (2) Oct. 9, 1705, Jacomyntie Bokke (MDC, 104), by whom he had nine children.

76. Pieter[4] Van Kouwenhoven, son of Johannes Jacobse[3] and Saertje Frans, bp. N. Y., Dec. 1, 1683 (BDC, 160); d. Oct. 2, 1730 (DCBurials, 11); mar. N. Y., Aug. 9, 1707, Wyntje Ten Eyk (MDC, 108), dau. of Coenraet Ten Eyk and Belitje Hercx (REC, 63:156), bp. N. Y., Jan. 15, 1684 (BDC, 161); d. Jan. 29, 1736 (DCBurials, 28).

Issue:

274. Sara[5], bp. N. Y., Oct. 29, 1707 (BDC, 326); m. Sept. 11, 1737, Elias Rice (MDC, 161).
+275. Marytje[5], bp. N. Y., Feb. 16, 1709 (BDC, 336); m. May 29, 1732, Dirck Ten Eyck.
276. Coenraat[5], bp. N. Y., Mar. 18, 1711 (BDC, 351); d.y.
277. Belitje[5], bp. N. Y., Sept. 27, 1713 (BDC, 369); m. Aug. 29, 1736, John Eckles (MDC, 160).
278. Johannes[5], bp. N. Y., Sept. 18, 1715 (BDC, 385).
279. Samuel[5], bp. N. Y., Dec. 11, 1717 (BDC, 401).
280. Coenraat[5], bp. N. Y., Oct. 28, 1719 (BDC, 415).
+281. Petrus[5], bp. N. Y., Feb. 17, 1723 (BDC, 440); m. Sept. 5, 1751, Catharine Tucker (Trinity, 11).

87. Peter[4] Van Couwenhoven, Sr., of Great Egg Harbor, N. J., yeoman, son of Peter Peterse[3] and Mary ——; mar. Elizabeth ——. His will dated June 26, 1730; pro. Aug. 21, 1730 (NJWills, 2:116). Account Feb. 5, 1730/1 by Elizabeth Covenoven, Execx.

Issue:

+282. Peter[5], m. Katherine ——.
+283. Isaiah[5], m. Sara Dusenberry.
284. Thomas[5].
+285. Micajah[5], m. Deborah Stanton.
286. Mary[5].
287. Judith[5].

88. John[4] Covenover, of Great Egg Harbor, N. J., farmer, son of Peter Peterse[3] and Mary ——; mar. Sarah Adams, dau. of Jeremiah Adams and Rebecca ——. His will dated May 19, 1762; pro. Mar. 26, 1771 (NJWills, 5:112).

Issue:
+288. John[5], m. Catherine ——.
289. Joseph[5].
290. Peter[5].
291. Jeremiah[5].
+292. Sarah[5], m. Joseph Dale (1721–1780).
293. Rebecah[5].
294. Mary[5].

90. HESTER[4] COVENOVER, dau. of Peter Peterse[3] and Mary ——, mar. Richard Risley.
Issue (Risley):
295. Jemima, b. 1720, m. May 4, 1738, Edward Higbee.
(Perhaps others.)

91. MARY[4] COWENOVER, dau. of Peter Peterse[3] and Mary ——; d, 1808; mar. John Adams, son of Jonathan Adams and Barbara——, b. abt. 1700 (Lake Gen. 166).
Issue (Adams):
296. John.
297. Jonathan.
298. Elijah.

"EVEN THOSE BONES FROM INSULT TO PROTECT"

The burial ground of the First Dutch Church, Kingston, N. Y., was not always the protected spot it is now. On November 6, 1789, at a Trustees' Meeting of the Corporation of Kingston, "Samuel Swart entered a Complaint against Jacobus Low of having in his Possession Part of the Church Yard (where some of his Near Relatives Laid Buried). . . . Therefore Resolved to appoint a Committee to see the Lot of Mr. Louw Measured, and also the Church Yard, and Report the Same in this house." Jacobus Low died October 27, 1791, and was laid to rest in the plot which he had apparently sought to enlarge by extra-legal means. (See the transcription of this inscription in THE RECORD, volume 58: pages 318 *et seq.*) The Swart family again took up the cudgels on behalf of the graveyard. On February 24, 1792, Philip Swart moved at a Trustees' Meeting that: "Messrs Beekman, Van keuren, Dubois, Samuel & Philip Swart be a Comittee to move the hogg[sty] & fill the well on the burying ground in Kingston & take Down our part of the barn—Recovered of Jacobus Low since Deceased & that they make up the fence as a partition fence on the Church Yard between the Trustees & the heirs of sd. Low Deceas[d] & Overplush of the Ruffage they are to sell at public Vandue."

Two or three years ago considerable excitement was occasioned in Kingston by the discovery of a quantity of bones on the site of the new real estate development, Richmond Park, near the site of the first Manor House of the Manor of Foxhall. From the absence of artifacts, they were thought not to be Indian graves; but those versed in ancient history felt that here, perhaps, had met their death the victims taken prisoner and killed by the Indians in the first Esopus War, 1659. A more plausible explanation, however, is found in the Trustees' Minutes of Kingston, 1783–1795, where a negro burying ground is mentioned in what may very well have been this location. (Contributed by Louise Hasbrouck Zimm.)

THE VAN KOUWENHOVEN-CONOVER FAMILY

CONTRIBUTED BY LINCOLN C. COCHEU
141 East 88th Street, New York 28, N.Y.

(Continued from THE RECORD, Vol. LXXXI, page 178)

121. William[5] Covenhoven was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., July 20, 1700, and baptized there Sept. 8th of the same year (HSYB:1897, p.176); he resided at Corroway Plantation, near Keyport, N.J., where he died Nov. 10, 1755, aged 55 years, 3 months and 21 days (EDSM, Ap.iii). On July 2, 1722, he married (1st) Jannetje Wyckoff who was born Jan. 26, 1702, and died June 22, 1743, aged 41 years, 4 months, and 27 days, a daughter of Peter & Williampe (Schenck) Wyckoff (Ibid. 110–11, Ap.v). William married (2nd), by license dated Mar. 16, 1743–44, Mrs. Antje (Hendrickson) Covenhoven who was born Dec. 30, 1711, a daughter of Hendrick & Catherine (Van Dyck) Hendrickson, and the widow of his cousin, William Covenhoven No.160 (NJA:22:77; Gen. & Mem. Hist. of N.J., v.4, p.1482). In his will, dated Sept. 29 and proved Dec. 22, 1755, William mentioned his wife (but not by name), his children Williampe, Cornelius, and Catherine, the latter two under age, and his [former] father-in-law, Peter Wyckoff, to whom he owed a bond. The executors were his brother Roelof Covenhoven and his son-in-law Matthias Conover; the document was witnessed by William Hendrickson, Garret Schenck, Johannes Bennett, and John Bowne (NJA:32:187).

Children: 4 (2 by each mar.):

379. i. Cornelius[6] b. Nov. 4, 1723; d. y.

380. ii. Williampe[6] b. July 24, 1727; mar. her father's cousin, Matthias Conover No.167.

381. iii. Cornelius[6] b. Feb. 11, 1746; d. Oct. 10, 1806, aged 60 yrs. 7 mos. and 27 days. On Jan. 13, 1767, he mar. in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church, Mary Hendrickson b. Dec. 6, 1740; d. Jan. 3, 1806, aged 65 yrs. and 27 days, a daughter of Hendrick & Neeltje (Schenck) Hendrickson, and a sister of William Hendrickson, Jr., who married Lydia Covenhoven No. 357. (NJA:22:76; EDSM:131). In his will, dated Sept. 26 and probated Oct. 21, 1806, Cornelius Covenhoven of Middletown, N.J., mentioned his daughters Lydia Covenhoven, Anne and Nelly Van Horne, his sons-in-laws, Abraham and Cornelius Van Horne; his sister Catherine Van Brunt and her two children Daniel and Sally Van Brunt; and his granddaughter Caty Polhemus. The executors were Cornelius Van Horne of Somerset County, friend, and Rev. Abraham Van Horne of Caughnewaga [Fonda], N.Y., and the witnesses were Tobias Polhemus, Timothy Murphy, and Eleanor Brewer (NJA:40:81). Their children were:

(a) Anne[7] bap. Dec. 6, 1767; mar. Abraham Van Horne.
(b) Nelly[7] bap. Feb. 24, 1771; mar. Cornelius Van Horne.
(c) John[7] b. May 24, 1772; d. Apr. 4, 1788 (g.s.)
(d) Christopher[7] b. Feb. 19, 1774; d. Mar. 16, 1775 (g.s.)
(e) Lydia[7] bap. Dec. 20, 1778; mar. Daniel Polhemus.
(f) William Hendrick[7] b. Mar. 14, 1782; d. unmar. Sept. 26, 1805, aged 23 yrs. 6 mos. and 12 days.

(EDSM:138, Ap.iii).

382. iv. Catherine[6] bap. Apr. 16, 1749, in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church. On Jan. 15, 1767, she mar. as his second wife, Nicholas Van Brunt who died after 1799, a son of Nicholas & Geesje (Hendrickson) Van Brunt who were communicants of

the Dutch Church in Marlboro, N.J., in 1731. He was High Sheriff of Monmouth County in 1778, and after the Revolutionary War he sold his farm at Tinton Falls, near Shrewsbury, N.J., and removed with his family to Cherry Valley, N.Y. Their children were:

(a) William[7] Van Brunt b. Feb. 4, 1768; mar. Elizabeth Hankinson.
(b) Cornelius[7] Van Brunt bap. July 23, 1769
(c) Nicholas[7] Van Brunt bap. Aug. 4, 1771
(d) Antje[7] Van Brunt bap. May 8, 1774; mar. Albert Schenck.
(e) Mary[7] Van Brunt bap. June 25, 1775
(f) Hendrick[7] Van Brunt bap. Apr. 5, 1778
(g) Daniel Covenhoven[7] Van Brunt bap. Apr. 30, 1780; d. y.
(h) Sarah Wyckoff[7] Van Brunt bap. Sept. 28, 1783
(i) Daniel Conover[7] Van Brunt bap. Nov. 18, 1787

(Rec. v.35, pp.34 & 84; Van Brunt Fam. 1867, pp.54–55; EDSM:139)

122. Annetje[5] Covenhoven was born about 1702 and died Dec. 17, 1759. About 1719, she married Abraham Van Horne and the family lived for a time in Monmouth County and later near White House, Hunterdon County, where both are buried in the Old Cemetery. They joined the church in Readington, N.J., in 1749, and both are reported to have died of smallpox.

Children: 9 (the 1st 2 bap. in Freehold):

383. i. Matthias[6] Van Horne bap. May 1, 1720; mar. Mary Crum.
384. ii. Margaret[6] Van Horne bap. Apr. 3, 1722; mar. Herman Rulefson.
385. iii. Cornelius[6] Van Horne b. in 1724; mar. Charity Wyckoff (NJA:22:414).
386. iv. Sophia[6] Van Horne b. in 1726; mar. Baltus Pickle, Jr. (Ibid. 421).
387. v. Anetje[6] Van Horne bap. Nov. 7, 1728, in Millstone, N.J.; mar. Tobias Ten Eyck (Ibid. 421).
388. vi. Elizabeth[6] Van Horne b.—; mar. in 1760, ——— Colchester.
389. vii. Catherine[6] Van Horne b.—; mar. in 1761, ——— Longstreet.
390. viii. Neeltje[6] Van Horne b. Mar. 21, 1734; mar. Anthony Mellick.
391. ix. Abraham[6] Van Horne b. Mar. 1, 1740; mar. Gertrude Wyckoff.

124. Roelof[5] Covenhoven was born Oct. 5, 1706, and died Aug. 20, 1786, aged 79 years, 10 months, and 15 days. On June 23, 1733, he married Mrs. Sarah (Van Voorhees) Bloom who was born Dec. 4, 1710, and died Dec. 12, 1789, aged 79 years and 8 days, a daughter of Cornelius & Marretje (Ditmars) Van Voorhees, and the widow of John Bloom. Both Roelof and his wife are buried in the Schenck-Covenhoven Cemetery (EDSM:Ap.iii; Van Voorhees Gen. 1888, pp.240–41).

Children: 4

392. i. Margaret[6] b. May 6, 1734; d. Jan. 21, 1739.
393. ii. Mary[6] b. July 16, 1737; d. Nov. 8, 1767, aged 30 yrs. 3 mos. and 22 days. On Dec. 25, 1754, mar. Daniel Van Mater b. Jan. 23, 1728; d. Oct. 8, 1786, in London, England, a son of Gilbert & Micha (Hendrickson) Van Meter (EDSM:71; NJA: 22:96). Their children were:
    (a) Tryntje[7] Van Mater b. Apr. 5, 1756; mar. Henry Disbrow.
    (b) Sara[7] Van Mater b. Aug. 13, 1759; mar. Benjamin Van Mater.
    (c) Gilbert[7] Van Mater b. June 7, 1762; mar. Mrs. Margaret (Sprague) Rappelye.
    (d) Mayke[7] Van Mater b. Jan. 20, 1764; mar. (1st) Daniel Polhemus; mar. (2nd) George Clark.
    (e) Nelly[7] Van Mater b. July 20, 1766; d. y.
394. iii. Cornelius[6] b. July 29, 1740; d. July 12, 1796, aged 55 yrs. 11 mos. and 14 days. On Dec. 5, 1758, mar. Jannetje Denyse of Freehold, N.J., b. Aug. 19, 1740; d. Mar. 26, 1799, aged 58 yrs. 7 mos. and 7 days, a daughter of Tunis & Francyntje (Hendrickson) Denyse (EDSM:139, Ap.ii; NJA:22:76). Their children, all bap. in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church, were:

(a) Sarah[7] b. May 20, 1759; mar. Robert Ashton.
(b) Teunis[7] b. Mar. 10, 1761; mar. Hannah Van Brackle.
(c) Francinke[7] b. Oct. 18, 1763; mar. Hendrick Hendrickson No.439.
(d) Roelif[7] b. Aug. 20, 1765; mar. Sarah Vanderveer.
(e) Mary[7] b. Jan. 31, 1768; mar. Samuel Forman.
(f) Catherine[7] b. Nov. 5, 1771; mar. John Vanderveer.
(g) Margaret[7] b. Nov. 4, 1773; mar. Teunis Hubbard.
(h) Eleanor[7] b. Dec. 18, 1775; mar. Caleb Stillwell.
(i) Jane[7] b. Mar. 6, 1780; mar. Matthias Covenhoven.
(j) Cornelius R.[7] b. May 3, 1783; mar. Mary Stoutenburg.

395. iv. Sarah[6] b. July 23, 1744; d. Nov. 16, 1805, aged 61 yrs. 3 mos. and 24 days. On Jan. 5, 1762, mar. Gerrit Schenck b. Oct. 24, 1743; d. Sept. 29, 1797, aged 53 yrs. 11 mos. and 5 days, a son of Gerrit Schenck No.233 and his wife, Jannetje Covenhoven No.184. They are bur. in the Schenck-Covenhoven Cem. and both were reported blind in later life (EDSM:Ap.i ⅈ NJA:22:96). Their children, all bap. in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church, were:

(a) Gerrit[7] Schenck b. Feb. 26, 1763; d. Aug. 25, 1779 (EDSM:Ap.ii).
(b) Antje[7] Schenck b. Sept. 28, 1764; d. unmar. Mar. 25, 1807, aged 42 yrs. 5 mos. and 25 days (Ibid.)
(c) Jannetje[7] Schenck bap. Apr. 19, 1767; mar. Garret Smock.
(d) Maria[7] Schenck b. Sept. 12, 1772; d. Feb. 2, 1773, aged 4 mos. and 21 days (Ibid. Ap.i).
(e) Maria[7] Schenck b. Dec. 14, 1773; mar. Garret I. Conover. a son of Gerrit Covenhoven No.174 and his first wife, Neeltje Van Mater.
(f) Roelof Covenhoven[7] Schenck b. Feb. 28, 1778; d. Mar. 26, 1815, aged 37 yrs. 1 mo. and 26 days (Ibid. Ap.ii).
(g) Gerrit[7] Schenck b. Sept. 12, 1780; d. Jan. 27, 1784, aged 3 yrs. 4 mos. and 15 days (Ibid.).
(h) Eleanor[7] Schenck b. Jan. 16, 1783; mar. Daniel I. Schenck.
(i) Sarah Covenhoven[7] Schenck b. Oct. 4, 1786; mar. Aaron Smock.

125. Altje[5] Covenhoven was born about 1702 and is recorded a member of the Dutch Church in Marlboro, N.J., in 1737. About 1720 (EDSM:26 & 45), she married (1st) William Van Doren who was born about 1701, in Pleasant Valley, N.J., and died about 1730, a son of Jacob & Marritje (Bennett) Van Doren. About 1731 (Ibid.45), she married (2nd) Abraham Vandeventer who was baptized Sept. 5, 1697, in the Dutch Church in Flatbush, L.I., a son of Peter Jansen & Mayke Christianse (Van Doren) Vandeventer, and twin to Isaac who married her sister, Sarah Covenhoven No.127. In his will, dated Apr. 25 and probated Dec. 11, 1733, Abraham Vandeventer, blacksmith, of Monmouth County, N.J., mentioned his wife Altje, her daughter, Mary Van Doren, and his son Peter. The executors were his father-in-law, Cornelius Covenhoven and his brother, Isaac Vandeventer, and the witnesses were Jacob Vandeventer, Roelof Covenhoven, and John Bowne (NJA:30:496). Altje married (3rd), by license dated Feb. 3, 1739, Cornelius Middagh (NJA:22:263) who was of Bridgewater, Somerset County, N.J., when he made his will, dated Nov. 13, 1776 and proved Feb. 24, 1778 (Ibid. 34:345). His widow survived him.

Children: 2 (1 each by 1st & 2nd mar.):

396. i. Mary[6] Van Doren b. after 1720 (VD:539); mar. her second cousin Albert Covenhoven No.442.
397. ii. Peter[6] Vandeventer bap. Apr. 16, 1732, in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church; he is believed to have gone to Pennsylvania.

(Schenck Gen. 1883, p.143; Van Doren Fam. 1909, pp.71 & 539; Vandeventer Fam. 1943, pp.21 & 57).

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THE VAN KOUWENHOVEN-CONOVER FAMILY

CONTRIBUTED BY LINCOLN C. COCHEU
141 East 88th Street, New York 28, N.Y.

(Continued from THE RECORD, Vol. LXXXI, page 230)

442.

133. Catharina[5] Covenhoven was born June 2, 1720, in Middletown, N.J., and died May 5, 1810. On Dec. 22, 1743, she married in the Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church, Daniel Hendrickson who was born Jan. 5, 1723, in Holland, N.J., and died there June 24, 1788, the youngest son of Daniel & Catharine (Van Dyck) Hendrickson. They were members of the Dutch Church in Marlboro, N.J., in 1747 (HOT:454; NJMis:2:339–40).

Children: 5 (all bap. in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church):

436. i. Daniel D.[6] Hendrickson bap. Dec. 9, 1744; d. Nov. 23, 1836. Mar. Elizabeth Stevenson b. June 21, 1763; d. July 30, 1836, a daughter of Daniel Stevenson. They had two children (Horner:412.)

443. 437. ii. Cornelius[6] Hendrickson bap. Oct. 11, 1747; d. Oct. 10, 1802. On Mar. 24, 1784, mar. Lydia Vanderbilt who d. Oct. 22, 1822, a daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt No.399, and his wife, Margaretta Lamberson (HOT:454).

438. iii. Catherine D.[6] Hendrickson bap. Sept. 9, 1753; d. unmar. Mar. 1, 1835.

439. iv. Hendrick[6] Hendrickson bap. June 2, 1758; d. Dec. 1, 1840. On May 13, 1781, mar. Francinke Covenhoven b. Oct. 18, 1763; d. Mar. 26, 1845, aged 81 yrs. 5 mos. and 8 days, a daughter of Cornelius Covenhoven No.394 and his wife, Jannetje Denyse. Their children, all baptized in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church:

444. (a) Catherine[7] Hendrickson bap. Mar. 14, 1782; mar. Garret Lane.

(b) William Henry[7] Hendrickson bap. May 17, 1787; mar. Eleanor Dubois, a daughter of Charles & Anne (Hendrickson) Dubois.

(c) Jane[7] Hendrickson bap. Apr. 22, 1792; mar. Garret D. Hendrickson, a son of Denise & Anne (Schenck) Hendrickson.

440. v. William[6] Hendrickson bap. Nov. 22, 1760; d. y.

146. William[5] Covenhoven was born Mar. 9, 1702, in Freehold, N.J. About 1721 he married Lysbeth Van Cleef who was born there May 13, 1705, a daughter of Benjamin & Hendrickje (Sutphen) Van Cleef (EDSM:2 & 27; Van Cleef Gen. 1909, p.2). In his will, dated Sept. 26 and proved Nov. 12, 1747, her father mentioned his daughter Elizabeth, wife of William Conover (NJA:30:494). William settled in what is now Manalapin, N.J., and in his will, dated Nov. 18, 1786 and proved Mar. 17, 1790, he mentioned his sons Benjamin, Joseph, Isaac, and William; his daughters, Hendricka, Elinor, and Elizabeth; and various grandchildren who were offspring of his deceased sons Albert and David, and daughter Maria (NJA:36:55–56).

445.

Children: 10 (all but the 6th and 7th bap. in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church):

446. 441. i. Elinor[6] bap. Apr. 21, 1723; mar. by license dated July 2, 1741, Benjamin Van Cleef, Jr., bap. Dec. 3, 1721, a son of Benjamin & Hendrickje (Sutphen) Van Cleef. Their children were:

(a) Benjamin[7] Van Cleef b. Sept. 19, 1742; mar. Sarah Covenhoven No.498.

(b) Cornelius[7] Van Cleef bap. Dec. 16, 1744; mar. Anne Lefferson.

(c) Johannes[7] Van Cleef bap. Aug. 26, 1750; mar. (1st) Elizabeth Mount of

Middletown; mar. (2nd) Leah Schenck, a daughter of Peter Schenck and his wife Jannetje Hendrickson, the latter the widow of Rulif Covenhoven No.161.

(d) Margrietje[7] Van Cleef bap. Mar. 18, 1753
(e) Hendricka[7] Van Cleef bap. May 15, 1755
(f) Wilm[7] Van Cleef b. May 30, 1757
(g) Joseph[7] Van Cleef bap. Mar. 2, 1760; mar. Nelly Schenck.
(h) Sarah[7] Van Cleef bap. Nov. 15, 1767; mar. Samuel Wyckoff a son of Garret & Patience (Williamson) Wyckoff.

442. ii. Albert[6] bap. Nov. 1, 1724, resided in Monmouth County, N.J. He d. in 1763 as Letters of Administration were granted to his father William and widow Mary on Nov. 23rd of that year. The witnesses were John Heyer, Jr., and William Lippincott, Jr., and the inventory of his estate, amounting to £234:11:6, was made by William Wyckoff and John Campbell (NJA:33:93). Mar. May 22, 1745, Mary Van Doren No.396 b. after 1720, and who survived her husband, a daughter of William & Altje (Covenhoven) Van Doren. The baptisms of four children have been found:

(a) Elizabeth[7] bap. Apr. 27, 1746, in Marlborough, N.J.; d.y.
(b) Elizabeth[7] bap. May 13, 1759; prob. mar. Peter Schenck.
(c) Cornelius[7] bap. Feb. 14, 1762
(d) Eleanor[7] bap. June 14, 1764

(Van Doren Fam. 1909, p.442; HOT:207).

443. iii. Benjamin[6] bap. Mar. 13, 1726; d. Apr. 3, 1800, intestate. On Feb. 5, 1750, mar. Catherine Wyckoff b. in 1726, a daughter of Garret G. & Altia (Gerritson) Wyckoff (NJA:22:462; Wyckoff Gen. 1934, p.386). Their known children were:

(a) William B.[7] b. June 3, 1752; mar. Eleanor Forman.
(b) Joseph[7] b. —
(c) Garret B.[7] b. Dec. 30, 1762; mar. Lydia Forman.
(d) Benjamin G.[7] b. —
(e) Eleanor[7] b. —; mar. in 1801, William Herbert.

444. iv. Hendrika[6] bap. Jan. 1, 1728; d. Dec. 7, 1805. She mar. as his second wife, on Nov. 30, 1761, John Campbell b. Nov. 6, 1719; d. Mar. 31, 1804, a son of John and Bridget (or Mary) Campbell. Their children all baptized in Old Tennent Church were:

(a) Rachel[7] Campbell b. Dec. 20, 1762
(b) William[7] Campbell b. Jan. 20, 1765; mar. Margaret, daughter of Thomas Cook.
(c) Elizabeth[7] Campbell b. Dec. 10, 1767; d. Sept. 18, 1769.
(d) Benjamin C.[7] Campbell b. Nov. 8, 1769; d. Jan. 11, 1810.

(N.J. Gen. 1910, v.3, p.925).

445. v. Joseph[6] bap. Sept. 16, 1733, resided in Lower Freehold Township. On Feb. 3, 1756, he mar. Hannah Hankinson who predeceased her husband as she is not mentioned in his will. That instrument, dated Nov. 25, 1791 and proved May 29, 1792, mentioned his daughter, widow Helena Longstreet, and son John, both of whom were named executors (NJA:22:76 & 37:92). Issue:

(a) Helena[7] bap. Mar. 13, 1757 (HOT:206); mar. (1st) —— Longstreet; mar. (2nd) Hendrick Hendrickson Oct. 18, 1806, as his second wife, and d. Oct. 3, 1820.
(b) John[7] b. —; mentioned in his father's will.

446. vi. David[6] b. —; mar. Aug. 18, 1753, Ida Wyckoff b. in 1728, a daughter of Garret G. & Altia (Gerritsen) Wyckoff, and a sister of Catharine who mar. his brother Benjamin No.443. Letters of Administration were granted on his estate Sept. 29, 1786, and the inventory of the same, made by Joseph Clayton and Elisha Walton, amounted to £502:19:2 (NJA:22:462 & 36:55; Wyckoff Gen. 1934, p.386). Their children were:

(a) Sarah[7] b. Oct. 26, 1755
(b) John[7] b. Mar. 26, 1758
(c) Anne[7] b. Aug. 17, 1760
(d) David[7] b. July 10, 1763
(e) Garret[7] b. May 11, 1766
(f) Elizabeth[7] b. June 25, 1769

447. vii. Isaac[6] b. —, was a yeoman residing in Freehold, N.J., but little else is known concerning him. On Mar. 9, 1756, he mar. Hannah Morford of that place and had the following children, all except the youngest baptized in the Old Tennent Church (NJA:22:76; HOT:207):
(a) Sarah[7] bap. July 10, 1763
(b) Eleanor[7] bap. July 10, 1763
(c) Elizabeth[7] bap. Feb. 23, 1766
(d) Thomas[7] bap. Sept. 13, 1767; mar. Margaret Holman, a daughter of Joseph & Nancy (Perrine) Holman.
(e) Lewis[7] b. Aug. 14, 1776; mar. Catharine DeNyse and d. Nov. 10, 1831. Not mentioned in his grandfather's will.

448. viii. Elizabeth[6] bap. Feb. 12, 1741; d. Oct. 30, 1813, aged 72 yrs. 9 mos. and 9 days. Mar. James Herbert b. Dec. 20, 1744; d. Nov. 7, 1814, aged 69 yrs. 11 mos. and 18 days, prob. a son of James & Margaret (Mount) Herbert of Middletown, N.J. Both Elizabeth and her husband are bur. in Old Tennent Cem. Their children, the first and fourth baptized in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church, were (HOT: 465; St. Nich. Soc. Y.B. 1916, p.32):
(a) Isaac[7] Herbert bap. May 3, 1770
(b) Unnamed child[7] Herbert bap. June 10, 1770
(c) James[7] Herbert b. Nov. 13, 1773; mar. Sarah Dey.
(d) William[7] Herbert bap. May 19, 1776; mar. Hannah Hankinson.
(e) Daniel[7] Herbert b. July 4, 1779; mar. (1st) Sarah Potts; mar. (2nd) Margaret Hendrickson, and d. Oct. 6, 1836.
(f) Mary[7] Herbert b. —; mar. Peter Walton.
(g) Margaret[7] Herbert b. July 26, 1781; mar. Joseph Kerr.
(h) Elizabeth[7] Herbert b. —
(i) Ellen[7] Herbert b. Feb. 14, 1784; mar. Benjamin Conover a son of Garret B.[7] (Benjamin[6] No.443) & Lydia (Forman) Covenhoven.

449. ix. William[6] b. Mar. 2, 1742 (EDSM:Ap.ix); d. May 9, 1803, aged 61 yrs. 2 mos. and 7 days. Mar. Elizabeth Story b. in 1746; d. May 13, 1807, aged 61 yrs., a daughter of Thomas and Margaret Story. Both William and his wife are bur. in Cranbury, N.J. In his will, dated Sept. 14, 1801 and proved Mar. 21, 1803, William Covenhoven of South Brunswick, Middlesex County, N.J., mentioned his wife, Elizabeth; his daughters Elizabeth Wyckoff, Margaret Schenck, Anne Bergen, and Mary Covenhoven; and sons Luke, David, Elias, Johnson, and William. It was witnessed by David Chambers, William Jordan, and Cornelius Hulick (NJA:39:101–02). Their children were:
(a) Anne[7] b. in 1770; mar. John P. Bergen.
(b) Elizabeth[7] b. —; mar. John Wyckoff.
(c) Margaret[7] b. —; d. July 18, 1804; mar. Joseph Schenck.
(d) William[7] b. Aug. 4, 1784; d. Jan. 21, 1837; mar. Catharine Mount.
(e) Luke[7] b. —; d. in 1810; mar. Ann Anderson(?).
(f) David[7] b. —
(g) Johnson[7] b. —; mar. Ann Disbrow.
(h) Elias[7] b. —; mar. Rebecca Mount(?).
(i) Mary[7] b. —; mar. Levi Updike.

450. x. Maria[6] bap. Feb. 16, 1746; d. prior to November 1786, when her father made his will. On Sept. 17, 1764, she mar. as his second wife, Cornelius Vanderveer bap. in Freehold May 31, 1741, a son of Tunis & Altje (Schenck) Vanderveer (NJA:22:96). Their children baptized in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church were:

(a) Altje[7] Vanderveer bap. Feb. 23, 1766
(b) Elizabeth[7] Vanderveer bap. May 8, 1768
(c) Anne[7] Vanderveer bap. Aug. 12, 1770
(d) William[7] Vanderveer bap. Sept. 20, 1772
(e) John[7] Vanderveer bap. Jan. 14, 1776
(f) David[7] Vanderveer bap. Oct. 18, 1778
(Rec. v.68, p.211 & 70, p.229).

147. Roelof[5] Covenhoven was born Sept. 8, 1703, and about 1730, married Antje Strycker of Flatbush, L.I. She was born Dec. 20, 1708, a daughter of Jan & Margaretta (Schenck) Strycker (EDSM:27; Strycker Gen. 1887, p.20).

Children: 5 (the 1st 2 bap. in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church):

451. i. Aelbert[6] bap. Oct. 24, 1731
452. ii. Jan[6] bap. Mar. 11, 1733; d. Sept. 3, 1803. He mar. Elizabeth —— whose identity has not been established. In her will, dated June 28, 1806 and proved Oct. 23, 1809, Elizabeth Covenhoven of Hillsboro Township, Somerset County, N.J., mentioned her daughter Anne; her sons Dennis, Ruloff, John, Joseph, and James; and three granddaughters—Eliza Covenhoven, daughter of Joseph, Betsey, daughter of Dennis, and Polly, daughter of John. The executors were Peter Montfort and Abraham Stout (NJA:40:82). Their children, all but the last baptized in the Dutch Church in Harlingen, N.J., were:
(a) Anne[7] bap. June 6, 1762
(b) Dennis[7] bap. Sept. 2, 1764; mar. Margaret Trim.
(c) Maria[7] bap. July 13, 1766; not mentioned in mother's will.
(d) Ruloff[7] bap. Apr. 17, 1768; mar. Margaret Post(?).
(e) John[7] bap. Dec. 16, 1770
(f) Joseph[7] bap. Oct. 16, 1774; mar. Jane Hoagland(?).
(g) James[7] b. —
453 iii. Antje[6] bap. Oct. 29, 1741, in Harlingen.
454. iv. Neeltje[6] bap. June 17, 1744, in New Brunswick, N.J.; d. Oct. 6, 1793.
455. v. Sarah[6] bap. Dec. 25, 1748, in Harlingen.

148. Antje[5] Covenhoven was born Aug. 21, 1705 and died subsequent to 1765 when her husband made his will, as she is mentioned in that instrument. She married Abraham Polhemus who was born about 1701, probably on Long Island, and died in 1765, a son of Daniel Polhemus. In his will, dated Feb. 11, 1765 and proved Mar. 18, 1765, Abraham Polhemus of Somerset County, yeoman, mentioned his wife (but not by name), his son John, and his other children Daniel, Neeltje, Albert, and Catryntje (NJA:33:333; Fam. recs. from I. Heyward Peck).

Children: 5

456. i. Daniel[6] Polhemus b. abt. 1730; mar. Willemtje Kip May 12, 1750.
457. ii. Neeltje[6] Polhemus b. —
458. iii. Albert[6] Polhemus b. —; mar. Cornelia ——
459. iv. Catryntje[6] Polhemus bap. Oct. 28, 1739, in Jamaica, L.I.; d. Aug. 1, 1796. In January 1759, she mar. William, a son of Charles and Elizabeth Barre. She is prob. the "Tiney" named in her father's will.
460. v. John[6] Polhemus bap. Apr. 22, 1746, in Harlingen.

150. Altje[5] Covenhoven was born Jan. 20, 1709, and was baptized Feb. 19, 1710, in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church (EDSM:27). About 1728, she married Hendrick Hendrickson who was born Nov. 11, 1706, and died July 28, 1783, aged 76 yrs. 8 mos. and 17 days, the fifth child of William & Williampje (Lane) Hendrickson (Ibid. 154).

Children: 2

461. i. Hendrick[6] Hendrickson b. June 20, 1730; mar. Sarah Thompson Apr. 3, 1751 (NJA:22:405) and had four children.

462. ii. Albert[6] Hendrickson b. July 16, 1732; mar. Joanna Mills of Monmouth County Jan. 3, 1755 (Ibid. 22:279).

151. Margaretta[5] Covenhoven was born Feb. 15, 1711–12, and died June 17, 1780, aged 68 years. On Dec. 8, 1731, she married Daniel Polhemus who was born in 1706 and died Sept. 26, 1763, aged 57 years, a son of Johannes & Annatje (Ten Eyck) Polhemus. Both Daniel and his wife are buried in the Polhemus Family Burial Ground in Scobeyville, N.J. (EDSM:27 & 89). In his will, dated Sept. 21, 1763 and proved Dec. 2, 1763, Daniel Polhemus, yeoman of Middletown, N.J., mentioned his wife Margaret; his sons John, Albert, and Tobias; and his daughters Eleanor, wife of Peter Covenhoven, Annauchy (Hannah), and Mary. The executors were sons John and Tobias, and the witnesses Cyrenius Van Mater, Chrineyonce Van Mater, and Richard Lawrence (NJA:33:333).

Children: 6

463. i. John[6] Polhemus b. Oct. 28, 1733; d. Mar. 24, 1820, and is bur. in Scobeyville (EDSM:89). On Nov. 14, 1758, mar. Mary Van Mater (NJA:22:303) b. Mar. 7, 1733; d. Sept. 27, 1809.

464. ii. Eleanor[6] Polhemus b. Jan. 19, 1736; d. May 6, 1812 (or 14). On Feb. 6, 1752, mar. Peter Covenhoven No.320.

465. iii. Hannah[6] Polhemus b. in 1738; d. Oct. 29, 1792, aged 54 yrs.; bur. in Scobeyville.

466. iv. Albert[6] Polhemus b. in 1741; will proved Sept. 26, 1769 (NJA:33:333). On Mar. 23, 1762, mar. Altje Van Mater (Ibid. 22:303) as her first husband; she mar. (2nd) William Bennett.

467. v. Tobias[6] Polhemus b. in 1744; d. Aug. 24, 1826, aged 82 yrs. Mar. Mary Schenck who d. July 17, 1826, aged 69 yrs. and had two children.

468. vi. Mary[6] Polhemus b. in 1748; d. in 1813.

152. Sarah[5] Covenhoven was born June 21, 1714, and was living in 1777 when her husband made his will. On June 14, 1737, she married in the Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church, Johannes Van Cleef, who was baptized there June 3, 1711, and died in 1777, a son of Benjamin & Hendrickje (Sutphen) Van Cleef. In his will, dated Sept. 28, 1777 and proved Nov. 3, 1777, he mentioned his wife Sarah, who was to receive one half of the movable estate, and after her death the real and personal estate to be sold and divided between all the children of his brothers Richard and Benjamin (except his brother Richard's son John, who was bequeathed £10), and all the children of his sisters, Elizabeth, Alice, Nelly, and Mary. The executors were John Vanderveer, Joshua Anderson, and his nephew William Covenhoven, Jr., and the witnesses were John Campbell and Kenneth Anderson (NJA:34:536–37).

153. Peter[5] Covenhoven was born Oct. 21, 1716, in Freehold, N.J., and died Oct. 5, 1771. He is buried in the cemetery of the Marlboro Brick Church (NJMis:2:310). On May 19, 1741, he married in Freehold, Willempie Van Voorhees who was born Jan. 5, 1722, and died Aug. 12, 1803, a daughter of Hendrick Gerritse Van Voorhees and probably his first wife, Jannetje Jansen (Van Voorhees Gen. 1888, pp.133–34).

Children: 5

469. i. Albert[6] b. Oct. 24, 1743, in Freehold; d. Mar. 6, 1826. On Dec. 1, 1765, mar. Patience Covenhoven No.365 bap. Apr. 25, 1742, in Freehold; d. Mar. 8, 1826, a

daughter of Peter & Leah (Schenck) Covenhoven. In later years this family moved to Montgomery County, New York. Their children, the first seven baptized in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church, were:

(a) Leah[7] bap. Jan. 4, 1767
(b) Rachel[7] bap. June 5, 1768; mar. Garret Vanderveer.
(c) Peter[7] bap. Mar. 19, 1775
(d) Jane[7] bap. Apr. 13, 1779; mar. Andrew Frank and d. Aug. 20, 1837.
(e) William A.[7] bap. Apr. 30, 1780; mar. Hope Oliphant.
(f) Sarah[7] bap. June 2, 1782
(g) Mary[7] bap. Jan. 11, 1784
(h) Albert[7] bap. Mar. 11, 1786, in Fonda, N.Y.; mar. Mary Clover and resided in Johnstown, N.Y.
(i) perh. John[7] b. —; mar. Marjorie (or Eliza) Van Alstine.

470. ii. Jannetje[6] b. Jan. 8, 1747; d. in Freehold Sept. 13, 1753.

471. iii. Hendrick[6] b. Apr. 5, 1750; mar. in Freehold Mar. 13, 1772, as her first husband, Gashy (Grace) Covenhoven b. Feb. 5, 1753, a dau. of Gerret Covenhoven No.163 and his wife Neeltje Schenck. Gashy mar. (2nd) Aug. 2, 1801, David Gordon (EDSM:32). In his will, dated Oct. 19, 1799 and proved Dec. 23, 1799, Hendrick Covenhoven of Lower Freehold, yeoman, mentioned his wife (but not by name) who was to be supported during her lifetime by their sons; his sons Peter, Garret, and Jacob; and two minor daughters, unnamed. The executors were his son Peter and John Walter, and the witnesses were Peter Schenck, Elias Covenhoven, and Luke Reilley (NJA:38:85–86). Children:

(a) Garret H.[7] b. —; mar. Sarah Gordon and d. Mar. 15, 1856.
(b) Peter H.[7] b. Apr. 18, 1778; mar. (1st) Mary Rue; mar. (2nd) Patience Scott and d. Aug. 14, 1817.
(c) Mary[7] b. abt. 1783; mar. James Patterson Dec. 31, 1806.
(d) Willempie[7] b. Jan. 1, 1791 (or 93); mar. Garret Van Doren, a son of Isaac, and d. Jan. 31, 1874.
(e) Jacob H.[7] b. Apr. 9, 1795; mar. Elinor Smock, a daughter of Barnes, and d. Feb. 10, 1851.
(f) Anne[7] b. —

472. iv. Neeltje[6] b. Oct. 30, 1754; mar. in Freehold Mar. 23, 1780, Hendrick Williamson b. Mar. 27, 1749; d. Oct. 28, 1813, and is bur. in Old Brick Church Cem. in Dutch Neck, N.J., a son of David & Gerty (Van Voorhees) Williamson. Their children were:

(a) David[7] Williamson bap. Dec. 24, 1780; mar. Margaret Lefferts.
(b) John[7] Williamson b. Nov. 7, 1781; d. Oct. 29, 1784.
(c) Peter H.[7] Williamson b. May 30, 1783; mar. Margaret Strickland.
(d) Jane[7] Williamson b. Nov. 29, 1785; mar. Nicholas Barcalow.
(e) Catharine[7] Williamson b. June 7, 1790; mar. David Barcalow.
(f) Alchie[7] Williamson b. May 31, 1791; mar. Daniel Lawrence.
(g) Aert[7] Williamson b. Nov. 18, 1792; mar. Caroline Henderson Davidson.
(h) Anna[7] Williamson b. Nov. 18, 1792, twin to Aert; d. Feb. 26, 1793.
(i) John[7] Williamson b. June 17, 1797; mar. Huldah Daly.

473. v. Sarah[6] b. Feb. 7, 1761; mar. in Freehold Mar. 9, 1780, Johannes (or Horace) De Graef and later removed to Albany, N.Y. Two children baptized in the Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church were:

(a) Margrietje[7] De Graef bap. Feb. 18, 1781
(b) Peter[7] De Graef bap. July 27, 1783

155. Gerret[5] Covenhoven was born June 16, 1721, and was baptized a month later, July 16, 1721, in the Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church. On Oct. 1, 1742, he married there (1st), Sarah Van Voorhees of Freehold, a daughter of Hendrick & Jannetje (Jansen) Van Voorhees and a sister of Willempie who

married Gerrit's brother Peter No. 153. On Feb. 26, 1759, Gerret married (2nd) Elizabeth Bennerse (Van Voorhees Gen. 1888, p.157; NJA:22:76).

Children: 5 (all by the 1st wife except the youngest):

474. i. Neeltje[6] bap. Mar. 4, 1744, in New Brunswick, N.J.

475. ii. Sarah[6] bap. May 10, 1747, in New Brunswick, N.J.

476. iii. Antje[6] bap. Feb. 23, 1752, in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church.

477. iv. Albert[6] bap. June 7, 1756, in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church; d. intestate May 12, 1835. The inventory of his estate was made May 28, 1835, by William Sargent and John Phillips (Trenton Wills No.4205J). He saw extended service in the Revolutionary War, having participated in the Battles of Long Island, White Plains, Germantown, and Monmouth (Natl. Gen. Soc. Quar. v.35, p.93). Real-estate transactions show him a resident of various places in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, among them Amwell and Sandbrook, near Flemington. On May 21, 1779, he mar. (1st) Sarah Bonham (NJA:22:76); he mar. (2nd) Frances Golden, widow of Daniel Drake (as his wife she signed a deed with him May 5, 1821); and on Apr. 12, 1834, his marriage intentions are recorded to Elizabeth LaRue (Hunterdon Co. recs.). Of his ten children, seven were by the first wife and three by the second:

(a) Gerret[7] b. —; perh. mar. Sarah Conover, a daughter of Cornelius & Neeltje (Montfort) Conover.
(b) Joseph[7] b. —; perh. mar. Rebecca Kool.
(c) Abraham[7] b. Apr. 7, 1792; mar. Sarah Bodine and d. Mar. 28, 1881.
(d) Sarah[7] b. —; mar. Samuel Shepherd.
(e) Rachel[7] b. —; mar. (1st) Jerry Ten Eyck; mar. (2nd) David Bellis.
(f) Catherine[7] b. — mar. John Serviss.
(g) Anne[7] b. —; mar. Oliver Kegler.
(h) Esther[7] b.—; mar. James Egge.
(i) Lucretia[7] b. Dec. 3, 1807; mar. Andrew Robbins and d. Dec. 26, 1891.
(j) Albert[7] b. —; mar. Sarah Robbins Aug. 10, 1833.

478. v. Gertrude[6] bap. Aug. 17, 1760 (HOT:207); mar. Jacob Allen of Monmouth, N.J., Jan. 14, 1779.

156. John[5] Covenhoven was born Feb. 18, 1723 (EDSM:27), and baptized Mar 24, 1723, in the Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church. He died Apr. 28, 1767, aged 44 yrs. 2 mos. and 10 days, and is buried in an old cemetery in Cedar Grove, near Princeton, N.J. On Oct. 19, 1744, he married in Freehold, Catharine Van Voorhees who was born Feb. 3, 1726, and died Aug. 4, 1794, a daughter of Hendrick & Jannetje (Jansen) Van Voorhees and a sister of Sarah Van Voorhees, the first wife of his brother Gerret No. 155. In his will, dated Aug. 11, 1766 and proved May 14, 1767, John Covenhoven of Western Precinct, Somerset County, mentioned his wife (but not by name), and his sons David and John. It was witnessed by Pieter Nevius, Gysbert Lane and Aaron Sutphen (NJA:33:93).

Children: 2

479. i. David[6] bap. Mar. 4, 1753 (HOT:207); d. Mar. 10, 1817, in his 65th year. Mar. Sarah —— who d. May 30, 1796, aged 51 yrs. 2 mos. and 20 days. Both are bur. in the old graveyard with his parents. Their children were:

(a) John[7] b. Feb. 17, 1774; d. Nov. 5, 1777.
(b) Susanna[7] b. —; d. Jan. 27, 1852; mar. John Stout, Esq.

480. ii. John[6] b. Feb. 1, 1760; d. Sept. 9, 1812. On May 30, 1782, mar. Martha Higgins b. Aug. 28, 1762; d. Feb. 25, 1833, a daughter of Jonathan & Ann (Britton) Higgins. Both John and his wife are bur. in Barbour Cem. in Flemington, N. J. Issue:

(a) David[7] b. Nov. 7, 1783; d. Sept. 8, 1801.
(b) Nancy[7] b. Jan. 25, 1786; d. Oct. 1, 1801.

(c) Jonathan Higgins[7] b. Oct. 18, 1787; mar. (1st) Anne Schenck; mar. (2nd) Anne Sutphen, and d. Dec. 18, 1852.
(d) Catherine Hill[7] b. Dec. 10, 1789; d. May 20, 1826.
(e) John[7] b. Jan. 20, 1792; d. Apr. 26, 1854.
(f) Isaac Britton[7] b. July 4, 1794; mar. Margaret Pettit and d. Feb. 28, 1883.
(g) Elias Hubbard[7] b. Sept. 11, 1796; mar. Mary Severs and d. July 4, 1871.
(Higgins Fam. 1918, p.133).

157. Cornelius[5] Covenhoven was born in Freehold, Oct. 29, 1728, and died there Jan. 23, 1802. On May 28, 1750, he married (1st) Antje Williamson No. 347 who was born Sept. 13, 1730, and died Sept. 14, 1757, a daughter of William Williamson No. 177 and his wife Altje Covenhoven No. 116, who were first cousins. On July 12, 1770, Cornelius married (2nd) in Freehold, Mary Logan who was born Aug. 9, 1748, and died May 2, 1831 (EDSM:27; NJA:22:76; NJMis.2:312 & 354).

Children: 8 (4 by each marriage):

481. i. Albert[6] bap. July 21, 1751; is mentioned in his father's will dated Sept. 11, 1793 (Trenton Wills Bk.B, p.40).

482. ii. William[6] bap. Apr. 11, 1753; mar. abt. 1774, Ida Schenck bap. Apr. 7, 1757, a daughter of Jan. & Neeltje (Bennett) Schenck. Their children recorded in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church were:
(a) Anne[7] bap. Dec. 10, 1775
(b) Nelly[7] bap. Nov. 16, 1777; prob. mar. Aert Wyckoff.
(c) William[7] bap. July 14, 1782; mar. Elizabeth Covenhoven.
(d) Maria Schenck[7] bap. Apr. 17, 1785

483. iii. Neeltje[6] bap. Dec. 5, 1754; mar. July 12, 1770 (EDSM:Ap.v) Barnes (Barent) Smock b. Oct. 5, 1738, a son of Hendrick & Mary (Schenck) Smock (Smock Fam. 1922, p.17). Their children recorded in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church were:
(a) Cornelius[7] Smock bap. Nov. 8, 1772
(b) Barent[7] Smock bap. July 17, 1774
(c) Cornelius[7] Smock bap. Nov. 3, 1776

484. iv. Altje[6] b. Oct. 30, 1756; d. abt. February 1842. On Apr. 29, 1778, mar. Matthias Lane bap. Feb. 1, 1756; d. abt. November 1821, a son of Aaron Lane and his wife Sarah Covenhoven No. 315 (EDSM:Ap.v). Their ten children were:
(a) Aaron[7] Lane bap. Apr. 25, 1779
(b) Antje[7] Lane bap. Apr. 29, 1781
(c) Cornelius[7] Lane bap. May 2, 1783; res. in Newton, N.J.
(d) Sarah[7] Lane bap. Mar. 20, 1785
(e) William[7] Lane bap. Apr. 10, 1787
(f) George W.[7] Lane b. Nov. 30, 1788; d. June 15, 1854. Mar. Sarah Gustin and res. in Cameron Mills, Steuben County, N.Y.
(g) John Conover[7] Lane b. —
(h) Eleanor[7] Lane b. —; d. in 1855, unmar.
(i) Barnes[7] Lane b. —
(j) Matthias[7] Lane b. —

485. v. Cornelius[6] b. May 18, 1771; d. Dec. 20, 1814, aged 43 yrs. 7 mos. and 2 days. Abt. 1790, he mar. Elizabeth Covenhoven b. Mar. 7, 1769; d. Nov. 16, 1837, a daughter of Harmon & Phoebe (Baylee) Conover (EDSM:28 & Ap.i). Inventory of his estate was taken Jan. 18, 1815, by Samuel Holmes, Gerret Hendrickson, and John G. Conover (Monmouth Co. Wills No. 9129M:122). Their children were:
(a) Mary (Polly)[7] b. Feb. 14, 1792; d. Nov. 1, 1801.
(b) John C.[7] b. Nov. 10, 1799; mar. Elizabeth Vanderbilt and d. Nov. 26, 1852.
(c) William[7] b. Aug. 22, 1801; mar. Anne Holmes.
(d) Sidney[7] b. Sept. 24, 1803; mar. Eliza Schenck.
(e) Harmon[7] b. Feb. 9, 1807

(f) Sarah Anne[7] b. Sept. 28, 1808; mar. Peter P. Conover of Keyport, N.J., and d. July 17, 1843.
(g) Cornelius[7] b. —

486. vi. Christopher[6] b. Feb. 21, 1774; d. Mar. 16, 1775, aged 1 yr. and 23 days (EDSM: Ap.i).
487. vii. John[6] b. June 1, 1777; d. Apr. 4, 1783, aged 5 yrs. 10 mos. and 3 days (Ibid.)
488. viii. Sarah[6] b. Jan. —, 1778; d. Mar. 20, 1841. On Dec. 21, 1797, she mar. in the Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church, Daniel G. Hendrickson bap. June 1, 1776; d. in 1863, a son of Lt. Gerret Hendrickson and his second wife Helena Van Lieu. Both Sarah and her husband are bur. in Rumson, N.J. Their children were:
(a) John[7] Hendrickson b. in 1802; mar. Eliza Chadwick.
(b) Daniel[7] Hendrickson b. —; mar. Susan Schneider.
(c) Cornelius[7] Hendrickson b. —; mar. (1st) Sarah Bowne(?) & (2nd) Deborah Bowne.
(d) Elizabeth[7] Hendrickson b. —; mar. William Van Schaick.
(e) Maria[7] Hendrickson b. —; mar. Lewis Smith.
(f) Phoebe[7] Hendrickson b. —; mar. David Williamson.
(g) Sarah[7] Hendrickson b. —; mar. Joseph Buxton.
(h) perh. Helena[7] Hendrickson b. —

(To be continued)

FAIR PLAY

When game laws were first enacted in New York State, they struck the backwoodsmen as a startling novelty, especially as some of them possessed no almanacs and were not accustomed to keeping track of the days of the month. A man of this type, says Dr. Asa Fitch, in his manuscript reminiscences of Washington County, went out hunting to procure food for his large family and killed a deer a few days after the close of the season. A neighbor reported the violation in the hope of collecting half the money fine. But the hunter, when brought before Esquire Martin and found guilty, preferred to receive forty lashes on the bare back rather than pay the five-dollar penalty. Neighbors indignantly gathered to watch the execution of the sentence, but the sheriff, Hamilton McCollister, seemed strangely awkward. His first twenty lashes barely touched the culprit. At this point Esquire Martin told the sheriff to stop.

"The law says that the complainant is entitled to one half the penalty; bring him forward and let him receive it," he ordered. The mean neighbor, who was one of those watching, was accordingly bound to the tree and received the remainder of the punishment, which the sheriff laid on with considerably more dexterity than he had shown in the first part of the performance. It is said that the man never reported another violation.

THE VAN KOUWENHOVEN-CONOVER FAMILY

CONTRIBUTED BY LINCOLN C. COCHEU
141 East 88th Street, New York 28, N.Y.

(Continued from THE RECORD, Vol. LXXXII, page 42)

158. Jannetje[5] Covenhoven was born Dec. 10, 1706, in Flatlands, L.I., and as a child removed with her parents to Monmouth County, N.J. About 1730, she married Hendrick Bennett who was born in Kings County, N.Y., about 1693, a son of Willem Willemse Bennett of Gowanus and his wife Adriantje Vandewater. Both Hendrick and his wife were members of the Dutch Church in Marlboro, N.J., in 1731 (EDSM:30; KCo:28).

Children: 3 (all bap. in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church):

489. i. William[6] Bennett bap. Mar. 31, 1731
490. ii. Gerrit[6] Bennett bap. Dec. 17, 1732
491. iii. Hendrick[6] Bennett bap. Nov. 28, 1736

159. Annetje[5] Covenhoven was born in February 1708. She went to Monmouth County, N.J., with her family and married about 1734 John Hendrickson who was born about 1702, a son of Daniel & Catherine (Van Dyck) Hendrickson. They settled in Middlesex County, N.J., where Letters of Administration were granted on John's estate under date of Oct. 11, 1740. William Covenhoven and Henry Disbrow were appointed administrators, and Hendrick Hendrickson, eldest brother, and Jonathan Stout were named fellow bondsmen (EDSM:133; NJA:30:231).

Children: 2

492. i. Daniel[6] Hendrickson b. July 3, 1735; d. Nov. 17, 1809. He mar. on Nov. 14, 1758 (NJA:22:178), Eleanor Van Mater b. Aug. 4, 1735, d. Feb. 12, 1828, and both are bur. on the farm of George Crawford Hendrickson in Middletown, N.J. (EDSM: 133).
493. ii. Jacob[6] Hendrickson bap. Feb. 12, 1738, in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church; d. y.

(Gen. & Mem. Hist. of N.J., 1910, v.4, p.1482; Beekman-Van Dyke Gen. 1912, pp.189–90).

160. William[5] Covenhoven was born in February 1710, probably in Kings County, N.Y., and early removed with his family to New Jersey. On Feb. 28, 1732, he married in Monmouth County, as her first husband, Annetje Hendrickson who was baptised Dec. 30, 1711, a daughter of Daniel & Catherine (Van Dyck) Hendrickson, and a sister of John Hendrickson who married his sister, Annetje No.159. William and his wife were members of the Freehold Dutch Church in 1741 (EDSM:133 & 138). Letters of Administration on his estate were granted Oct. 17, 1742, and the administrators were his widow Ann Covenhoven, Roelof Covenhoven, and William Hendrickson. The inventory, made Nov. 6, 1742, by Barnes Johnson, Nicholas Johnson, and Jonathan Stout, amounted to £584:19 (NJA:30:116).

Children: 4

494. i. Saartje[6] b. Nov. 30, 1733; d. Aug. 25, 1796. She mar. by license dated Jan. 7, 1754 (NJA:22:437), Jacob Wyckoff b. in 1730; d. Mar. 5, 1812, a son of William & Angenetje (Van Doren) Wyckoff. Both are bur. in Old Tennent Church cem. (EDSM:138). Their children were:
   (a) William[7] Wyckoff b. Mar. 16, 1755; d. May 8, 1824. On Oct. 17, 1787, mar. Hannah Scudder b. Aug. 16, 1763; d. Dec. 9, 1834. He was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War from Monmouth County and had seven children.
   (b) Anne[7] Wyckoff bap. June 27, 1756, in Old Tennent Church; d. in 1787. Mar. Rev. Peter Wilson, a Princeton graduate in 1778, and Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Hackettstown, N.J.
   (c) Catharine[7] Wyckoff bap. Aug. 21, 1757, in Old Tennent Church; d. Dec. 2, 1782, aged 25 yrs., unmar.
   (d) Rhoda[7] Wyckoff b. in 1758; d. Apr. 12, 1783, unmar.
   (e) Mary[7] Wyckoff b. in 1760; d. May 17, 1781, unmar.
   (f) Sarah[7] Wyckoff bap. Sept. 22, 1765, in Old Tennent Church; d. June 2, 1782, unmar.

   (Wyckoff Fam. 1934, pp.446–47).

495. ii. Daniel[6] bap. Mar. 30, 1737, in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church; d. Dec. 26, 1808, and is bur. in the Lippett-Taylor Bur. Ground near Middletown, N.J. He mar. by license dated Aug. 15, 1757 (NJA:22:401), Helena Taylor b. Feb. 10, 1737, a daughter of George & Rebecca (Stout) Taylor (EDSM:138). Their children were:
   (a) Anne[7] b. July 9, 1758
   (b) Rebecca[7] b. Mar. 27, 1761; mar. John N. Wardell of New York.
   (c) William C.[7] b. Apr. 7, 1763; d. Aug. 17, 1807. Mar. Jan. 1, 1783, Elizabeth Mount.
   (d) George[7] b. Dec. 13, 1767; d. Dec. 26, 1826. Mar. Mary Du Bois b. Mar. 10, 1770.

496. iii. Jacob[6] bap. Oct. 14, 1737, in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church.

497. iv. Sarah[6] b. Aug. 15, 1739; d. Mar. 30, 1741.

William's widow Annetje mar. (2nd) Mar. 17, 1744, William Covenhoven No.121, widower of Jannetje Wyckoff.

161. Roelof[5] Covenhoven was born Mar. 1, 1712, in Monmouth County, N.J., and died there in 1746. Letters of Administration on his estate were granted Oct. 24, 1746, to Peter Covenhoven, William Hendrickson, and Teunis De Nyse. The inventory, made Nov. 17th of that same year, amounted to £439:12:4¾ and was taken by Nicholas Johnson, Elias Golden, and John Taylor. On Dec. 20, 1746, his widow, Jannetje, declined to administer, the witnesses being Cornelius and Mary Lane (NJA:30:116). On Aug. 12, 1741, Roelof married in the Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church, as her first husband, Jannetje Hendrickson who was born in Holmdel, N.J., a daughter of Daniel & Catherine (Van Dyck) Hendrickson.

Children: 3 (all bap. in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church):

498. i. Sarah[6] bap. Feb. 21, 1742; mar. July 11, 1763, Benjamin Van Cleef b. Sept. 19, 1742, a son of Benjamin Van Cleef and his wife Elinor Covenhoven No.441 (NJA. 22:96). Their children were:
   (a) Elena[7] Van Cleef bap. Apr. 14, 1765
   (b) Benjamin[7] Van Cleef bap. Nov. 1, 1767; d. y.
   (c) Roelof[7] Van Cleef bap. Mar. 14, 1773
   (d) Benjamin[7] Van Cleef bap. Nov. 13, 1774

499. ii. Daniel[6] bap. Jan. 15, 1744; d. Feb. 18, 1821, probably unmar.

500. iii. Catrina[6] bap. Feb. 16, 1746; d. Nov. 21, 1811. On Feb. 28, 1765 (NJA:22:96), mar. David Vanderveer b. Aug. 2, 1748; d. in 1810, a son of Teunis & Aeltje Gerretse (Schenck) Vanderveer (EDSM:142). Their children, all bap. in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church, were:

(a) Roelof[7] Vanderveer bap. Dec. 15, 1765; d. Sept. 13, 1801. On Dec. 14, 1786, mar. as her first husband, Nellie Lloyd, a daughter of Judge John Lloyd and his wife, Sarah Covenhoven No.508.

(b) Teunis[7] Vanderveer bap. June 2, 1771; d. Sept. 2, 1837. On Dec. 12, 1792, mar. Margaret Du Bois b. Apr. 13, 1771, a daughter of Rev. Benjamin & Phebe (De Nyse) Du Bois.

(c) Jannetje[7] Vanderveer bap. Mar. 19, 1775; d. Jan. 16, 1858. Mar. William Covenhoven who d. Aug. 12, 1852, a son of John Covenhoven and his wife Mary Aiken.

(d) Aeltje[7] Vanderveer bap. Dec. 7, 1777; d. Oct. 22, 1826. On Dec. 13, 1792, mar. Teunis Schenck b. in 1770, a son of Capt. John & Maria (De Nyse) Schenck, and had four children.

(e) Sarah[7] Vanderveer bap. Mar. 4, 1781; d. Apr. 30, 1806. Mar. Jacob Hendrickson who d. Nov. 7, 1826, a son of Jacob & Elizabeth (Mount) Hendrickson.

(f) David[7] Vanderveer bap. June 24, 1787; d. Jan. 19, 1859. On Nov. 16, 180(1?) mar. Elizabeth Morris.

Roelof's widow married (2nd) in 1747, Peter Schenck No.145, a son of Jan Roelofse Schenck No.41, and his wife, Sarah Van Kouwenhoven No.24, and widower of Jannetje Van Nostrand (EDSM:30 & 142). By her second marriage Jannetje (Covenhoven) Schenck had six children:

i. Roelof P. Schenck, "Long Ruly," b. Dec. 27, 1748; d. Nov. 26, 1814. Mar. Elizabeth Gordon b. Dec. 8, 1757; d. Aug. 15, 1837. Both are bur. in the cem. of Old Tennent Church (EDSM:142).

ii. Jannetje Schenck b. June 1, 1751; d. Jan. 6, 1774. On Dec. 5, 1769, mar. John Walter b. June 11, 1730; d. Oct. 11, 1775 (EDSM:142).

iii. Antje Schenck b. Aug. 9, 1753; d. Apr. 5, 1803. Abt. 1786, mar. as his second wife, Gerret Covenhoven No.174.

iv. Leah Schenck bap. Nov. 9, 1755; mar. Nov. 30, 1775, as his second wife, Johannes Van Cleef bap. Aug. 26, 1750, a son of Benjamin Van Cleef and his wife, Elinor Covenhoven No.441.

v. Francyntje Schenck bap. Mar. 7, 1762; mar. William Nicholas Feb. 5, 1803 (EDSM:142).

vi. Neeltje Schenck bap. June 17, 1769; mar. Dec. 10, 1788, as his third wife, Jacob Covenhoven No.522.

(Beekman-Van Dyke Gen. 1912, p.193).

162. Jacob[5] Covenhoven was born Feb. 1, 1714, in Middletown, N.J. On Dec. 21, 1742, he married Margaret Covenhoven who was baptized Jan. 29, 1721, in the Dutch Church in New Utrecht, L.I., a daughter of William Covenhoven No.201, and his wife Arriantje Bennett.

Children: 5 (all bap. in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church):

501. i. Jacob[6] bap. Nov. 27, 1743; d. Jan. 31, 1774. Mar. abt. 1769, Sarah Suydam b. Nov. 3, 1748; d. Mar. 31, 1806, a daughter of Johannes & Sarah (Luyster) Suydam. Their children were:

(a) Jacob[7] b. Apr. 15, 1770; mar. Mary Dorsett Nov. 20, 1796.

(b) Sarah[7] bap. May 29, 1770

(c) William[7] b. July 27, 1774; d. Mar. 29, 1778.

502. ii. Ariantje[6] bap. Sept. 25, 1746; mar. as his first wife, Jacob Covenhoven No.522.

503. iii. William[6] bap. July 31, 1748
504. iv. Sarah[6] bap. Aug. 2, 1752
505. v. Antje[6] bap. June 17, 1759

163. Gerret[5] Covenhoven was born Nov. 5, 1716, in Monmouth County and died Dec. 9, 1797. He married on Oct. 12, 1744, in the Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church, Neeltje Schenck who was born Apr. 10, 1724, in Monmouth, and died Mar. 25, 1800, a daughter of Roelof & Geesje (Hendrickson) Schenck. Both Gerret and his wife are buried in a family graveyard near Taylor's Mills, Atlantic Township, N.J. (NJMis:2:355; NJA:22:76). In his will, dated Feb. 10, 1789 and proved Jan. 16, 1798, he mentioned his wife Eleanor; his sons Jacob, Daniel G., John, and Garret; his daughters Gashy, wife of Hendrick Covenhoven and Anne, wife of Isaac Van Doren; and his grandchildren Garret and Nelly Covenhoven, children of his son Roelof, and Nelly and Polly Lloyd, children of his daughter Sarah. His widow and their eldest son Jacob were the executors, and it was witnessed by John Wiley, Jacob Covenhoven, and John Smock, Jr. (NJA:38:85).

Children: 10

506. i. Jacob[6] b. June 19, 1746; d. Oct. 18, 1825. He mar. on Apr. 25, 1771, in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church, Mary Schenck b. Mar. 17, 1757; d. Mar. 7, 1818, a daughter of Hendrick & Catherine (Holmes) Schenck (EDSM:31). Their children were:
   (a) Hendrick[7] b. Apr. 8, 1773; d. Sept. 17, 1835. Mar. Ann B. Crawford Mar. 31, 1805.
   (b) Garret[7] b. May 20, 1775; d. Dec. 21, 1831. Mar. Alice Hendrickson and had a daughter Rebecca H. Covenhoven b. in 1805, who mar. Thomas Meirs.
507. ii. Roelof[6] b. Nov. 8, 1747; mar. June 22, 1773, in the Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church, as her first husband, Anna Schenck b. Nov. 14, 1756, a daughter of Garret Coertse & Nelly (Van Voorhees) Schenck. Their two children, mentioned in the will of their grandfather Gerret Covenhoven, were:
   (a) Garret[7] b. —
   (b) Nelly[7] b. —

   His widow, who d. Feb. 7, 1833, is perh. the Anna Covenhoven who abt. 1778, mar. Benjamin Griggs, who d. Jan. 8, 1842, aged 86 yrs. and had eleven children.
508. iii. Sarah[6] b. July 3, 1749; d. Sept. 8, 1773. She mar. on Sept. 6, 1768, as his first wife, Judge John Lloyd who d. in Imlaystown, N.J., Feb. 4, 1817, aged 63 yrs., a son of Thomas and Bridget Lloyd. Their children were:
   (a) Mary[7] Lloyd b. Oct. 17, 1772; d. July 11, 1865. Mar. Nov. 27, 1793, John Hendrickson of Middletown, b. June 13, 1773, and had four children.
   (b) Nelly[7] Lloyd b. —; mar. (1st) Roelof Vanderveer who d. Sept. 13, 1801, a son of David Vanderveer and his wife, Catrina Covenhoven No.500. Nelly mar. (2nd) Charles Du Bois, and (3rd) Enoch Cowart.
   (c) John[7] Lloyd b. —
   (d) Sarah[7] Lloyd b. —; mar. Capt. Edward Taylor. A daughter Emma H. Taylor mar. Hendrick S. Conover, a son of Teunis & Rebecca (Crawford) Conover.

   Judge Lloyd mar. (2nd) in March 1776, Anna Longstreet who d. Sept. 22, 1791, and (3rd) Mrs. Elizabeth (Brown) Swaim.
509. iv. Daniel G.[6] b. Jan. 20, 1750; will dated Apr. 19, 1816 and proved Dec. 10, 1823, was witnessed by John H. Schenck, Jacob and Daniel Lawrence. Mar. Feb. 9, 1786 (EDSM:32), Margaret Rezeau b. Mar. 12, 1762; d. Dec. 26, 1823, a daughter of Peter & Mary (Poillon) Rezeau (NJMis:3:339). Their children were:
   (a) Garret Rezeau[7] b. Dec. 27, 1786; mar. Maria Schenck Jan. 19, 1815.
   (b) Mary (Margaret)[7] b. Oct. 14, 1788; mar. John Van Doren.

(c) Tylee[7] b. Jan. 1, 1791; mar. Maria Schenck.
(d) Eleanor[7] b. Oct. 13, 1792; d. unmar.
(e) Elizabeth[7] b. Dec. (or Nov.) 9, 1795; will probated July 10, 1872.
(f) Daniel[7] b. Feb. 20, 1798; d. y.
(g) Daniel[7] b. Oct. 10, 1800; d. Oct. 21, 1861. On May 26, 1825, he mar. Mary Vanderveer b. Feb. 21, 1806.

510. v. Gashy (Grace)[6] b. Feb. 5, 1753: mar. (1st) May 19, 1772, Hendrick Covenhoven No.471 and had six children. On Aug. 20, 1801, she mar. (2nd) David Gordon (EDSM:32).

511. vi. Anne[6] b. May 21, 1754; d. June 11, 1843, aged 89 yrs. & 21 days, and is bur. in the graveyard of the Episcopal Church in Middletown, N.J. On July 3, 1784, mar. Isaac Van Doren b. Mar. 11, 1752, near Hillsdale, N.J.; d. in Middletown May 7, 1831, a son of Jacob & Mary (Schenck) Van Doren. Children:
(a) Jacob[7] Van Doren b. Sept. 26, 1785; d. May 30, 1808.
(b) Mary[7] Van Doren b. Nov. 19, 1787; d. Mar. 13, 1805.
(c) Garret[7] Van Doren b. May 31, 1789; d. Aug. 6, 1856. Mar. on Feb. 22, 1821, his cousin Williampe Covenhoven b. Jan. 1, 1793; d. Jan. 31, 1874, a daughter of Hendrick Covenhoven No.471 and his wife Gashy Covenhoven No.510. They had no children (Van Doren Fam. 1909, p.281).
(d) William[7] Van Doren b. June 26, 1795; d. Mar. 1, 1817.
(Van Doren Fam. 1909, pp.317–18; NJMis:2:355).

512. vii. Mary[6] b. Apr. 5, 1756; d. Jan. 29, 1758 (EDSM:Ap.II).

513. viii. Garret[6] b. Sept. 15, 1758; d. unmar.

514. ix. John[6] b. Apr. 3 (or May 23), 1760; d. May 11, 1802, and is bur. in the cem. of Marlboro, N.J., Brick Church. On Aug. 22, 1778, mar. as her first husband, Jane Schenck b. Feb. 1, 1762; d. Nov. 5, 1836, a daughter of Garret & Nelly (Van Voorhees) Schenck. Their children were:
(a) Elias[7] b. Aug. 10, 1779; d. Oct. 2, 1849. Mar. Mary Schenck July 1, 1798.
(b) Nelly[7] b. June 6, 1781; mar. George Morris Dec. 7, 1796.
(c) Garret I.[7] b. Mar. 31, 1785; d. May 12, 1829. Mar. on Jan. 6, 1807, Sarah Schenck, a daughter of Roelof H. Schenck.
(d) Mary[7] b. July 1787; d. Mar. 31, 1796, aged 8 yrs. 8 mos. & 12 days, and is bur. in the cem. of Marlboro Brick Church.
(e) Jane[7] b. Sept. 10, 1789; d. June 1, 1831. On Oct. 23, 1805, mar. Jonathan R., a son of Ezekiel Gordon.
(f) John[7] b. Sept. 25, 179(1?); d. Apr. 8, 1807.
(g) Sarah[7] b. —; mar. Mar. 14, 1803, Albert Van Doren b. Nov. 14, 1781; d. Dec. 14, 1849, a son of Peter & Jane (Williamson) Van Doren. They had nine children (Van Doren Fam. 1909, p.119).
On Aug. 2, 1812, John's widow mar. (2nd) John H. Schenck b. Mar. 12, 1757; d. Mar. 12, 1840, a son of Hendrick & Magdalene (Van Lieu) Schenck, and had four children (EDSM:32-33; NJMis:2:310).

515. x. Mary[6] b. Sept. 26, 1767 (NJMis:2:355); not mentioned in her father's will.

165. Peter[5] Covenhoven was baptized May 29, 1720, in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church. He was married by license dated July 27, 1749 (NJA:22:77), to Mrs. Catherine (Schenck) De Hart who was baptized Dec. 21, 1718, a daughter of Roelof Janse & Geesje (Hendrickson) Schenck and the widow of Simon De Hart.

Children: 6 (all bap. in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church):

516. i. Jacobus[6] bap. Sept. 22, 1750; d. Apr. 23, 1821, on a farm in what is now the Red Hook section of Brooklyn, N.Y. On May 10, 1780, while a parolee from the Sugar House Military Prison during the Revolutionary War, he mar. Rachel Bergen b. Aug. 15, 1761; d. June 16, 1817, a daughter of Tunis & Johanna (Stoothoff) Bergen. Their children, all but the first b. in New Jersey, were:

(a) Sarah[7] b. Oct. 30, 1781, on L.I.; d. Sept. 11, 1867. On Dec. 5, 1806, mar. Pearson Dey b. Mar. 8, 1780 and removed to Seneca County, N.Y.

(b) Peter[7] b. Apr. 16, 1783, in Middletown; d. Jan. 4, 1842. On Feb. 14, 1819, mar. Mrs. Catherine (Stillwell) Van Dyck b. Jan. 9, 1789; d. Sept. 16, 1846, a daughter of Joost & Ann Stillwell, and the widow of Nicholas Van Dyck.

(c) Johanna[7] b. June 2, 1785, in Middletown; d. Sept. 28, 1864, unmar.

(d) Catherine[7] b. Apr. 14, 1787; d. Sept. 13, 1833. Mar. William Jackson of Orange County, N.Y., and had a son Richard Jackson.

(e) Phoebe[7] b. Mar. 7, 1789; d. Mar. 7, 1853. Mar. Francis Dey of Seneca County, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1816.

(f) Tunis[7] b. Oct. 25, 1796; d. aged 3 mos.

(Bergen Fam. 1876, pp.289–92).

517. ii. Roelof[6] bap. Aug. 21, 1752

518. iii. Sarah[6] bap. Jan. 12, 1755; d. prior to 1769.

519. iv. Maria[6] bap. Jan. 12, 1755, prob. a twin to Sarah; mar. Mar. 23, 1788, Thomas Shields of Middletown.

520. v. John[6] bap. Apr. 9, 1758; d. Sept. 13, 1828, a soldier in the Revolutionary War. On Aug. 21, 1783, he mar. Ann English b. Aug. 22, 1764; d. Aug. 24, 1855, a daughter of James & Catherine (Hutchinson) English (HOT:271 & 446; EDSM:Ap.vii).

521. vi. Antje[6] bap. Apr. 26, 1761; d. y.

The statement in *Early Dutch Settlers of Monmouth County*, page 125, that Catherine Schenck had a total of six children by both marriages, appears to be in error. As shown above, the baptisms of six Covenhoven children have been found while her first husband Simon De Hart, in his will, dated Brooklyn, N.Y., Mar. 5, 1747 and proved May 9, 1747, mentioned his son Simon and his dauther Geesje (WNYHS:4:116). Also, in the will of Simon, Jr., dated Brooklyn Sept. 26, 1769 and proved Oct. 10, 1769, he mentioned "Jacob, John, and Roelof Cowenhoven, my half brothers, and Mary Cowenhoven my half sister" (Ibid:7:280–81). Apparently, the two other Covenhoven children, Sarah and Antje, died prior to 1769.

166. John[5] Covenhoven was baptized July 15, 1722, in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church. On Nov. 5, 1750 (NJA:22:76), he married Mary Van Doren who was baptized Mar. 31, 1731, in Marlboro, N.J., a daughter of Arie & Antje (Schenck) Van Doren. In his will, dated Feb. 1, 1792 and proved June 8, 1792, John Covenhoven, yeoman of Middletown, Monmouth County, N.J., mentioned his wife Mary; his son Jacob; and his daughters Nelly Lane, Sarah Smock, and Caty Lane. The executors were his brother-in-law Garret Hendrickson and a friend Jacob Covenhoven. It was witnessed by Simon Van Arsdale, Isaac Van Pelt, Cornelius Van Horn, Jacob Van Arsdale, John Schenck, Jr., and Peter Van Doren. The inventory of his estate amounted to £472:10:6 and was taken June 7, 1792, by John Stillwell and Isaac Covenhoven (NJA:37:91–92). The omission of the names of Arie, John, and the younger Antje leads to the belief that these children had predeceased their father leaving no issue.

Children: 8 (all but the youngest bap. in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church):

522. i. Jacob[6] bap. Jan. 19, 1752; d. Apr. (or May) 28, 1815. Abt. 1770, he mar. (1st) Ariantje Covenhoven No. 502 bap. Sept. 25, 1746; d. May 4, 1780, aged 33 yrs. 8 mos. & 23 days, a daughter of Jacob & Margaret (Covenhoven) Covenhoven. On Dec. 29, 1782, he mar. (2nd) in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church, Eleanor (Neeltje) Smock b. Oct. 28, 1756; d. Apr. 26, 1788, aged 31 yrs. 5 mos. & 28 days, a daughter of John Smock and his wife Elizabeth Covenhoven No.317. On Dec.

10, 1788, he mar. there (3rd) Nelly (Neeltje) Schenck bap. June 17, 1769; d. in Jersey Hill, Ill., a daughter of Peter Schenck and his wife Jannetje Hendrickson, the widow of Roelof Covenhoven No.161. In his will, dated Apr. 24, 1815 and proved June 22, 1815, Jacob Covenhoven, miller of Freehold, N.J., mentioned his wife, but not by name; his sons Aaron, John, Jacob, Roelof, and Isaac Covenhoven; his mother Mary Covenhoven; and his daughters Margaret and Nelly Schenck, Elizabeth Du Bois, and Mary, Catherine, Jane, Sarah, and Arintha Covenhoven. The executors were his sons Roelof, Aaron, and Isaac, who used the name Conover, and the witnesses were J. Phillips, John S. Holmes, and Daniel Bray (NJA:42: 102–03). His children, 4 by the 1st wife, 2 by the 2nd, & 9 by the 3rd, were:

(a) John[7] bap. July 21, 1771; mar. Ann Van Brunt Nov. 25, 1789.
(b) Jacob[7] b. —; mar. Catharine Schenck Sept. 26, 1799.
(c) Margaret[7] b. —; mar. Schuyler Schenck Feb. 18, 1798.
(d) Mary[7] bap. Mar. 14, 1782; d. unmar.
(e) Elizabeth[7] bap. July 11, 1784; mar. Daniel Du Bois Feb. 9, 1803.
(f) Anne[7] bap. Jan. 27, 1788; not mentioned in her father's will. Mar. Nov. 18, 1806, Sidney De Nyse bap. Jan. 30, 1788.
(g) Ellen (Nelly)[7] bap. Apr. 5, 1790; mar. Peter Schenck Apr. 3, 1811.
(h) Roelof[7] b. July 20, 1791; d. Jan. 19, 1872 (Fam. Bible). On Apr. 2, 1814, mar. (1st) Maria Van Cleef, and on Dec. 3, 1822, mar. (2nd) her sister Ellen Van Cleef.
(i) Aaron[7] b. Mar. 30, 1794; d. Dec. 26, 1858. On Nov. 8, 1814, mar. Susan Bray.
(j) Jane[7] b. —; mar. Peter Garretson Feb. 3, 1820.
(k) Isaac[7] b. —; mar. Alche, a daughter of John W. Bennett, Jan. 20, 1828.
(l) Sarah[7] b. —; mar. John French.
(m) Caty[7] b. —; mar. John Frost Jan. 12, 1818.
(n) Arintha[7] b. —; d. unmar.
(o) Peter[7] b. —; d. y.

523. ii. Antje[6] bap. Jan. 18, 1753; d. y.

524. iii. Saartje[6] bap. June 15, 1755; d. Mar. 30, 1794. On May 1, 1779, mar. as his first wife, Joris (George) Smock b. Nov. 24, 1754, near Holmdel, N.J.; d. June 5, 1836, aged 81 yrs. 6 mos. & 11 days (Fam. Bible), a son of John Smock and his wife Elizabeth Covenhoven No.317. Their children, all b. in Middletown, were:

(a) John[7] Smock b. June 23, 1780; d. Mar. 18, 1854. Mar. (1st) Margaret Williamson & (2nd) Caroline ——.
(b) Aaron[7] Smock b. Mar. 23, 1782; d. Nov. —, 1865.
(c) Mary[7] Smock b. Feb. 1, 1784; d. July 19, 1866. Mar. John Smalley and resided near Bound Brook, N.J.
(d) Hendrick[7] Smock b. Dec. 17, 1785; d. Feb. 19, 1873.
(e) George[7] Smock b. May 8, 1788; d. Apr. 21, 1868. Mar. (1st) his cousin Sarah Smock, a daughter of Garret & Jane (Schenck) Smock; mar. (2nd) another cousin Ellen Smock, a daughter of Roelof & Mary (Van Doren) Smock.
(f) Anne[7] Smock b. Sept. 7, 1790; d. June 9, 1799.
(g) Peter[7] Smock b. June 25, 1792; d. Aug. —, 1884.

George Smock mar. (2nd) Nov. 27, 1794, Margaret Van Deventer of Bound Brook, N.J., b. June 5, 1770, d. July 5, 1850, a daughter of Jacob & Sarah (Brokaw) Van Deventer. Their youngest son Isaac G. Smock b. Nov. 7, 1809, mar. Ellen Conover in 1841 and had two children, John and Margaretta Smock.
(Smock Bible rec.; Smock Fam. 1922, pp.27–28, 35–38, & 45).

525. iv. Arie[6] bap. Apr. 13, 1760

526. v. Catharina[6] bap. Apr. 30, 1764; d. Dec. 4, 1823. She mar. on May 14, 1782, in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church, Hendrick Lane b. July 20, 1760, in Somerset County, N.J.; d. Sept. 27, 1834, a son of Gilbert Van Pelt & Eleanor (Smock)

Lane. Both Hendrick and Catharina are bur. in the cem. of the Presbyterian Church in Carlisle, Warren County, Ohio. Their children, the 1st bap. in Marlboro, N.J., and the rest in Harlingen, N.J., were:

(a) Eleanor Stout[7] Lane b. Mar. 17, 1783; d. Aug. 15, 1871. Mar. (1st) Zephaniah Stout & (2nd) on Dec. 7, 1811, his brother William Stout.
(b) John[7] Lane b. Oct. 10, 1785
(c) Gilbert[7] Lane b. Apr. 20, 1788; d. Feb. —, 1873.
(d) Isaac[7] Lane b. Oct. 15, 1790; d. Oct. 8, 1819.
(e) George[7] Lane b. Mar. 17, 1793; d. Aug. 17, 1794.
(f) Mariah Kenworthy[7] Lane b. July 20, 1795; d. Mar. 4, 1830.
(g) Sarah[7] Lane b. Jan. 17, 1799; d. Nov. —, 1799.
(h) Anne[7] Lane b. Mar. 21, 1800; mar. William Barcalow and d. Apr. 19, 1842.
(i) Catherine[7] Lane b. Nov. 7, 1802; d. Mar. 15, 1818.
(j) Henry Polhemus[7] Lane b. Dec. 20, 1804; d. Sept. 20, 1854.

(Fam. Bible rec.).

527. vi. Nelly[6] bap. Apr. 30, 1764, was a twin to her sister Catharina. The two sisters were mar. in a double wedding ceremony, Nelly becoming the first wife of Joris Lane who is thought to have been a brother of Catharina's husband, Hendrick Lane. Nelly and Joris are said to have been the parents of five children, all born prior to the fall of 1791:

(a) Sarah[7] Lane b. July 31, 1783; mar. John Schenck Dec. 30, 1802.
(b) Mary[7] Lane b. Mar. 8, 1787
(c) Anne[7] Lane b. Apr. 17, 1790; d. y.
(d) Eleanor[7] Lane b. July 19, 1791
(e) Catherine[7] Lane b. July 19, 1791, twin to Eleanor.

Joris mar. (2nd), abt. 1792, Anne whose surname is thought to have been Covenhoven, though she may possibly have been a widow, and whose parentage has not been determined. Their children, all baptized in Freehold-Middletown Dutch church, were:

i. Anne Lane b. Feb. 25, 1794
ii. Aletta Lane b. Sept. 14, 1796
iii. John Lane b. July 16, 1799; d. Nov. 12, 1841.
iv. Aaron Lane b. Apr. 17, 1802; d. Sept. 17, 1803.

528. vii. Antje[6] bap. Sept. 5, 1773

529. viii. John[6] b. —; mentioned in the will of his uncle Jacob Van Doren.

(Van Doren Fam. 1909, pp.166, 331–32, 442–43).

167. Matthias (Martin)[5] Conover was born Mar. 4, 1725, and died Oct. 22, 1765, aged 40 yrs. 7 mos, & 18 days. He is buried in the Golden burial ground in Middletown, N.J. On July 27, 1749 (NJA:22:96), he married Williampe Covenhoven No.380 who was born July 24, 1727, a daughter of William & Jannetje (Wyckoff) Covenhoven. In his will, dated Oct. 8, 1765 and proved Apr. 23, 1766, Matthias Covenhoven of Middletown, N.J., mentioned his wife Williampe; his sons William, Matthias, Jacob, and Peter; and his daughters Sarah, Jane, Williampe, and Ann. The executors were Daniel, son of John Hendrickson, deceased, "my sister's son," and Cornelius Covenhoven, son of William Covenhoven, deceased. It was witnessed by Cornelius Luyster, Joseph Golden, and Richard Stillwell; the inventory, taken Oct. 25, 1765 by Joseph Golden and Richard Crawford, amounted to £1,254:5:0 (NJA:33:93).

Children: 8 (all but the youngest bap. in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church):

530. i. Sarah[6] bap. May 23, 1751; living in 1827 when her husband made his will. On Mar. 28, 1777, mar. there Derrick Barcalow b. Mar. 19, 1745; will probated May 15, 1828, a son of Cornelius & Jane (Aumack) Barcalow. They lived on a farm in the southern part of Freehold Township and their children were:

(a) Lucretia[7] Barcalow b. —; mar. (1st) Thomas Wells July 25, 1790, & (2nd) Thomas Strickland Feb. 28, 1799.
(b) Cornelius D.[7] Barcalow bap. June 2, 1781; mar. Mary Herbert Oct. 6, 1800.
(c) Matthias[7] Barcalow bap. June 24, 1787; mar. Elizabeth Jeffrey Sept. 18, 1808.
(d) John D.[7] Barcalow b. Oct. 5, 1789; d. Dec. 31, 1876. Mar. Elizabeth Hendrickson Mar. 2, 1814.
(e) Peter[7] Barcalow b. —; mar. Abigail Longstreet Aug. 30, 1818.

531. ii. William[6] bap. Aug. 5, 1753; d. Oct. 27, 1829, aged 76 yrs. 3 mos. & 22 days. On Nov. 4, 1779, mar. Mary Wall who d. Nov. 21, 1834, aged 67 yrs., and whose parentage has not been determined. In her will, dated Oct. 27, 1834 and proved Dec. 8, 1834, Mary Conover, widow of Capt. William of the Township of Middletown, mentioned her son Peter W. Conover; her daughter Lydia Conover; and her granddaughter Francinke, child of her deceased son Matthias Conover. The executor was her son Peter W. Conover, and the witnesses were John C. Luyster, William S. Conover, and Hendrick Luyster (Trenton Wills 10114–M). Their children were:
(a) John W.[7] b. Oct. —, 1784; d. Sept. 17, 1830, aged 45 yrs. 11 mos.; mar. Anna Wall(?).
(b) Matthias[7] b. —; mar. (1st) Jane Covenhoven & (2nd) Anna Schenck.
(c) Lydia[7] b. Jan. 12, 1789; d. Aug. 18, 1862, aged 73 yrs. 7 mos. & 6 days, unmar.
(d) Peter W.[7] b. Jan. 6, 1794; d. Jan. 14, 1860, aged 66 yrs. & 8 days, prob. unmar. In his will, dated Dec. 5, 1859 and probated Jan. 27, 1860, he mentioned his sister Lydia Conover, his nephew William Conover, and his niece Francinka Conover, the latter two of whom were the executors. It was witnessed by Hendrick Luyster, Robert R. Conover, and Alfred Walling.

532. iii. Jacob[6] bap. Aug. 24, 1755
533. iv. Peter[6] bap. June 2, 1758
534. v. Jane[6] bap. May 25, 1760
535. vi. Matthias[6] bap. Aug. 22, 1762; d. Sept. 28, 1842. Abt. 1785, mar. Rebecca —— b. Nov. —, 1763; d. Jan. 13, 1839, aged 75 yrs. & 2 mos. Both are bur. in the cem. of the Baptist Church in Middletown, N.J. Their children were:
(a) William[7] b. Apr. 27, 1786; d. Oct. 8, 1840.
(b) Roelof[7] b. Dec. 30, 1787; d. June 27, 1873.
(c) Cornelius L.[7] b. Mar. 10, 1801; d. Aug. 9, 1877.

536. vii. Williampe[6] bap. Aug. 22, 1762; mar. William Roope.
537. viii. Ann[6] b. Sept. 18, 1764; d. Dec. 6, 1852, aged 88 yrs. 2 mos. & 18 days. On June 3, 1790, mar. John P. Luyster b. Nov. 29, 1763; d. Sept. 11, 1848, aged 84 yrs. 9 mos. & 12 days, a son of Peter Luyster and his wife Antje Luyster, who were first cousins. Both John P. and his wife are bur. in Holland, N.J., and their children were:
(a) Williampe[7] Luyster b. July 9, 1791; d. Dec. 12, 1875.
(b) Antje[7] Luyster b. July 11, 1793; d. Nov. 1, 1862.
(c) Sarah[7] Luyster b. July 12, 1795; d. Oct. 15, 1821. On May 8, 1816, mar. William Hendrickson b. Oct. 29, 1792; d. Jan. 14, 1823.
(d) Lucretia[7] Luyster b. Aug. 25, 1797; mar. Garret Brouwer and d. Feb. 26, 1874.
(e) Jannetje[7] Luyster b. Mar. 15, 1802; d. Sept. 12, 1862.
(f) Peter[7] Luyster b. Mar. 30, 1806; d. Dec. 1, 1875. On Dec. 20, 1829, mar. Miranda Suydam b. Apr. 3, 1808; d. Oct. 24, 1855.

(EDSM:110; NJMis:2:233, 285, 337, 359–61).

(To be continued)

THE VAN KOUWENHOVEN-CONOVER FAMILY

Contributed by Lincoln C. Cocheu
Hampton, Connecticut

(Continued from The Record, Vol. LXXXII, page 97)

168. William[5] Covenhoven was born Oct. 25, 1705, probably on Long Island and not long before his parents removed to Monmouth County, N.J. He lived first in Marlboro, N.J., and later moved to Penn's Neck, N.J., where he died in November 1764, aged fifty-nine years. About 1732, he married Christina (or Sophia) Lane who was baptized Nov. 26, 1710, in the Dutch Church in Marlboro and died June 24, 1787, aged seventy-eight years, a daughter of Cornelius Lane. Both William and his wife are buried in the Old Penn's Neck Cemetery. In his will, dated Nov. 16, 1764 and proved Apr. 10, 1765, William Covenhoven, yeoman, of Penn's Neck, Middlesex County, N.J., bequeathed to his wife "the legacy that is due to her from her father, Cornelius Lane, deceased," and mentioned his ten children: John, Cornelius, William, Peter, Hermanus, Gilbert, Jacob, Dominicus, and Jacoba Covenhoven, and Mary wife of Jacob Schenck. The executors were his son John, and his son-in-law Jacob Schenck, and it was witnessed by John Covenhoven, John Cox, Thomas Atkin, and Joseph Skelton (NJA:33:93).

Children: 10

538. i. John[6] bap. Oct. 27, 1734, in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church. In 1765, he was one of the executors of his father's will in which he is referred to as the eldest son, and during the Revolutionary War he saw service as a Private in the Middlesex County Militia. In his will, dated May 13, 1807 and proved Oct. 17, 1815, John Covenhoven of West Windsor Township, Middlesex County, divided the residue of both his real and personal estate between his son and daughter, equally. The executors were his son William Covenhoven and his son-in-law William Tindall, and it was witnessed by Archibald Campbell, Thomas Groom, and Anna Ridgeway (NJA:42:103). His wife has not been identified but her surname may possibly have been Tindall. His children were:
   (a) William[7] b.—
   (b) Christiana[7] b.—; mar. Apr. 27, 1798, William Tindall.

539. ii. Cornelius[6] bap. May 30, 1736; d. in 1787, aged fifty-one years and is bur. in Penn's Neck Cem. (NBB:403; EDSM:Ap.XV). No further record.

540. iii. William[6] b. June 23, 1738; mar. Lydia Baylis. Inventory of his estate was taken Sept. 10, 1778, by Harmen Covenhoven and Jan Hixson. The former was fellow-bondsman and the widow makes renunciation as administrator in favor of Samuel Baylis (NJA:35:112).

541. iv. Hermanus[6] b. June 5, 1740; d. Jan. 4, 1804, aged 63 yrs. & 7 mos. On Aug. 5, 1764, he mar. Phoebe Bailey b. Apr. 17, 1744; d. Feb. 2, 1832, aged 87 yrs. 9 mos. & 16 days, a daughter of Samuel and Mary Bailey (EDSM:Ap.VI). Both Hermanus and his wife are bur. in the Penn's Neck Cem. In his will, Harmen Covenhoven of West Windsor, Middlesex County, dated Nov. 21, 1803 and proved Jan. 21, 1804, mentioned his wife Phoebe, his son Jacob, and daughter Sarah, and other children [unnamed]. The executors were his son William Covenhoven and his son-in-law Cornelius Covenhoven, and it was witnessed by John Schenck, Josiah Dey, and Catharine Lott (NJA:39:102). His children were:

(a) Mary[7] b. Feb. 8, 1766; d. Mar. 22, 1855. On Aug. 2, 1789, mar. (1st) Garret Schenck & (2nd) George G. Bergen of Dutch Neck, N.J.
(b) Sarah[7] b. Feb. 8, 1767; mentioned in her father's will.
(c) Elizabeth[7] b. Mar. 7, 1769; d. Nov. 16, 1837; mar. Cornelius Covenhoven No. 485, abt. 1790.
(d) Caty[7] b. Aug. 19, 1771
(e) Ruth[7] b. Mar. 4, 1774; mar. Joseph Grover.
(f) Peggy[7] b. Oct. 29, 1778; mar. Elisha Sortore.
(g) Abigail[7] b. May 10, 1779
(h) William[7] b. Oct. 31, 1781; mar. Feb. 2, 1802, Catharine Van Voorhees.
(i) John[7] b. May 25, 1784; mar. Margaret Duncan and "went West."
(j) Jacob[7] b.—; mentioned in his father's will.

542. v. Peter[6] b. Oct. 18, 1743, in Middlesex County, N.J.; d. there in 1831. Mar. abt. 1770, Phoebe Dey b. Nov. 18, 1748; d. May 14, 1826, aged 77 yrs. 5 mos. & 24 days, and is bur. in the Cranford, N.J., Cem. Peter and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church there in 1786, but he was dismissed on May 5, 1808, and is said to have gone to New York State. He evidently returned to New Jersey for in his will, dated Aug. 29, 1825 and proved Aug. 20, 1831, he is styled as a resident of South Amboy. In that instrument he mentioned his sons Seth, Peter, and David; his daughters Phebe, Tamzen, Catharine, and Martha Wiley, deceased; and his grandchildren Peter Gulick, and John and Joseph Covenhoven, children of his son David (Trenton Wills:11475L). He served in Capt. Gardiner's Company of New Jersey Militia in the Revolutionary War. Peter is said to have had six sons and four daughters:

(a) Seth[7] b.—; d. intestate in 1841. Mar. Anne Bunting (DAR:78:339).
(b) Peter[7] b.—; mar. Anne Schenck.
(c) Joseph[7] b.—
(d) John P.[7] b. Oct. 3, 1778; d. Apr. 12, 1835, in his 57th year. On Aug. 27, 1800, mar. Lydia Duncan b. in March 1777; d. Aug. 2, 1851, in her 75th year. Both are bur. in Cranbury Cem. (Hist. of Union & Middlesex Cos., N.J., 1882, p.738).
(e) David[7] b.—; mar. —— Gulick.
(f) Catharine[7] b.—; mar. John Gulick (Nevius Gen. 1900, p.597). Their son Peter is mentioned in his grandfather's will. Her brother John P. and his wife Lydia named a daughter Catharine Gulick Conover.
(g) Martha[7] b.—; mar. John Wiley Apr. 12, 1792, in the Cranbury Presbyterian Church.
(h) Tamzen[7] b.—; mar. Aaron Kerr Dec. 28, 1796 (Middlesex Co. Clerk's Mar. rec.).
(i) Phebe[7] b.—; mar. James Egerton(?); mentioned in her father's will.
(j) William[7] b.—

543. vi. Gilbert[6] b.—; mar. Rebecca Chambers, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Chambers of Trenton, N.J. In the will of her father, dated June 29, 1777 and proved July 19, 1777, Joseph mentioned his son-in-law, Gilbert Covenhoven (NJA:34:88).

544. vii. Jacob[6] b.—; mar. Dec. 13, 1787, in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church, Jemima Williamson, a daughter of Arthur and Mary Williamson.

545. viii. Dominicus[6] b.—; d. in 1805–06. In his will, dated Oct. 20, 1805 and proved Dec. 6, 1806, Dominicus Covenhoven of South Brunswick, Middlesex County, mentioned his sister Mary Slayback and the five children of his brother-in-law, William Mershon: Dominicus, Elizabeth, Susannah, Mary Ann and Sarah Mershon. The executors were his brother-in-law William Mershon and friend Samuel Gronendyck, and it was witnessed by Matthew Rue, James Hull, and John Wetherill (NJA:40:82). He may have had a son who did not survive his father as George Hawk of Windsor Township, Middlesex County, in his will, dated May 12, 1789 and proved June 12, 1789, named as his executors, his friends "Ezekiel Smith and William Covenhoven, son of Minicus" (NJA:36:104).

546. ix. Mary[6] b.—; mar. (1st) Jacob Schenck of Penn's Neck, N.J., bap. May 1, 1726; d. Dec. 19, 1768, a son of Roelof & Engeltje (Van Doren) Schenck. They had one child:

(a) Catharine[7] Schenck b.—; mar. Joseph Stout.

(Van Doren Fam. 1909, p.267).

Mary mar. (2nd) John Slayback and as such is mentioned in the will of her brother Dominicus No.545.

547. x. Jacoba[6] b.—; is mentioned in the will of her father.

170. Cornelius[5] Covenhoven was baptized Apr. 6, 1712, in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church. He married Hannah Schenck and is reported to have emigrated to Kentucky but later investigations in that state proved fruitless. There is no doubt that some of the Covenhoven families did remove to that territory but it is well to be cautious in accepting that statement without further research. It turned out that Cornelius settled in the Mohawk Valley and died Apr. 17, 1804, in Charleston, N.Y. Miss Anna Conover of Lyndonville, N.Y., a descendant of Cornelius and Hannah, supplied a list of their children and several dates; also, Mr. J. Sheldon Fisher, Curator of the Museum of the Rochester Historical Society (also a descendant), added to the data.

Children: 8

548. i. John[6] b.—; he is prob. the John Coughvenhover, a Private in the 3rd Reg. of Tryon County Militia, commanded by Col. Frederick Fisher (N.Y. in the Rev. 2nd edit., 1898, p.179).

549. ii. William[6] b.— in Penn's Neck, N.J.; d. in 1815, in Montgomery County, N.Y. On Aug. 25, 1764, he mar. (1st) Catharine Dey of Middlesex County (NJA:22:76), and (2nd) Mrs. Hannah (Stout) Snedeker, a daughter of James Stout of Hunterdon County, N.J., and the widow of James Snedeker (by whom she had three children, Isaac, James A., and Samuel Snedeker). William's will, dated Charleston, Montgomery County, Mar. 8, 1815 and proved Apr. 3, 1815, was witnessed by Alexander Sheldon, Peter Perrine, and Samuel Snedeker. In it he mentioned the following children, six by the 1st wife and three by the 2nd:

(a) Martha[7] b.—; mar. Peter Hartman of Victor, N.Y., and had a daughter Martha who mar. —— Woolsey.

(b) Catharine[7] b.—

(c) Tamzen[7] b.—; mar. —— Mason.

(d) Cornelius[7] b. July 10, 1778; d. July 31, 1838, aged 60 yrs. & 21 days. Mar Margaret Powers (or Bowers), widow of —— Ferguson.

(e) Seth[7] b. July 9, 1782; d. Apr. 1, 1859. He lived in Gloversville, N.Y., and is bur. in Rural Glen Cem. Mar. Jannetje Hogeteling b. Jan. 10, 1785; d. Aug. 27, 1846.

(f) John[7] b.—; mar. abt. 1800–01, Elizabeth Van Valkenburg.

(g) Rachel[7] b. Feb. 15, 1791; d. June 4, 1879; aged 88 yrs. 3 mos. & 20 days. Mar. William I. Kline of Victor, N.Y.

(h) Stout[7] b. Nov. 15, 1792, in New Jersey; d. in 1855, in Michigan. On Oct. 10, 1813, mar. Rachel Spoor b. Feb. 6, 1793; d. in Ann Arbor, Mich., May 14, 1855, a daughter of Johannes & Elizabeth (Van Wormer) Spoor (Spoor Fam. 1910, pp.28–29).

(i) Asher[7] b.—, near Amsterdam, N.Y.; d. in Perinton, N.Y. Mar. as her first husband, Diadema Frederick; she mar (2nd) in 1831, Samuel Foster Millard.

550. iii. Peter[6] b.—; he served in the Revolution in the same regiment as his brother John No.548. He fought in the Battle of Oriskany and "Cornelius Van Horne was one of the eight who carried Peter Conover from the battlefield, where he had a leg shot off; four of them carried him for a time, when they were relieved by the others" (Hist. of Montgomery & Fulton Cos., N.Y., 1878, p.119). He was granted a

pension of five dollars a month by the state of New Jersey beginning May 27, 1785, at which time he lived in South Amboy. This certificate was forwarded to the Secretary of War when the Federal government began to pay pensions. His allowance was later increased and he continued to draw it until September 1823 (Pen. Ap. S-28444).

551. iv. Cornelius[6] b.—; no further record.

552. v. Abraham[6] bap. Sept. 24, 1758, in Six Mile Run Church, N.J. (SCHQ:8:212); d. in January 1843, in Charleston, N.Y. On Jan. 23, 1780, he mar. in the Fonda, N.Y., Dutch Church, Ellen, a daughter of Mark Marlatt. Abraham and his wife were members of the Dutch Church in Glen, N.Y., in 1795. Their children were:

(a) Zail[7] b.—; mar. in Glen Jan. 31, 1808, Mary Shuler.
(b) Hannah[7] bap. Apr. 15, 1781; mar. George Van Voorhees.
(c) Polly[7] bap. June 25, 1786, in Warrensburg, N.Y.
(d) Isaiah[7] bap. June 25, 1786, in Warrensburg, N.Y.
(e) Baucha[7] b. July 20, 1788; d. Jan. 28, 1845, aged 56 yrs. 6 mos. & 8 days. On Jan. 2, 1809, mar. Philip Abel who d. Dec. 3, 1866, in his 88th year.
(f) Ellender[7] b. Apr. 14, 1789; d. Aug. 29, 1859. Mar. Sarah Baird who d. July 21, 1863, aged 59 yrs. & 9 mos.
(g) Sarah[7] bap. June 14, 1789
(h) William[7] b. Apr. 30, 1791; d. Mar. 19, 1876. Mar. Susannah G. Shuler b. June 21, 1795; d. May 22, 1873. They had a son Philip who d. Dec. 31, 1847, aged 22 yrs. 5 mos. & 16 days. All are bur. in Glen Cem.
(i) Abram[7] b.—; no further record.

Abraham mar. (2nd) Mar. 30, 1832, in Glen, as her first husband, Charlotte Bennett of Charleston. She mar. (2nd) Aug. 28, 1844, Nathan Lake who d. Aug. 31, 1856. On June 1, 1869, she applied for an increase in her pension for Abraham's Revolutionary service, at which time she was 88 years old.

553. vi. Isaac[6], twin to Abraham, bap. Sept. 24, 1758, in Six Mile Run Church; d. Sept. 20, 1845, aged 87 yrs. 7 mos. & 8 days, and is bur. in Hall Cem., Logtown, Montgomery County, N.Y. In the Revolution he served in the same regiment as his brothers John and Peter; according to his own statement he entered the service in May or June 1775, enlisting for a period of three months. In May 1777, he moved from New Jersey to the Mohawk Valley, where he remained four years. He returned to New Jersey in 1781 and resided in Cranbury for six years, following which he again went to Montgomery County, N.Y., where he remained the rest of his life (Pen. Ap. S-12531). He mar. (1st) Christina Marlatt, who may possibly have been a sister of Ellen, wife of his brother Abraham, and (2nd) Ruth Frisbie. Various descendants state that he had sixteen children, eight by each wife; however, this compiler has record of fourteen, only, six of which were by the first wife:

(a) Cornelius[7] b.—; no further record.
(b) Jane[7] b. Jan. 25, 1779; d. Aug. 20, 1837. On Feb. 25, 1802, she mar. in the Dutch Church at Fonda, N.Y., Andrew Frank b. Oct. 29, 1776; d. Aug. 4, 1843. Both are bur. in the Glen Cem.
(c) Peter[7] b.—; d. June 10, 1834, in Glen, N.Y. He mar. (1st) Rachel Vedder and (2nd) her sister Tinetta, daughters of John A. & Eva (Clute) Vedder of Charleston, N.Y.
(d) Marcus[7] b. Oct. 11, 1786; d. June 28, 1844. On Jan. 1, 1809, he mar. Sarah Louise Schuyler b. Feb. 19, 1794; d. June 20, 1845, aged 51 yrs., a daughter of Jacob and Martha Schuyler.
(e) Levi[7] b.—; d. May 31, 1816, in Charleston. On July 24, 1810, he mar. there Elizabeth Ostrum.
(f) Sophia[7] b.—; mar. in Charleston, Oct. 30, 1808, Lawrence Shuler.
(g) Isaac[7] b.—; d. unmar.
(h) Christianna[7] b.—
(i) Charlotte[7] b.—

(j) Silas[7] b.—; mar. Rachel Schuyler b. Feb. 4, 1804; d. Apr. 25, 1845, a daughter of Jacob and Martha Schuyler.
(k) Rachel[7] b.—
(l) Hannah[7] b.—; mar. in Ryder's Corners, N.Y., Nov. 18, 1835, Stephen Hall.
(m) Abraham J.[7] b. Feb. 6, 1816; d. Oct. 7, 1898. He mar. Mary Horton b. Apr. 14, 1822; d. Oct. 2, 1901, and both are bur. in Charleston, N.Y.
(n) Liza (Lena)[7] b.—; d. unmar.

554. vii. Jacob[6] bap. Sept. 24, 1758, in Six Mile Run Church. In 1780, he served as a Private in Col. Frederick Fisher's Reg. of Tryon County Militia (Pen. Ap. R-2379). On Sept. 10, 1778, he mar. in the Dutch Church in Fonda, N.Y., Maria Clement, prob. a daughter of Joseph and Margrit Clement who were witnesses at the baptism of Jacob's son Joseph. Four children of Jacob and Maria recorded in Fonda were:
(a) Cornelis[7] bap. Feb. 24, 1783
(b) Joseph[7] bap. May 22, 1785
(c) Jacobus[7] bap. Sept. 9, 1790
(d) Rachel[7] b. Oct. 2, 1797

555. viii. Jannetje[6] b. abt. 1757; mar. in Fonda Feb. 2, 1775, William Hall a son of William and Angenietje Hall. Their children, all bap. in the Dutch Church in Fonda, were:
(a) Annatje[7] Hall bap. Sept. 23, 1775
(b) Catrina[7] Hall bap. Mar. 2, 1777
(c) Cornelius[7] Hall bap. May 30, 1779
(d) Margrita[7] Hall bap. Sept. 6, 1783
(e) Johannes[7] Hall bap. Feb. 14, 1787
(f) Unnamed child[7] Hall bap. Feb. 14, 1788

174. Gerret[5] Covenhoven was born Apr. 27, 1726, in Marlboro, N.J., and died there in the old homestead Nov. 1, 1812, aged 86 years and six months (EDSM: 34). In 1748, he married (1st) Neeltje Van Mater who was born Sept. 8, 1730, and died July 31, 1784, aged 53 years and ten months, a daughter of Benjamin & Elizabeth (Lane) Van Mater (NJMis:2:357). Neeltje was a member of the Dutch Church in Marlboro in 1751. Gerret married (2nd) about 1786, Antje Schenck who was born Aug. 9, 1753, and died Apr. 5, 1803, a daughter of Peter Schenck and his wife Jannetje Hendrickson, widow of Roelof Covenhoven No.161 (EDSM:17 & 142; Franklin Ellis, Hist. of Monmouth Co., N.J., 1885, p.748).

Children: 10 (5 by each wife):

556. i. Jacoba[6] b. Sept. 10, 1749; d. prior to 1812. On Apr. 6, 1766, she mar. in the Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church, as his second wife, Cyrenius Van Mater bap. there July 29, 1737; will proved Feb. 28, 1801, a son of Benjamin & Elizabeth (Lane) Van Mater. Their children, all but the second bap. there, were:
(a) William[7] Van Mater bap. May 10, 1767; mar. Ida Bennett.
(b) Agnes[7] Van Mater b. in 1769; mar. Jacob Smith.
(c) Jacob[7] Van Mater bap. May 19, 1772; mar. Mary Vanderveer.
(d) Cornelius[7] Van Mater bap. Sept. 5, 1773; mar. Orpah Taylor.
(e) Garret[7] Van Mater bap. Aug. 25, 1776; mar. Betsey Lake.
(f) Elizabeth[7] Van Mater bap. May 10, 1778; mar. John W. Bennett.
(g) Mary (Polly)[7] Van Mater bap. Apr. 23, 1780; d. y.
(h) Eleanor[7] Van Mater bap. Sept. 9, 1781; mar. William Aukey Wyckoff.
(i) Catharine[7] Van Mater bap. Dec. 7, 1783; mar. Matthias Golden.
(j) Peter[7] Van Mater bap. Oct. 15, 1786; mar. Lavinia Beasley.
(k) Sarah[7] Van Mater bap. Apr. 11, 1790; mar. Joseph Lake.
(l) John C.[7] Van Mater bap. Apr. 5, 1793

557. ii. Benjamin[6] b. Jan. 25, 1753; d. Sept. 10, 1801 (EDSM:86). Abt. 1774, mar. Abigail

Buckalew b. Feb. 24, 1752; d. Jan. 19, 1799, a daughter of Obadiah & Martha (Ellison) Buckalew. Issue:

(a) Martha[7] bap. Mar. 10, 1776, in Marlboro Dutch Church; mar. Richard Green and d. Nov. 26, 1851.
(b) Eleanor[7] b. Feb. 20, 1778; mar. William Herbert Jan. 31, 1801, and settled in Indiana.
(c) Catharine[7] b. June 17, 1780; mar. John Schenck Aug. 21, 1800.
(d) Hannah[7] b. Jan. 24, 1783; mar. James Brown Sept. 5, 1807.
(e) John[7] b. Sept. 19, 1785; mar. Eliza Baird June 7, 1810.
(f) Obadiah[7] b. Apr. 12, 1788; d. Jan. 6, 1835, in Dayton, Ohio. Mar. Sarah Miller Apr. 13, 1814.
(g) Garret[7] b. Oct. 14, 1790; no further record.
(h) Betsey (Eliza)[7] b.—; d. Aug. 7, 1852. Mar. a cousin Obadiah Buckalew Sept. 12, 1804.

558. iii. Catharine[6] b. Dec. 25, 1755 (EDSM:86), though this date is probably in error as she was bap. Mar. 31, 1755, in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church. On Jan. 26, 1775, mar. there Samuel Buckalew, a son of Obadiah & Martha (Ellison) Buckalew, and a brother of Abigail who mar. her brother Benjamin No.557. They had one son:

(a) Obadiah[7] Buckalew b. in 1781; d. in 1833. On Sept. 12, 1804, he mar. his cousin Betsey Covenhoven.

559. iv. Johannes[6] b. Sept. 1, 1766; d. Aug. 28, 1775 (EDSM:86).

560. v. Garret[6] b. Sept. 28, 1770; d. Oct. 15, 1851. On Jan. 12, 1792, he mar. in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church, Maria Schenck b. Dec. 14, 1773; d. May 17, 1849, a daughter of Garret Schenck and his wife Sarah Conover No.395. Both Garret[6] and his wife Maria are bur. in Saegerstown, Pa. The parents and most of the children of this family moved from New Jersey to New York State about 1812–14, and later to western Pennsylvania; but his son John, and daughter Maria, are reported to have remained in New Jersey. Their children, all but the third bap. in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church, were:

(a) Eleanor[7] bap. July 7, 1793; mar. Ephraim Loree Schenck.
(b) William S.[7] bap. Nov. 22, 1795; mar. Arintha Schenck Feb. 5, 1817.
(c) John[7] b. Feb. 10, 1798; d. Feb. 21, 1798.
(d) Sarah Schenck[7] bap. Aug. 4, 1799; mar. (1st) Dec. 23, 1819, John Peacock and had two children, Daniel and Anne; mar. (2nd) June 4, 1828, William Neilson.
(e) Maria Polhemus[7] bap. Dec. 4, 1808; mar. Aug. 9, 1827, John Buck of Freehold b. Feb. 6, 1801.
(f) Catharine[7] bap. Oct. 6, 1811; mar. Dec. 17, 1828, William Alford of New York.
(g) Jane Smock[7] bap. Jan. 15, 1814; mar. Nov. 4, 1829, John Ostrander of New York.
(h) John Polhemus[7] bap. May 18, 1816; d. y.
(i) Margaret[7] bap. May 2, 1818

561. vi. Eleanor[6] b. Dec. 13, 1787; mar. in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church Dec. 17, 1805, Lafayette Schenck b. May 27, 1781; d. Sept. 11, 1862, in Keyport, N.J., a son of Capt. John & Maria (DeNyse) Schenck. This family lived first in Matawan, N.J., and in 1830 moved to a large farm near Holmdel, N.J., where they resided until 1855, when they moved to Keyport. Mrs. Schenck d. Mar. 21, 1873, in her 86th year. Their children, all except the youngest bap. in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church, were:

(a) Garret Covenhoven[7] Schenck bap. Nov. —, 1806; mar. (1st) in October 1834, Sarah Ann Hendrickson, a daughter of William & Eleanor (DuBois) Hendrickson; mar. (2nd) Apr. 14, 1846, Jane McCormick, a daughter of Hugh & Jane (Welsh) McCormick of Freehold.
(b) Sidney[7] Schenck bap. Apr. 15, 1810
(c) John[7] Schenck bap. Dec. 6, 1812

(d) Mariah[7] Schenck bap. Mar. 26, 1815
(e) Alfred[7] Schenck bap. Dec. 28, 1817
(f) Lafayette[7] Schenck b.—; resided in Atlantic Township.
(Franklin Ellis, Hist. of Monmouth Co., N.J., 1885, p.674).

562. vii. Jane[6] b. Nov. 9, 1789 (EDSM:34); mar. June 15, 1809, in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church, Stacey Prickett.

563. viii. Anne[6] b. Sept. 26, 1790; d. in May 1866. On Mar. 11, 1812, she mar. (1st) in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church, William Schenck of Marlboro, N.J., & (2nd) Theodore Rue (EDSM:35).

564. ix. John[6] b. Dec. 17, 1791; d. Feb. 8, 1820. On Feb. 8, 1814, he mar. in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church, Ann Smock b. Feb. 23, 1794; d. Sept. 17, 1876, a daughter of Hendrick & Sarah (Lane) Smock. Their children were:
(a) Sarah Ann[7] b. Feb. 20, 1815; d. Dec. 6, 1851. On Apr. 20, 1836, she mar. as his first wife, William Statesir b. Jan. 25, 1806; d. Jan. 2, 1899; he mar. (2nd) in January 1855, —— Vanderveer, a daughter of Arthur Vanderveer of Colt's Neck, N.J.
(b) Eleanor[7] b. Feb. 13, 1818; d. Apr. 11, 1900. On Dec. 23, 1841, she mar. Isaac G. Smock b. Nov. 7, 1809; d. July 31, 1890, a son of George & Margaret (Van Deventer) Smock.
(Smock Fam. 1922, pp.32 & 34; Smock Bib. rec.).

565. x. Peter G.[6] b. Jan. 2, 1797; d. May 21, 1886. On Nov. 10, 1819, he mar. Charlotte Lyall b. June 29, 1799, a daughter of John & Helen (Field) Lyall. Charlotte evidently predeceased her husband as she is not mentioned in his will, dated June 22, 1881. Their children were:
(a) John Lyall[7] b. Sept. 18, 1820; mar. Abbie M. Bishop.
(b) Lafayette Schenck[7] b. Feb. 21, 1822, in Marlboro, N.J.; mar. Jan. 11, 1846, Elizabeth Schenck, a daughter of William R. Schenck.
(c) Ann Elizabeth[7] b. May 15, 1824; mar. in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church Dec. 17, 1848, David Baird.
(d) Eleanor Schenck[7] b. June 30, 1827; mar. Dec. 21, 1847, Alfred Livingston Conover.
(e) Stacey P.[7] b. June 5, 1828; mar. July 3, 1860, Ellen L. Schenck, a daughter of Daniel P. Schenck.
(f) Garret P.[7] b.—; mar. Mary L. Hulse (formerly Hulsart).
(g) Charles[7] b.—; d. y.
(h) Emma[7] b.—; mar. Ferdinand Hyer, prob. the one b. abt. 1825, and who d. in Marlboro, July 25, 1898, a son of John W. & Mary (Buck) Hyer (Rec. v.74, p.112, No.306).
(i) Amanda[7] b.—; d. y.
(j) Jane[7] b.—; d. y.
(k) Eugene[7] b.—; d. y.
(Hist. of Monmouth Co., N.J., 1885, pp.748–49).

176. Dominicus[5] Covenhoven was born in Freehold, N.J. In the records of the Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church there is a baptism, under date of June 7, 1724, of an unnamed child of John and Jacoba Covenhoven, and most researchers believe this entry applies to Dominicus. During the Revolutionary War he served as a Private in Capt. Robert Nixon's Troop of Light Horse, Middlesex County Militia. He was killed by lightning and his funeral held on June 28, 1778, the day of the Battle of Monmouth. In his will, dated Apr. 18, 1778 and proved June 23, 1778, Dominicus Covenhoven of Windsor Township, yeoman, mentioned his wife Mary and five sons, John, William, Garret, Levi, and Peter. The executors were his wife and sons John and William, and it was witnessed by Moses Groom, Elisha Cook, and William Slayback (NJA:34:111).

About 1747, he married Mary Updike, a daughter of William Updike of Windsor Township (Opdyck Gen. 1889, p.205).

Children: 5

566. i. John[6] b. abt. 1750; d. in 1792. In his will, dated Apr. 4, 1792 and proved Aug. 11, 1792, John Covenhoven of Windsor Township mentioned his wife Rachel and sons and daughters, though not by name. The executors were his brother William Covenhoven, his mother Mary Covenhoven, and his wife Rachel; the witnesses were William Tindall, John Stewart Brown, and Martin Hoagland (NJA:37:92). He mar. abt. 1780, Rachel Tindall and their known children were:
   (a) James[7] b. in 1782; d. Oct. 5, 1860. Mar. Rebecca Bright (perh. widow of Nicholas).
   (b) Joseph[7] b. in 1784; d. in 1850 in his 67th year. Mar. Mary Yates and had one daughter.

567. ii. William[6] b. Apr. 1, 1753; d. Dec. 11, 1823, in Bloomsbury, N.J., aged 70 yrs. On Oct. 22, 1771, he mar. (1st) Elizabeth Schenck b. May 15, 1754; d. July 17, 1816, aged 62 yrs., a daughter of John & Catherine (Johnson) Schenck. Both William and his wife are bur. in Hopewell, N.J.; they had joined the Old School Baptist Church there Apr. 17, 1813, by letter from Hightstown, N.J. On June 1, 1817, he mar. (2nd) in Hunterdon County, Ann Van Voorhees, who survived him. His five children, all by his first wife, were:
   (a) John[7] b. Dec. 6, 1774; d. June 14, 1777.
   (b) Mary[7] b. Aug. 27, 1777; d. Feb. 11, 1806. Mar. Daniel Polhemus Feb. 17, 1796.
   (c) Catharine[7] b. Nov. 14, 1779; mar. Jan. 10, 1808, Grotus Beekman Stryker.
   (d) Elias[7] b. Dec. 20, 1781; d. Jan. 22, 1848, in Illinois. On Nov. 22, 1807, mar. Sarah Vandeveer.
   (e) William Schenck[7] b. July 8, 1789; d. Mar. 14, 1822. Mar. Wisula Morgan Mar. 15, 1812.

568. iii. Garret[6] bap. Mar. 21, 1756, in Freehold-Middletown Dutch Church; d. in Adair County, Kentucky, in 1835 (DAR:68:163). He mar. Lydia Tilton of the Society of Friends, a daughter of Peter & Margaret (Imlay) Tilton. Lydia was living in March 1825 when Garret made his will, and is said to have died in 1845 (DAR:142:152). A few years after marriage this family moved to Kentucky where on Apr. 13, 1791, he bought land in Woodford County, and on Nov. 8, 1799, Garret and his wife Lydia (then of Greene County), deeded property in Fayette County (Woodford Co. Deeds A:246; Fayette Co. Deeds C:37). Their children were:
   (a) William[7] b.—; mar. Elizabeth Murrel.
   (b) Peter Tilton[7] b.—; mar. Elizabeth Coombs Conover, the 2nd daughter of his father's brother Peter No.570.
   (c) Robert[7] b.—; mar. (1st) Polly Spears & (2nd) Sarah Ann Osburn.
   (d) John[7] b.—; mar. Miranda Carter.
   (e) Margaret[7] b.—; mar. Sept. 4, 1803, William McNeely.
   (f) Mary (Polly)[7] b.—; mar. Sept. 4, 1810, William Gilmer.
   (g) Betsey[7] b.—; mar. Mar. 6, 1812, John Caldwell.
   (h) Rebecca[7] b.—; mar. June 6, 1811, John Spears.
   (i) Caroline[7] b.—; mar. Reece Morgan.

569. iv. Levi[6] b. Oct. 10, 1757, in Penn's Neck, N.J.; d. in 1835, in Adair County, Kentucky. He served as a Private in the Revolutionary War for eighteen months and took part in the Battles of Trenton and Princeton. After discharge from the service he continued to reside in Middlesex County for eight years; he then moved to Fayette County, Kentucky, where he lived for about eight years, and after that to Adair County. He mar. (1st) abt. 1776, Catharine Dey, b. in New Jersey; d. in Adair County in 1800. His second wife, whom he mar. in 1802, was Mrs. Jane (Galbraith) Turnblow. He is said to have had ten children, five by each wife:
   (a) Martin Dominicus[7] b. Feb. 13, 1778; d. Apr. 5, 1839. Mar. prior to Septem-

ber 1798, Mary Hoagland b. Apr. 3, 1768; d. Dec. 24, 1842, a daughter of Captain Martin & Rebecca (Updike) Hoagland (Hoagland Fam. 1891, pp.82–84).

(b) Nancy[7] b.—; mar. Charles Kennett.
(c) John[7] b.—
(d) Catherine[7] b.—
(e) Mary Ann[7] b.—; mar. Daniel Vaughan.
(f) Levi[7] b.—
(g) Matilda[7] b.—
(h) James[7] b.—; mar. Georgianna Beck(?)
(i) Jackson[7] b.—; mar. Phoebe Naylor(?)
(j) Peter[7] b.—; mar. Sally Leach (?) and took up land in Morgan County, Illinois, in 1825.

570. v. Peter[6] b. Feb. 9, 1769, in New Jersey; d. May 15, 1835, in Morgan County, Illinois. On Jan. 9, 1787, he mar. Hannah Coombs b. June 5, 1770; d. Oct. 15, 1846, in Illinois, a daughter of Judge Jonathan Coombs of Middlesex County and his wife Martha ——. Peter was a party to numerous land conveyances in Kentucky between 1792 and 1822, during which period he, apparently, was a resident of that state, and later to several in Illinois. His children, the 1st 2 b. in Hopewell, N.J., the rest in Woodford County, Kentucky, were:

(a) Catharine Van Lou[7] b. Jan. 1, 1790; d. Jan. 15, 1852. On Sept. 17, 1806, mar. Eli W. Reading of Woodford Co.
(b) Elizabeth Coombs[7] b. Apr. 11, 1792; mar. her cousin Peter Tilton Conover.
(c) William[7] b. July 4, 1794; d. in Cass County, Ill., in 1848. Mar. in 1814, Rebecca Hopkins of Woodford Co.
(d) Jonathan Coombs[7] b. Apr. 15, 1797; mar. Sept. 16, 1818, his cousin Martha Bergen b. June 14, 1801, in New Jersey.
(e) Levi[7] b. Oct. 27, 1799; d. in Fulton Co., Ill. Mar. —— Wilson.
(f) Mary Ann[7] b. Dec. 5, 1801; mar. Dec. 1, 1819, her cousin Jonathan Coombs Bergen b. May 20, 1799, a son of George & Rebecca (Coombs) Bergen (Bergen Fam. 1866, pp.175–77).
(g) Martha[7] b. Nov. 6, 1803; d. y.
(h) Peter Wilson[7] b. Sept. 19, 1807; mar. Jan. 6, 1828, Evelyn B. Golden.
(i) Dominicus John Garret[7] b. Dec. 15, 1812; mar. (1st) Susan Houghton & (2nd) Hannah Mitchell.

(To be continued)

NYGBRecord Vol. 98

BERGEN—KOUWENHOVEN

CONTRIBUTED BY ARTHUR B. KOUWENHOVEN

The following records are entered in a Holy Bible printed in Boston in 1828, published by C. Ewer, T. Bedlington and J. H. A. Frost. Stamped in gold on the front cover is the name JOHANNA KOUWENHOVEN.

All of the Bergen data and most of the Kouwenhoven are to be found in Teunis G. Bergen's *The Bergen Family* (1876), long out of print. Where the Bible record differs from the printed one, the latter is indicated in square brackets.

Concerning the first group of entries the contributor writes, "This material, including the title 'Births and Deaths' was written on a blank first page ahead of the printed record sheets. It was written by the same person and probably at one time (copied from another record?). The handwriting does not match any of the others." The entries on the other five pages were made by nine other persons, indicated by the letters A to I before each statement.

As the William Kouwenhoven who married Johanna Wyckoff was of the sixth generation and the George Kouwenhoven who married Ann Bergen was their youngest son, they do not appear in the studies of the family that were printed in THE RECORD (volumes 70, 71, 81 and 82). The contributor is a grandson of Peter G. Kouwenhoven and Maria Ann Vandeveer. All of the persons mentioned in these records were sssociated with Flatlands, Kings County, New York.

p. 1 *Births and Deaths*

John Bergen born Sept. 23rd 1764
Rebecca Stryker born Jan. 8th 1774
John Bergen and Rebecca Stryker were married April 23rd 1793
Tunis Bergen, the son of John Bergen born Feb. 19th 1794. Maria Bergen born Jan 3rd 1796. Cornelius Bergen born Feb. 26, 1798
Maria Bergen born December 30th 1798 [1799]
John Bergen born December 19, 1802
Johanna Bergen born October 14th 1805
Ann Bergen born November 17, 1810
Garret Bergen born Feb. 22nd 1813
John Bergen died August 12, 1824 Aged 59 Yrs
Rebecca [Stryker] Bergen died Jan. 28th 1850 Aged 76 Yrs
Maria died Sept. 14, 1797 Teunis died March 3rd 1831 Aged 37
Johanna [Bergen] Vorhis died August 17, 1851 Aged 45
Maria [Bergen] Lott died January 27th 1855 Aged 56
Harriet Bergen died August 2nd 1864. Wife of Teunis Aged 67
Cornelius Bergen died March 31st 1865 Aged 67

p. 2 *Family Record—Marriages*

(A) George Kouwenhoven was married to Ann Bergen the 11th day of January A D 1830
(B) William Kouwenhoven was married with Johanna Wyckoff December 12, 1778
(C) William G. Kouwenhoven was married to Gertrude Bergen Oct. 6th 1859 [1853]

(D) John Bergen Kouwenhoven was married to Sarah Elizabeth Van Wyck Sept. 15 1864

(D) Rebecca Stryker Kouwenhoven was married to John Lott Williamson December 28th 1864

(E) Peter G. Kouwenhoven was married to Maria Ann Vanderveer Oct. 29th 1873

p. 3 *Family Record—Births*

(A) George Kouwenhoven is born the 3rd of April A D 1808

(A) Ann Bergen is born the 17th of November A D 1810

(A) William Kouwenhoven the son of George Kouwenhoven and Ann Kouwenhoven is born the 14th of September A D 1831

(A) Rebecca Stryker [Kouwenhoven] was born the 21st of April A D 1833

(A) Tunis Bergen [Kouwenhoven] was born the 10th of March A D 1835

(A) Tunis Bergen [Kouwenhoven] was born the 28th of Oct. 1836

(A) Joanna Kouwenhoven was born the 12th of Dec 1838

(A) Anna Maria [Kouwenhoven] was born the 29th of April 1840

(A) Ida Kouwenhoven was born the 8th Day of April 1842

(A) John Bergen Kouwenhoven was born Sept. 5th 1843

p. 4 *Family Record—[Births]*

(A) Pheby Maria Kouwenhoven was born August 22nd 1846

(A) Sarah Duboys Kouwenhoven was born Oct. 10th 1848

(C) Peter Kouwenhoven was born November 17th 1849

(C) Theressa Kouwenhoven was born Jan. 6th 1852 [1854]

(F) William Kouwenhoven was born March 28th 1758

(F) Johanna Wyckoff was born July 7, 1761

(F) Garrett Kouwenhoven was born October 6, 1783

(F) Johanna Kouwenhoven was born November 18, 1781

(F) Anne Kouwenhoven was born November 5, 1785

(F) Ida Kouwenhoven was [born] May 31, 1792

(F) Johannes Kouwenhoven was born October 27, 1794

(B) Peter Kouwenhoven was born June 21, 1799

(B) William Kouwenhoven was born September 7, 1802

(B) Mariah Kouwenhoven was born October 2, 1805 [1803]

(B) George Kouwenhoven was born April 3, 1808

p. 5 *Family Records—[Deaths]*

(F) Garret Kouwenhoven died November 7, 1780 [b. Oct. 24, 1780]

(F) Garret Kouwenhoven died August 27, 1823

(F) William Kouwenhoven died April 7, 1845

(B) Johanna [Wyckoff] Kouwenhoven died June 10, 1834

(B) Anne [Kouwenhoven] Cortelyou died Feb 28, 1843

(B) Johanna [Kouwenhoven] Ryder died Aug 7th 1847

(G) John Kouwenhoven died April 1st [2nd] 1871

(G) William Kouwenhoven died August 8th 1872

N.Y. State Library
Albany, N.Y

VanDerveer Family.

Amsterdam Chapter D. A. R.

Records copied from a VanDerveer Bible, pub. 1822.

John and Caty VanDerveer's property, Flordia, 1825(Montgomery Co. N.Y.

Bible now owned by Miss Nellie Howe Blood, Amsterdam,N.Y.

--------Marriages--------

Father, Garrit VanDerveer		married	4/23/1756	Jane Voorhees.
Father-in-law, Cornelius R. Covenhoven		married		Jane Denise.
Tunis G.	VanDerveer	married	12/23/1779	Helena Forman.
Tunis G.	"	"	12/4/1787	Francinche Dubois
John	"	"	4/7/1791	Caty Covenhoven.
Jane	"	"	6/25/1809	Joseph Stanton.
Sally	"	"	3/1/1815	George Serviss.
Cornelius	"	"	May 15th	Maria Phillips
Tunis G.	"	"	11/13/1822	Theodocia Merrill.
Garrit	"	"	12/27/1797	Jane Grigs.
David	"	"	5/10/1802	Catherine Dubois.
Catyann	"	"	6/9/1830	Peter Enders.
John	"	"	3/24/1834	Mary Conover.
Henry	"	"	4/8/1835	Martha Ann Conover.
Cornelius	"	"	9/29/1835	Sarah Shuler.
John	"	"	10/21/1840	Elizabeth Serviss.
	VanDerveer	"	5/13/1824	Mary Young.
John	Sherbourn	"	8/24/1826	Jane Stanton.
James Greenman		"	12/22/ 1829	Sally Serviss.
George Howe		"	2/25/1835	Caty Maria Serviss
John J. Serviss		"	10/9/1839	Sally Ann Herrick.
Lewis Howe		"	1/2/1839	Julia Ann Serviss.
James Herrick		"	6/25/1846	Margaret J. Serviss.
James V. Greenman		"	9/5/1866	Henrietta Johnson.

VanDerveer Family.

Amsterdam Chapter D. A. R.

---------Births----------

Jane	Voorhees	born 9/17/1735.	
Garrit	VanDerveer	" 12/14/1731.	
	Children.		
Tunis	VanDerveer	" 8/12/1757.	
Hendrick	"	" 1/11/1760.	
Aulche	"	" 3/15/1763.	
John	"	" 4/4/1765.	
Sarah	"	" 2/5/1768.	
Garrit	"	" 7/10/1771 or 3. (probably 1773)	
David	"	" 7/9/1776.	

John and Caty VanDerveer's children.

Jane	VanDerveer	born 2/24/1792.
Cornelius	"	" 4/20/1794.
Sarah	"	" 4/4/1796
Garrit	"	" 2/1/1798
Tunis	"	" 4/7/1800
John	"	" 6/16/1807
Catyann	"	" 10/15/1809
Henry	"	" 11/10/1812

Father-in-law and family.

Jane Denise		born 10/18/1740.
Cornelius	Covenhoven	" 7/29/1740
	Children.	
Sarah	Covenhoven	" 5/20/1759
Tunis	"	" 3/10/1761
Froncinche	"	" 10/18/1763
Ruleff	"	" 8/20/1765.
Polly	"	" 1/31/1768
Catherine	"	" 11/5/1771
Peggy	"	" 11/4/ 1773
Eleanor	"	" 12/18/1775
Jane	"	" 3/6/1780
Cornelius	"	" 5/3/1783.

George	Serviss	"	2/18/1794
Caty Maria	"	"	1/21/1816
Julia Ann	"	"	3/12/1821
John J.	"	"	3/29/1818
David Henry	"	"	8/7/1823
Margaret Jane	"	"	8/27/1826

James	Greenman	"	10/29/1783
James V.	"	"	4/16/1839.

George	Howe	"	2/28/1807
Lewis	"	"	7/10/1815

Sally Ann Herrick	b.	2/22/1822
James "	b.	8/5/1822.
Henrietta Johnson	b.	1/7/1838.

VanDerveer Family.

Amsterdam Chapter, D. A. R.

-----Deaths------

Family of Father.

Helena	VanDerveer	died	8/23/1784
Garrit	"	"	1/31/1803
Jane	"	"	3/3/1813
Francinche	"	"	9/26/1822
Tunis G.	"	"	2/24/1823
Garrit	"	"	6/5/1823
Aulche	Quackenbus	"	12/24/1823
John	Quackenbus	"	7/2/1836
Joseph	Stanton	"	11/13/1822
George	Serviss	"	10/20/1826
Sarah	VanDerveer	"	6/15/1827
Maria	"	"	4/26/1824
Hendrick	"	"	1/24/1835
John	"	"	5/8/1839

Catharine, wife of John VanDerveer died 1/26/1850.

Father-in-law.

Tunis	Covenhoven	died	10/30/1787
Cornelius R.	"	"	7/12/1796
Jane	"	"	3/26/1799
Polly	Farman	"	4/19/1802
Samuel	"	"	4/29/1816
Cornelius	Covenhoven	"	4/11/1817
Jane	"	"	12/12/1820
Rulieff	"	"	10/21/1823
Eleanor	Stillwell	"	6/4/1827

John and Caty VanDerveer's children.

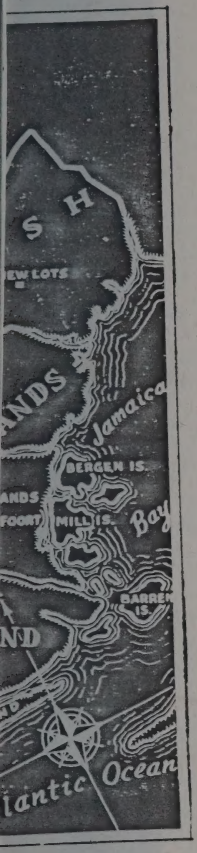
Henry	VanDerveer	died	2/15/1837
John Marcus	"	"	4/13/1837
Martha Ann wife of Henry VanDerveer		died	7/5/1837
Mary " " John		"	8/25/1837
Cornelius	VanDerveer	died	5/17/1834
James	Greenman	"	5/29/1860
Sally	"	"	4/20/1864

Copied by

Nellie Howe Blood.

Amsterdam, N. Y.

April 1929.



REGISTER

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER,

OF THE

Early Settlers of Kings County,

LONG ISLAND, N. Y.,

FROM ITS

First Settlement by Europeans to 1700;

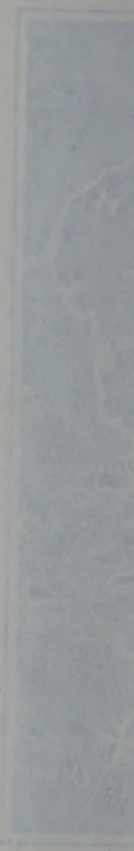
WITH CONTRIBUTIONS TO THEIR BIOGRAPHIES AND GENEALOGIES, COMPILED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

By Teunis G. Bergen

Introduction by Harriett Mott Stryker-Rodda, C. G.

19 73

POLYANTHOS
Cottonport



Feb. 24, 1710, Neeltje Van Pelt of N. U.; d. in 1764. No trace of his issue.

Pieter (*Jaquesz*), b. about 1664; m. prior to Nov. 15, 1694, Diewertje De Wit; d. Apl. 10, 1757. Was a surveyor, and owned and cultivated a part of his father's tract in N. U., taking the oath of allegiance in said town in 1687 as a native. With others of Kings. Co., about 1710, bought the Harlington tract in Somerset Co., N. J. Issue:—Neeltje, bp. Nov. 15, 1694, in Br^{n}, d. young; Jaques, b. about 1698; Peter, b. Sept. 25, 1699; Cornelis, b. Aug. 17, 1701, and settled on S. I.; Helena, b. Sept. 21, 1703; Willem, b. Sept. 27, 1705; Maria, b. Aug. 10. 1707, d. young; Dorotea or Deborah, b. Nov. 20, 1719; and Neeltje, b. Mar. 20, 1712, m. Sept. 29, 1745, Barent Johnson. Signed his name "*Pieter Corteljou.*"

Willem (*Jaquesz*) of N. U., of which place he took the oath of allegiance in 1687 as a native. No further trace.

Cossart, Jaques, on ass. rolls of Bu^{k} of 1675 and '83. There were Kosaerts residing on the Raritan in 1733. This may be Jacques Cousard. There was a Jacob Cossar who took the oath of allegiance to the English in N. Y. in 1664.

Cosseau, see Cousard.

Cosin, Job. He with others of G^{d}, Oct. 1655, notified the Director-Gen. and Council of their danger from the savages, as per Col. Man.

Courten, Harmen, emigrated from Voorhuysen in Gelderland in Feb. 1659 with w. and 5 chil., and settled in N. U.

Myndert, see Korten.

Steven, see Voorhies.

Cousard or Cosseau, Jacques or Jacob, a Frenchman, of Br^{n}, m. *Lydia Willems* of Bu^{k}. Took the oath of allegiance to the English in N. Y. in 1664; on ass. roll of Br^{n} in 1693 and cen. of 1698. There was a Jacques Cousseau and Magdalena du Tullier his w., mem. of the R. D. ch. of N. A. prior to 1660. Issue:—Jacques, bp. Apl. 11, 1668, and David, bp. June 18, 1671, both in N. Y.

Covert, see Coevert.

Cowenhoven, Couwenhoven, Kouwenhoven, or Van Couwenhoven, Albert Willemse (s. of William Ger-

retse), b. Dec. 7, 1676; m. Oct.2, 1701, *Neeltje* da. of Roelof Martense Schenck. Removed to the vicinity of Freehold, N. J., as early as 1709. Issue:—William of N. J., m. Elizabeth ——.

Cornelis Pieterse (s. of Pieter Wolfertse), supposed to have settled in N. J., and had a s. Peter of Galloway, near Cape May, in said State.

Cornelis Willemse (s. of William Gerretse), b. Nov. 20, 1672; m. Sept. 8, 1700, Margrietje R. Schenck; d. Mar. 17, 1736. Removed to N. J. and resided in 1707 at Middletown, Monmouth Co. Issue:—William of Carraway, bp. Sept. 8, 1700, in Br^{n}, (sup.) m. Mar. 17, 1744, Anna Hendricksen; Roeloff of Middletown, m. Sarah Voorhies; Alkge, m. Wm Van Doorn; Neltie, bp. May 29, 1705, in Br^{n}; Leah; Mary or Maria, bp. Dec. 24, 1710; Rachel, bp. Nov. 2, 1712; Yacomyntchy, bp. Nov. 28, 1717; Catrina, bp. June 1720 at Marlboro, m. Dec. 22, 1743, Danl Hendricksen of Middletown; Margaret; Sarah; Yannetje; and Anna.

Gerret Janse (s. of Jan Gerretse) of Br^{n}, m. 1st Lysbet ——; m. 2^{d} Aeltie ——; d. about 1712; will da. Apl. 16, 1711, and pro. Nov. 3, 1712. On ass. roll of Br^{n} of 1693 and cen. of 1698. Issue:—Jackomyntie, bp. Jan. 15, 1699, in Br^{n}, d. young; Jackomyntie, bp. Mar. 2, 1701, in Br^{n}, m. Sept. or Oct. 1720 Elbert Luyster; Aeltie, bp. Mar. 2, 1701, in Br^{n}, m. Jacob Cozine—all the above by 1st w.; John of Bu^{k}, m. Maria or Mary Cozine, d. about 1761; William, supposed to have settled at Three Mile Run, N. J.; and Adriaentje. Made his mark "K" to documents in 1697.

Gerret Willemse (s. of Willem Gerretse), b. Jan. 4, 1662; m. Aeltie ——; took the oath of allegiance in Fld^{s} in 1687 as a native; mem. of R. D. ch. of Fld^{s} in 1677. Apl. 27, 1701, he bought of his step-mother Jannetje Monfort and the other heirs of Pieter Monfort, Pieter's farm at the Wallabout, to which he probably removed. He also appears to have owned lands in Bu^{k} in 1704, as per rec. of said town. No further trace. Signed his name "*Gerret Counover*" in 1702.

Gerret Wolfertse, emigrated with his father in 1631 and resided in Fld^{s}; b. 1610; m. Altie da. of Cornelis Lambertse Cool of Gowanus; d. about 1645. Bought July 26, 1638, of Andrus Hudde 50 morgens of land at "Achtervelt" in Fld^{s}. He was one of the 8 men representing the people who, Nov. 3, 1643, memorialized the States-General for relief in consequence of their forlorn and defenceless condition, as per p. 139 of Vol. I. of Doc. of Col. His. of N. Y. Mar. 11, 1647, a patent was issued in his name (dated after his death) for 19 morgens of land in Br^{n} on the valley of

Gowanus Kil, between the lands of Jacob Stoffelsen and those of Frederick Lubbertsen. Issue:—Willem Gerretse, b. 1636; Jan Gerretse, b. 1639; Neeltje Gerretse, bp. Sept. 20, 1641, in N. A., m. 1660 Roelof Martense Schenck of Fld^{s}, d. about 1672; and Mary or Marretje Gerretse, bp. Apl. 10, 1644, in N. A., m. prior to 1666 Coert Stevense Van Voorhies. Made his mark to documents.

Jacob Wolfertse, emigrated with his father; m. 1st Hester Jansen; m. 2^{d}, Sept. 26, 1655, Magdaleentje Jacobuse Bysen; d. about 1670, and was the oldest s. of Wolfert of Rensselaerswyck in 1641. Settled in N. A., residing on High (Pearl) St., where he carried on a brewery. Obtained July 6, 1643, a patent for 10 morgens near the ferry in Br^{n}. Owned a bouwery in G^{d}, which was ordered to be sold Aug. 19, 1656, to pay his debts. Sept. 24, 1664, licensed by Gov. Nicolls to trade in his sloop to Albany and with the Indians. Was one of the 9 men representing the New Netherlands in 1647, '49, and '50, and in 1666 a mem. of the R. D. ch. of N. Y. Letters of administration granted on his estate Apl. 21, 1670, to Van Brugh and Leendertse. Issue:—Neeltje, bp. Sept. 25, 1639, m. Jan. 6, 1662, Cornelis Pluvier; John or Johannes of N. Y., bp. Mar. 29, 1641, m. Apl. 11, 1664, Saartje Frans of Haerlem; Lysbeth, bp. Sept. 6, 1643, m. Saml Gerretsen; Aeltye, bp. Aug. 27, 1645, m. July 7, 1669, Bernardus Hassing or Hassins; and Petronelletje, bp. May 10, 1648, (all bp. in N. A.,) m. Isaac Van Vleck. Signed his name "*Jacob Van Kouwenhoven.*"

Jacob (s. of John or Johannes and Saartje Frans), bp. Nov. 30, 1664; m. July 7, 1685, at Newtown, by Justice Morgan Jones, Anna Remerson, both residents of G^{d}, as per town rec. Joined the R. D. ch. of N. Y. May 27, 1717, on certificate. Issue:—Johannes Jacobse, bp. Aug. 16, 1685, in Fl^{h}, d. young; Johannes Jacobse, bp. Mar. 8, 1696, in N. Y.; and probably other children.

Jacob Willemse (s. of William Gerretse), b. Jan. 29, 1679; m. Nov. 12, 1705, Sarah da. of Roelof Martense Schenck; d. Dec. 1, 1744. Removed to the vicinity of Freehold, N. J., as early as 1709. Issue:—Peter, b. May, 1720, m. Catharine da. of Roelof Schenck; Matthias, m. Willemtje Conover; Daniel, m. Ann Hendricksen; Gerret, m. Oct. 12, 1744, Nelly Schenck; Ruluf; and William—all of N. J.

Jan Gerretse (s. of Gerret Wolfertse), farmer, b. 1639; m. Geradientje da. of Nicasius De Sille. Mem. of R. D. ch. of Br^{n} in 1677 and '85, and resided at Br^{n} ferry. On the settlement of his father's estate, he was allowed more than his brother on account of his being lame. In 1665 he was

licensed to trade to Albany. Issue:—Gerret Janse; Aaltje Janse, bp. Apl. 18, 1678, m. Derick Abramse Brinckerhoff; Nicasius Janse of Br^{n}, b. June 30, 1681; Cornelia Janse, m. Sept. 25, 1691, Gerret A. Middagh of Br^{n}; Nelly Janse, m. July 27, 1694, Jores Rapalje; and (sup.) Willemtje Janse, m. Feb. 8, 1685, Hendrick Emans of N. J. Signed his name "*Jan Gerretsen Van Couwenhoven.*"

John or *Johannes Jacobse* (s. of Jacob Wolfertse), b. May 29, 1641; m. Apl. 11, 1664, Saartje Frans of Haerlem. Resided in High St. in N. Y., and was a member of Gov. Leisler's Council in 1689, and also of the Court of Exchequer, as per p. 683 of Calendar of Dutch His. Doc. Will da. Jan. 16, 1690; pro. Apl. 13, 1693; rec. p. 275, Lib. 4, N. Y. surr. off. Issue:—Jacob, bp. Nov. 30, 1664, m. July 7, 1685, at Newtown, by Justice Morgan Jones, Anna Remerson of G^{d}, as per G^{d} rec.; Francois, bp. Oct. 10, 1666, m. 1st, Nov. 3, 1709, Catharine Oliver, m. 2^{d}, Nov. 12, 1739, Mary Brouwer; Hester, bp. Aug. 12, 1669, m. Feb. 1688 Johannes Martier of N.Y.; Lysbeth, bp. Mar. 22, 1671, m. Nov. 19, 1690, Ab^{m} Messeur or Messier of N. Y.; Jacomyntje, bp. Mar. 25, 1673, m. Apl. 20, 1694, Wessel Pietersen (Van Norden) of N. Y.; Johannes, bp. Apl. 14, 1677, m. May 8, 1708, Rachel Bensen; Maria, bp. Apl. 2, 1679, m. Apl. 21, 1699, Hendrick Brevoort; Catelyntje, bp. Jan. 20, 1682; and Peter, bp. Dec. 1, 1683, (all bp. in N. Y.,) m. Aug. 9, 1707, Wyntje Ten Eyck. Signed his name "*Johannes Van Cowenhoven*" in 1662.

John Willemse (s. of Willem Gerretse and grandson of Gerret Wolfertse), b. Apl. 6, 1681; (sup.) m. about 1704 Coba or Jacoba Vanderveer; d. 1756. Removed from Br^{n} to N. J. prior to 1709. Issue:—William of Penn's Neck, m. Sophia Lane, d. about 1765; Tryntje or Trynke, bp. Oct. 30, 1709, d. young; Trynke, bp. Apl. 6, 1712, and emigrated to Kentucky; (sup.) Elias; Cornelis of Penn's Neck, bp. Apl. 6, 1712, emigrated to Kentucky; Peter of Penn's Neck, bp. Dec. 5, 1714, m. Rebecca da. of Judge Jonathan Combs, and emigrated to Kentucky and thence to Illinois; Jan, bp. Apl. 12, 1719, at Marlboro, d. after 1756; Jacob of Penn's Neck, emigrated to Kentucky; and Dominicus of Penn's Neck, m. Mary Updike, d. prior to 1788.

Nicasius Janse (s. of Jan Gerretse and Gerdientje or Geradina) of Br^{n}, b. June 30 (or July 8), 1681; m. Elsie ——; d. Sept. 16, 1749. Will da. May 15, 1746, pro. Oct. 14, 1749. Issue:—Geradina, bp. Aug. 7, 1705, in Br^{n}, m. Symon Van Wickelen; John of Br^{n}, b. Dec. 2, 1707, m. Cath^{e} Remsen, d. May 1, 1778; Gerret of N. U. (the ancestor of the present family of Cowenhovens in said town), m. 1st Sarah ——, m. 2^{d} Antie Bergen, d. Nov. 17, 1783; and Peter of the Raritan,

N.J., m. (sup.) Elizabeth da. of Joost Debevoise of the Wallabout. Signed his name "*Nicalus Couwenhoven.*"

Peter (s. of Wm Gerretse), b. Feb. 12, 1671; m. Patience da. of Elias Daws, and settled in Monmouth Co., N. J.; d. about 1754 or '55. Mem of R. D. ch. of Freehold in 1709, and elder in 1711 and '21. Will da. Mar. 15, 1743; pro. Apl. 21, 1751; rec. p. 259, Lib. F, in off. of Sec. of State of N. J. Issue:—Johanna, bp. Oct. 20, 1695, in Br^n^; William of Englishtown, N. J., m. Annetje —— (by another account Marytje ——), d. 1777; Mary or Marike, b. 1700, m. Oct. 10, 1725, Koert Gerretse Schenck; Hannah, m. Antonides; Jane, m. —— Williamson; Nelke, bp. Jan. 22, 1710, in N. J.; Peter Junr, bp. Apl. 6, 1712, in N. J., m. Dec. 17, 1735, Leah da. of Jan Roelofse Schenck, d. 1774; Elias of Middletown, m. 1729 Willempie Wall, d. 1750; Aeltje, m. Willem Willemse of N. J.; and Ann, m. —— Longstreet—all of N. J. Signed his name "*Pieter Couwenhoven.*"

Pieter Wolfertse, emigrated with his father; a boy in 1630; m. 1st, Dec. 2, 1640, Hester Symons Daws of Amsterdam, wid. of Jacques de Vernus; m. 2^d^, Nov. 22, 1655, Aeltje Sibrants. Was a brewer in N. A., residing on Pearl St., and schopen in 1650, '54, '58, '59, '60, and '61, and a mem. of the R. D. ch. of that place. In 1655 he was Surveyor-Gen. of the colony, and from 1655 to 1660 Orphan Master. After the conquest in 1664 he removed to his farm at Elizabethtown, N. J., and on the reconquest in 1673 he moved back to the city. In 1663, as a lieut., he was engaged in the Indian war at Esopus. Issue:—Altie (natural adopted dau.); Hester, m. Feb. 22, 1688, Johannes Martier of N. Y.; (sup.) Cornelis; Petrus, bp. Feb. 27, 1669, m. Mary ——, his descendants residing in Gloucester Co., N. J.: will da. Sept. 9, 1700, pro. Mar. 4, 1704. Signed his name "*Pieter Wolfersen*" and "*Pieter Couwenhoven.*"

Willem Gerretse (s. of Gerret Willemse and Altie), b. 1636; m. 1st, 1660, Altie da. of Joris Dircksen Brinckerhoff; m. 2^d^, Feb. 12, 1665, Jannetje da. of Pieter Monfoort. Resided at first in Br^n^, of which place he was a mag. in 1661, '62, and '64, and a deacon of the R. D. ch. in 1663. From thence he appears to have removed to Fld^s^, his name appearing on the patent of said town of 1667; on its ass. rolls of 1675, '83, and '93; elder of its R. D. ch. in 1677; and taking the oath of allegiance there in 1687. Nov. 1, 1709, he sold his Fld^s^ farm to his s. William (see Lib. 5, p. 30, of Con.), and (sup.) in 1727 he removed to Monmouth Co., N. J. Issue:—Gerret Willemse, b. Jan. 4, 1662; Aeltje Willemse, b. Dec. 14, 1665, m. Mar. 16, 1687, Cornelis Symonse Van Aersdalen of Fld^s^, d. prior to 1691; Neeltje Willemse, b. Feb. 7, 1669, m. John

Pieterse Wyckoff of Freehold, N. J.; Pieter Willemse of N. J., b. Feb. 12, 1671; Cornelis Willemse of N. J., b. Nov. 20, 1672; Sarah Willemse, b. Dec. 20, 1674, m. about 1692 John R. Schenck of N. J., d. Jan. 31, 1761; Albert Willemse of N. J., b. Dec. 7, 1676; Jacob Willemse of N. J., b. Jan. 29, 1679; John Willemse of N. J., b. Apl. 9, 1681; Annatie Willemse, b. Apl. 13 or 22, 1683, (sup.) m. 1st Aert Willemsen, m. 2d (sup.) Johannes Antonides, both of Monmouth Co., N. J.; William Willemse of Fld^a, b. Mar. 7, 1686; (sup.) Joris Willemse; and Jacomina Willemse, b. Dec. 28, 1689, m. June 5, 1709, Elbert Williamsen of Monmouth Co., N. J. Signed his name "*Willem Gerretsen*" and "*Willem G. Couwenhoven.*"

Willem Willemse (s. of Wm Gerretse) of Fld^a, b. Mar. 7, 1686; m. June 5, 1709, Annetie da. of Lucas Stevense Voorhies; d. Jan. 19, 1769. Will da. Dec. 10, 1757; pro. Mar. 13, 1769; rec. p. 534, Lib. 26, N. Y. surr. off. Issue:—William, b. Mar. 10, 1710, d. young; Cataline, b. July 27, 1711, d. young; William of N. J., b. Jan. 22, 1713, m. Margrietje Schenck; Jannetje, b. Oct. 6, 1714, m. Nov. 1737 Gerret Schenck of N. J.; Luke of N. J., b. June 3, 1716; Aeltie, b. Mar. 21, 1718, m. Cor^s Voorhies; Annetje, b. Mar. 21, 1720, d. young; Catalyna, b. Apl. 1, 1722, m. Albert Schenck; Neeltje, b. Mar. 6, 1724; Gerret of Fld^a, b. Nov. 11, 1726, m. May 7, 1748, Antie Lefferts, d. Sept. 23, 1777, and is the ancestor of the Fld^a family of Kouwenhovens; Sara, b. July 23, 1728, d. young; and Jacoba, bp. Oct. 27, 1734, d. young. Signed his name "*Willem Kouwenhoven.*"

Wolfert Gerretse, the common ancestor of the family, m. Neeltje ——; d. after 1660; emigrated with his family in 1630 from Amersfoort in the province of Utrecht in the Netherlands; was employed at first, as early as 1630, as superintendent of farms by the Patroon at Rensellaerswick, afterwards cultivated a farm on Manhattan Island, and in June 1637, with Andrus Hudde, purchased of the Indians the westernmost of the 3 flats in Fld^a and Fl^h, called Kaskuteur or Kaskateuw, patented to them by Director Van Twiller June 16, 1637. Aug. 2, 1639, Hudde conveyed to him his interest in a house, barn, barrack, and garden on Long Island, called "Achtervelt." Sept. 16, 1641, Hudde conveyed to him 68 morgens of plain land and 55½ morgens of woodland in the same locality (Fld^a). Wolfert may possibly have removed to N. A. prior to his death: his name appears in 1657 on the list of small burghers of that place. Issue:—Gerret Wolfertse, b. 1610; Jacob Wolfertse; and Pieter Wolfertse. Made his mark to documents.

CRANEN, THOMAS, (English,) blacksmith. On ass. roll of

AN INDEX OF ANCESTORS

AND

ROLL OF MEMBERS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

1922

Gen.
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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
NEW YORK
1922

74769

Cunningham, Francis DeL.
Cunningham, Wm. De Lancey
Delafield, Edw. C.
Delafield, John R.
De Luze, Philip S.
De Peyster, F. Ashton
Douw, Charles G.
DuBois, Ernest Bois
Erving, William V. R.
Fryer, Robert L.
Hardie, Joseph C.
Harriman, Francis C.
Harriman, William E.
Hillhouse, Chas. B.
Hillhouse, Francis
Hoffman, Samuel V.
Hunt, Ridgely, Jr.
Livingston, Philip
Marshall, Wm. St. J. E.
Ogden, Thomas L.
Oothout, John W.
Paige, Edward W.
Parker, Charles W.
Plympton, Gilbert M.
Runk, Louis B.
Schieffelin, Schuyler
Sill, Howard
Sill, John T.
Storm, Clarence
Suydam, Walter L.
Terhune, Ten Broeck M.
Tucker, William R.
Van Cortlandt, Robt. B.
Vander Veer, Edgar A.
Van Rensselaer, Augustus C.
Van Rensselaer, Cortlandt S.
Ver Planck, Wm. G.
Watkins, de Lancey W.
Whitehead, Cortlandt
Woodward, Francis W.

VAN CORTLANDT, COL. STEPHANUS, 1643-1710. Kings Co. Regt., 1671-'93. Member King's Council, 1680-1700.

Bascome, Western R.
Clark, Henry S.
Cunningham, Francis de L.
Cunningham, Wm. D.
Delafield, Edw. C.
Delafield, John R.
Erving, William V. R.
Hoffman, Samuel V.
Livingston, Philip
Ogden, Thomas L.
Parker, Charles W.
Russell, William H.
Schieffelin, Schuyler
Schuyler, Philip Van R.
Tucker, Wm. Ruggles
Van Rensselaer, Cortlandt S.
Ver Planck, William G.
Whitehead, Cortlandt

VAN COWENHOVEN, CAPT. JACOB. One of the "Nine Men," 1647-'58. Capt. of Burghery of Netherland.

Coles, Henry Rutgers Remsen
Foster, Frederick de P.
Suydam, Walter L.
Weisse, Faneuil S.

VAN COWENHOVEN, JAN GERRETSE, 1639 ——, Flatlands, Manhattan. Member of Leister's Council; of New Amsterdam Court of Exchequer.

Reichner, Aiken

*VAN COWENHOVEN, WOLFERT GERRETSE, 1630-1660. One of the Eight Men; also one of the Twelve Men under Gov. Kieft, 1643-'44.

Burling, Wm. Raymond
Conover, Chas Hopkins
Duffield, Howard
Hutton, Arthur L.
Jones, Walter R.
Lane, Francis T. L.
Lefferts, Frederic R.
Lefferts, William H.
Luquer, Thatcher T. P.
McKesson, Irving
Perry, Alexander
Richards, Charles S.
Richards, William S.
Suydam, Walter L.
Trenchard, Edward
Weisse, Faneuil S.

VAN DAM, GOV. RIP, 1660-1749. N. Y. Provincial Assembly, 1699. Member of Council. Gov. of the Prov., 1731.

Crosby, Maunsell S.
Delafield, Edw. C.
Delafield, John R.
Duane, William N.
DuVal, Clive L.
Fryer, Robert L.
Livingston, Philip

*Service not now qualifying.

Couwenhoven

Scandinavian Immigrants

IN

NEW YORK

1630—1674

WITH APPENDICES ON

SCANDINAVIANS IN MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA, 1532—1640
SCANDINAVIANS IN CANADA, 1619—1620
SOME SCANDINAVIANS IN NEW YORK IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY
GERMAN IMMIGRANTS IN NEW YORK, 1630—1674

BY

JOHN O. EVJEN, PH. D.
(LEIPZIG)
PROFESSOR OF CHURCH HISTORY IN AUGSBURG [THEOLOGICAL] SEMINARY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ILLUSTRATED

GENEALOGICAL PUBLISHING CO., INC.
BALTIMORE 1972

VIEW OF THE MARCKVELDT AND T WATER, 1652. From "New Amsterdam and Its People," by J. H. Innes; copyright, 1902, by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

A. The Hoisting Crane. B. Southeast Bastion of Fort Amsterdam. C. White Horse Tavern. D. House, late of Dominie Bogardus, who married **Anneke Jans**, a **Norwegian** woman. E. Old Store-House of West India Co. F. The "Five Stone Houses" of West India Co. G. Brewery of West India Co. H. House of Cornelis Pietersen. I. House of Pieter van Couwenhoven. J. House of Jan Jansen Schepmoes. K. House of Gillis Pietersen. L. House of Egbbert von Borsum. M. House of Pieter Cornelissen van der Veen. N. House of Lambert van Valkenburgh, German. O. Schregers Hoek or Capoke. P. House of Hans Kiersted, who married **Sara Rollefsen**, a **Norwegian** woman. Q. **Roelof Jansen Haes**, a **Norwegian**. R. Pieter Cornelissen. S. Paulus Leendertsen van der Grift. T. New Store-House of West India Co. U. Augustyn Herrman, German. V. Jacob Haes, husband of **Christina Capoen Holgersen**, **Norwegian**. W. Old Church and Lane.

Couwenhoven

PIONEER FAMILIES OF NORTHWESTERN NEW JERSEY

William C. Armstrong

HUNTERDON HOUSE
LAMBERTVILLE, N.J.
1979

73.
ABRAHAM VAN HORN OF WHITE HOUSE

Abraham Van Horn was baptized Jan. 15, 1699. About 1719 he married Anetje Couwenhoven. They dwelt near White House, Hunterdon County, N.J. Anetje was born 1702 (estimated); she was buried Dec. 17, 1759. Abraham's will was probated Dec. 5, 1759. Both died of smallpox; they are believed to have been buried in the old cemetery southwest of the railroad station. Anetje was a daughter of Cornelius Couwenhoven and his wife Margaretta Schenck.

It is of interest to note that Anetje was a descendant in the 4th generation from Wolphert Garretsee Couwenhoven who was born 1589 and who on Jan. 17, 1605, married Neeltje Jan.

Wolphert and Neeltje were married in the Church "Tower of Our Lady" now belonging to the Dutch Reformed Church in Amersfoot, Utrecht, Netherlands. In 1630 Wolphert and Neeltje with their five sons left Amersfoot for Long Island where Wolphert bought a large tract of land at Flatbush. He died after 1660. The names of their sons were Gerrit, Jacob, Derrick, Pieter and Jan.

The name has been variously spelled, Couwenhoven, Covenhoven, with and without the "Van", and with both "C" and "K" as the first initial.

The surname Couwenhoven was later changed to Conover; this change appears to have been made soon after the close of the Rev-

olutionary War. There was at that period a tendency throughout the country to shorten names and simplify the spelling; and the surmise is that such changes were prompted in part by the thought "We are now citizens of a new nation, let us mark this great change by taking a new name."

Abraham Van Horn and his wife Anetje lived for a time in Monmouth County; three of their earlier children were baptized at Freehold. Later Abraham removed to Hunterdon County. He and his wife united with the Readington church in 1749; this church was first known as the Church of North Branch. Their names are thus: "Abram Van Hoorn and his wife Antje Kouwenhoven". They were received into the membership of that church by Rev. Johannes Casperus Fryenmoet.

Eight children of Abraham and Anetje Couwenhoven Van Horn:

i. Matthew (or Mathies) born about 1720.

ii. Margaret, baptized April 3, 1722.

iii. Cornelius, born 1724, married Charity Wyckoff; see below.

iv. Sophia, born 1726, married on Nov 10, 1746 Baltus Pickel, Jr.

v. Anetje, born about 1728, married April 29, 1746, Tobias Ten Eyck; they had a daughter Anetje baptized in May, 1750.

vi. Abraham, baptized Oct 10, 1731, died young.

vii. Neeltje (Eleanor), born March 21, 1734, baptized April 14th following, married about 1761 Anthony Melick.

viii. Abraham, Jr., born 1740, who succeeded his father at White House.

Abraham Van Horn, Jr., was issuing forage master during the Revolutionary War. He kept a hotel, a store and a grist mill. At his mill he produced flour for the troops. On one occasion he entertained Washington at his residence and Washington's staff at his hotel.

It was at the home of Abraham Van Horn, Jr., that the White House church was formed. Meetings had been held for many years in his barn. On Jan 10, 1792, a committee from the classis of New Brunswick met at his house and effected an organization of the White House church, which church was first known as Rockaway.

Cornelius Van Horn, born 1724, son of Abraham and Anetje, married May 12, 1744, Gertrude (that is, Charity) Wyckoff, daughter of Simon Wyckoff and his wife Gertrude Van der Vliet.

VAN COUVENHOVEN

Genealogical Reference Builders NEWSLETTER

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VOL. 1 No. 5 May-June 1968

N E W Y O R K D U T C H

WHO SWORE ALLEGIANCE AFTER THE SURRENDER OF NEW YORK

October the 21st,22nd, 24th, and 26th

1 6 6 4

New York Colonial Manuscripts
Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York John Romeyn Brodhead Vol. III 1853

Anthony Allard
Arianzen Jan
Andrizen Andries
Adamzen Abraham
Assuerus Hendrick
Abrahamzen Izaac
Abrahamzen Willem
van der Borden
Arenzen Frederic
Andriezen Lucas
Andriezen Paulus
Adamzen Jan
Andriezen Ariaan
Appell Arien
Albertzen Egbert
(van Amsterdam.)
Aldricks Peter
Ascen Jan
Briell Toussein
Barentzen van der
Kuyl Cornelius
Bos Hendrick
Bartelzen Jonas

Beeckman Joghim
Blanck Jurien
Backer Claes Janssen
Backer Reinier Willemsen
Barrenzen Meindert
Benaat Garrit
Barentzen Simon
Bogardus Willem
Beakman William (of Esopies)
Bedlow Isaac
Boon Francis
Bayard Nicholas
Backer Jacob
Cregier Martin
C ousseau Jacques
Cossar Jacob
Course Barren
Claerhoudt Walraven
Coninck Thomas
Cray Teunis
Claesen Sibout
Clock Abraham
Coninck Aldert

Pieters Reintse van Bolsart
Pos Lodowick
Pieterzen Nathanael
Pieterzen Albert Trompetter
Pieter Abraham
Pauluzen Claes
Provost Johannes of Albany
Pluvier Cornelius
Peterson Philip van Schuiller
Peterson Jacob
Reinoutzen Reinout
Roelofzen Jan
Reddell
Roelofzen Boele
Rees, Andries
Reinier Pieter
Reycken Reinier
Richard Paulus
Renzlaer Jeremias
Renzlaer Richard
Stuyvesant Pieter G.
Steenwick Cornelius B.
Stevenzen Oloffe van Cortland
Sanderzen Thomas
Schaafbanck Pieter
Stoutenburg Pieter
Simkam Pieter
Schivelbergh Johannes
Sticken Dirck
Spygelaar Jan
Scruyver Jan
Staets Abraham
Slictenhorst Gerrit
Tonneman Pieter
Teunizen Jan
Tades Mighiel
Thomazen Quick Teunis
Tyler William
Tyler Andries
Van Ruyven Cornelius
Van Brugh Johannes
Verplank Abraham
Videt Jan
Van Brugh Carel
Van Gelder Jan
Van Tricht Gerrit
Vincent Adrian
Van Dyck Hendrick
Vermoon Jaocb
Van Elsland Claes de Jonge
Vis Jacob
Verveel Daniel
Van Laar Arien
Ving Jan
Van der Cleffe, Dirck
Van de Water, Hendrick
Van Couwenhoven Johannes
Van Haerlem Jan
Van Brussum Egbert
Van der Schuyren Willem
Van Bommel Hendrick
Van Laar Stoffell
Wessell Warnar
Winster Pieter
Wouterzen Jan
Wesselzen David
Witthart Johannes
Willemzen Ratger
Waldron Resolveert
Wessels Herman

(continued on page 197)

D30 E34 Lt-2
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Covenhoven
307
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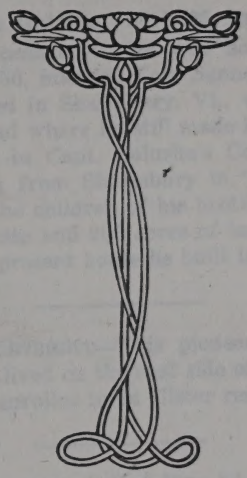
Revolutionary Soldiers

Resident or Dying in Onondaga County, N.Y.

With Supplementary List of Possible Veterans

Based on a Pension List of Franklin H. Chase, Syracuse, N. Y.



Prepared by Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, S. T. D., for the

Onondaga Historical Association

THE McDONNELL CO. MCMXIII SYRACUSE, N. Y.

to Skaneateles. He was born in Plainfield, Ct., Sept. 13, 1750, where he married Elizabeth Stanton. In the Lexington alarm he may have marched under Capt. Belcher of Preston, Ct., but was in Vermont during most of the struggle.

BETHUEL | COLE, | died June 28, 1828. | ag'd 77 years. | Also |

LOIS, | his wife died Sep. | 30, 1806, | aged 44 years. |

In the same cemetery. He was born in Rehoboth, Mass., May 22, 1750, married Lois Bennett, Aug. 31, '75, and afterward lived in Shaftsbury, Vt., where seven children were born, and where he still made his home in 1790. He was a private in Capt. Galusha's Co., Col. Herrick's regiment, enlisting from Shaftsbury in '78. He came to Skaneateles with the children of his brother Aaron, and in 1804 had a log house and 200 acres of land on the Luther Clark place. The present house he built later.

SYLVESTER CORTRIGHT—This pioneer, father of Wilhelmus Cortright, lived on the east side of Skaneateles lake in 1803. He was enrolled in 2d Ulster regiment.

GARRET | COWNOVER | died June 22 | 1823; | aged 91 years | & 8 months. |

ANNE, | wife of | Garret | Cownover, | died May 24, 1818 | aged 86 years & | 4 days. |

Owasco cemetery. He was enrolled as Garrett Covenhoven in Capt. Carhart's Co., Monmouth, N. J.

In memory of | JOSEPH COY, | Who | Departed this life | May 17, 1823, | in the 85, year | of his age. |

Here lies in silent sleep the patriot's dust |
Resigned to fate in God was all his trust. |
With zeal he did his country's cause defend |
And did to those in need assistance extend. |

JERUSHA SAWYER, | Wife of | Joseph McCoy. | Died Mar. 1826 | Aged 89 Years. |

N.Y. Hist. MS - 974.7 N53

Under benefit of what is above set forth, the plaintiff in convention concludes for condemnation according to demand made in the first instance and forth for the dismissal of the demand in reconvention, cum expensis, with interest.

Nota Bene: Hendrick Jansen Spiers owes for an affidavit, with copy, heavy money fl. 2.10.-
item for the preceding reply and copy 3. 4.-

John Ridchardson and John Ferris, inhabitants of Eastdorp, respectfully represent that they the petitioners, being men honestly possessing a good name and repute, were notwithstanding accused, arrested, examined and incarcerated on a charge of stealing some hogs, but the evidence and testimony produced against them to that effect in the Court of said Town was found to be false in the presence of the judges and the witnesses. Now the case is that your petitioners being of peaceable disposition, have borne all this in patience, being satisfied with having been declared innocent before the Court of Eastdorp, as appears by the minute thereof hereunto annexed. But to their great distress Richard Panthorn, the constable, hath by order of one of their magistrates, Thomas Mullenaer, caused to be taken out of their houses on a warrant of execution as much property as would be sufficient to satisfy the costs of your petitioners' imprisonment as well as for the proved false witnesses, by which act committed by the constable your petitioners, with reverence, think themselves aggrieved and to be more affected in their honor than before, because men who were declared pure, clear and innocent, are not accustomed to be condemned in the costs of both parties. Therefore your petitioners must turn unto Your Honors, humbly praying Your Honors' mandamus in case of injury and purge, in virtue whereof, the aforesaid Thomas Meulenaer may be cited on a certain prefixed Court Day, before Your Honors, to hear and answer such demand and conclusion as the petitioners shall then produce and make, or else that such disposition may be made herein to the relief of your petitioners as Your Honors shall see fit from the proofs hereunto annexed.

Frans Jansen, carpenter Reply against Wolfert Gerritsen van Couwenhoven, Defendant

To the Honorable the Director General and Council of New Netherland

Honorable Lords:

The plaintiff, Frans Janse, carpenter, says in reply that he persists in his entered demand and taken conclusion dated 6th instant, because the defendant hath sold out of hand to the plaintiff the demanded parcel of land, to wit, just such portion of each parcel as his two sons and Govert Lookermans, each for his share, should receive, and that the third lot in question was allowed by the defendant's agent, being his own son Peter, in the presence of Govert Loockermans, to the plaintiff and was measured by Jacques Corteljou, the sworn surveyor, according to the bill of survey thereof granted on the 24th June 1660; pursuant whereunto the defendant hath given a deed of the

same to the plaintiff, and not being ignorant thereof and hardly on the plaintiff's pretended or incorrect showing, but according to the bill of survey of the abovenamed surveyor. The defendant's exception herein is too pitiful; for the deed is made from the survey not only of this parcel in question but of all the parcels sold, without the simple statement of the plaintiff herein being of any force. Therefore the plaintiff again concludes that the defendant shall be condemned to free the aforesaid sold and deeded parcel of land, and to ratify and confirm the possession thereof and further to answer and pay the damage and interest suffered and yet to be suffered by the plaintiff through the molestation of Govert Loockermans. In regard to the balance of the purchase money, the plaintiff has never been unwilling to pay, and is still ready to do so at all times when requested.

20th 8ber 1661.
Frans Jansen, carpenter, dr.

To writing demand and copy	fl. 1.10.-
To copy of the answer of parties both per day	2.-.-
To reply both sides	2.10.-

24th 8ber

Answered this day for Jacob Vis in writing to Pluvier's affidavit	fl. 2.10.-
Item: attended Court	1.-.-
Drew for Jan Gilles de Jongh a petition for the forwarding his suit	1.1-.-
Attending Court	1.-.-

Nota Bene. On the 18th instant drew up and presented for Jacob Vis a petition to be empowered to employ an attorney fl. 1.10.-

To going for the apostil but in vain, as it was not ready; then was informed that the prayer of the petition was denied. 1.-.-

On the same day or evening communicated the information to him verbally at Breukelen.
My going and disbursement, at the ferry 4.-.-

23rd Brought herein as before order of the Court to answer Pluvier on pain of default.

Entered an answer for Jan Gilles at the Secretary's respecting evidence that the matter would be attended to on the first day fl. 1.00.-

EARLY DUTCH SETTLERS OF MONMOUTH COUNTY NEW JERSEY

EARLY DUTCH

SETTLERS

OF

MONMOUTH COUNTY

NEW JERSEY

RECORDS OF THE CONOVERS, SCHENCKS AND VANDERVEERS.

Roelof Martense Schenck was born at Amersfoort, Province of Utrecht, Holland, in 1619, and came to New Amsterdam with his brother Jan, and sister Annetje, in 1650. In 1660 he married Neeltje, daughter of Gerrit Wolphertse VanCouwenhoven, who was a son of Wolfert Garretson VanCouwenhoven, who came from Amersfoort aforesaid to America in 1630 with the Dutch emigrants who settled Rensselaerwick, near what is now Albany in the state of New York. Soon after his marriage to Neeltje Conover (as the name is now spelled) he settled permanently at Flatlands, Long Island, where his wife had been born.

His will was made September 4, 1704, proved August 3, 1705, and is recorded in Book 7, page 209, in Surrogate's office of the county of New York. This will with other information concerning him and many of his descendants, is published in a book compiled by Capt. A. D. Schenck U. S. A., published in 1883 and entitled "Ancestry and Descendants of Rev. William Schenck."

The will of his son Garret, who settled in Monmouth county, N. J., is also published in this work; it was executed January 12, 1739, proved October 7th, 1745, and is now on record in the office of Secretary of the state of New Jersey.

Roelof Martense Schenck devised all his real estate to his eldest son Martin, who married June 20th, 1686, Susanna Abrahamse Brinckerhoff. He bequeaths to his two youngest sons, Garret and Jan, and to his six living daughters, Jonica, Maryke, Margaretta, Neeltje, Mayke and Sara, and the two children of his deceased daughter Annetje, sixty and a half pounds each, and makes these legacies chargeable upon the real estate devised to his eldest son.

His two sons, Garret and Jan, settled in Monmouth county about 1695. Their names appear in our court and other public records soon after this date. They and their wives were among the first communicants of the Marlboro Dutch church, as now called. Garret Schenck married Neeltje Coerten VanVoorhees at Flatlands, L. I., and died September 5, 1745, on the farm known as the Rappleyea farm at Pleasant Valley in Holmdel township, now occupied by Theodore R. Thorn.

He names in his will five sons, viz:—Roelof, who married Eugentje VanDorn; Koert, who married Mary Peterse VanCouwenhoven, and died on his farm near the present village of Marlboro in 1771. Garret, who married Jannetje Williamse VanCouwenhoven and died on the homestead farm in Pleasant Valley, February 14, 1792; John, who married for his first wife Ann Couwenhoven, and died February 13, 1775; Albert, who married first Caty Conover, second, Agnes VanBrunt, and died May 21, 1786.

Mary, one of Garret Schenck's daughters, married Hendrick Smock and died in 1747, leaving six sons and two daughters surviving her.

Altje, another daughter, married Tunis VanDerveer and had six sons and three daughters.

A third daughter married for her first husband Hendrick Hendrickson and for her second Elias Golden.

The Smocks and Vanderveers, now so numerous in Monmouth county, are principally descended from these sons of the above named Schenck sisters.

Jan Schenck, the brother of Garret, was born at Flatlands, L. I., February 10, 1670, married there in 1691 his cousin, Sarah Couwenhoven, who was born at the same place January 6, 1675. He died January 30, 1753, on the farm now owned by Edgar, son of the late Hon. George Schenck in Pleasant Valley. His wife died January 31, 1761. Three of Garret and Jan Schenck's half sisters married the three VanCouwenhoven brothers, who were the first settlers of this name in Monmouth county, viz:

First. Cornelius Williamse VanCouwenhoven, born at Flatlands, L. I., November 29, 1672, married there September 8, 1700, Margaretta Schenck and died May 16, 1736, on his farm adjacent to the farms of Garret and Jan Schenck in Pleasant Valley. On pages 82 and 82½ of the old town book of Middletown township is the record of their cattle marks as follows:

"June ye 24, 1696, then Garret Schenck, Cornelius Couwenhoven and

Peter Wicoff gave their ear marks to be recorded."

"Garret Schenck, his ear marks, a fork on top of left ear and a piece cut aslope of the upper or foreside of the right ear, making the ear both shorter and narrower. Recorded to his son."

"Cornelius Couwenhoven, his mark is a fork on the right ear and a small cut in on the underside of the left ear. Recorded to his son."

"Peter Wicoff, his ear mark is a hole through the right ear and a piece cut aslope off the upper or foreside of the left ear, making the ear both shorter and narrower."

"April 25, 1698, John Schenck, his ear mark is a crape of the top of the near ear and a half penny on each side of same ear."

Second. Albert Williamse VanCouwenhoven, born at Flatlands, L. I., December 7, 1676, married there about 1701 Neeltje Schenck and died in Monmouth county July 7, 1751.

Third. Jacob Williamse VanCouwenhoven, born at Flatlands, L. I., January 29, 1679, married there November 12, 1705, Sarah Schenck and died at Middletown, Monmouth county, December 1, 1744.

Thus a very close relationship, both by blood and intermarriage, existed between the two Schenck brothers, and the three Conover brothers who first settled here, and who are the ancestors of all who now bear those names in Monmouth county.

The name VanCouwenhoven, as the Dutch language yielded very slowly but surely to the English tongue, underwent several changes both in spelling and pronunciation. Our early court and church records show some of these changes. The "Van" was dropped and name spelled Couwenhoven or Kowenhoven. Then Cowenhoven, next Covenhoven or Covenoven, and finally Conover.

This family have been in America nearly three centuries. As the original progenitor came here in 1630, another generation, or 32 years from present date, will complete this period since the Conover tree was first planted in the new world. Very few families in the United States of Netherland blood can show such an ancient lineage, about which there can be no doubt. Neither can any family show greater fidelity in their obedience to the Scriptural injunction "to increase and multiply in the land." If all the male and female descendants of Wolphert Garritson VanCouwenhoven now in the United States could be gathered together in one place it would be a mighty multitude.

Neither do I know of any of this name who has been convicted of any infamous crime. Their family history is remarkably free from all dishonorable stains. While none of them have achieved fame as authors, ministers, presidents, generals, or millionaires, yet on the other hand they have generally occupied respectable positions, led useful lives, and been good citizens. That is, the Conovers are not found at either extreme of the social scale but on the safe middle ground. During the stormy days of the Revolution I do not know of a single Conover, Smock, Schenck, or Vanderveer in Monmouth county who was a Tory. On the contrary, so far as I can learn, they were all sturdy, uncompromising patriots. Many of them, like Captain Jacob Covenhoven, Colonel Barnes Smock, Captains John and William Schenck and Tunis Vanderveer, did yeoman service both in council and battle for their country. During the late war of the rebellion the records of our state show that over 50 Schencks and over 70 Conovers served in the New Jersey regiments. I, therefore, can sincerely say that I do not know of any family of Dutch descent who have a better right to celebrate the year 1930, the tricentennial of their residence in America (now only 32 years off) than the Conovers and their kinsmen among the Smocks, Schencks and Vanderveers. They can then sing with gusto and truth the following verses and no one can question their right to do so, or the propriety of such a tricentennial jubilee.

Ye sturdy Dutchmen, now arise,
Stand up in a row,
For singing of the ancient times,
We're going for to go:
When this fair land on every hand
Was peopled by the Dutch,
And all the rest however blest,
They did not count for much.

Of centennial celebrations,
We've had some two or more;
These upstarts of an hundred years,
But one find in their score,
And tho' they boast a mighty host,
"Four Hundred," brave and fair;
We quietly look in History's book
And fail to find them there.

Chorus.

I am a Van, of a Van, of a Van, of a Van,
Of a Van of a way back line;
On every rugged feature
Ancestral glories shine,
And all our band in kinship stand,
With all that's old and fine.
I'm a Van, of a Van, of a Van, of a Van,
Of a Van of a way back line.

TRAITS OF CONOVER CHARACTER. FANCIFUL ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

I have sometimes heard the inquiry, what does "Covenhoven" mean in the Low Dutch language?

This question I cannot answer, although many years ago, I heard a gentleman of this family give the following explanation:

He said that in the early settlement of Long Island, a Hollander with a long jaw-breaking name, had taken up his residence near Gravesend. His nearest neighbors were English people, who had followed Lady Deborah Moody from Massachusetts Bay. They were unable to understand his Dutch talk any better than he understood their foreign speech. Neither were they able to pronounce his name. Near his house he had erected on four posts an old fashioned oven. Such ovens were quite common in Monmouth county fifty years ago. They had a level brick bottom, some three or four feet wide, and eight or ten in length. This was arched over with brick. Light dry fuel, like old fence rails, was placed in the oven and fired. When the wood was consumed and the oven thoroughly heated, the bread, pies or other things to be baked, were shoved in with a long handled iron shovel. The door was then closed until the articles were thoroughly done. This Hollander also owned a cow, which had been brought over from his old sea-home, and was a highly prized animal in those early days. One cold winter's night, a pack of hungry wolves approached very close to his dwelling. Their fierce howling frightened the cow, so that she broke out of the shed, and ran wildly around the house. Coming in contact with the oven on four posts she kicked it over. This incident was talked about by the English neighbors who, unable to pronounce his name, described him as the man whose cow kicked over, or went over the oven. This was soon abbreviated into "Cow-and-oven," or "Cow-n-hoven." This is doubtless a fanciful explanation. Like those given by Washington Irving in his Knickerbocker History of New York, of the meaning or origin of Dutch surnames, based on the erroneous idea, that Dutch names have a meaning like English words of "idem sonans."

Although this old "VanCouvenhoven" name has been often changed, yet the genuine Conovers retain in a marked degree the physical and mental characteristics of the Batavian and Frisian race from which they spring. That is, where they have not intermarried too often with French, Irish, English or other foreign people.

The real Couvenhoven, whose Dutch blood is unadulterated, is generally a fine looking specimen of the "genus homo." Robust and well proportioned in person, square shouldered and deep chested, with ruddy complexion, light blue eyes and sandy hair. Bluff in manner, sincere and frank in expression of his opinions, honest in his dealings and grim and tenacious in resolution. Trickery, deceit and show he detests, and would rather be underestimated than overestimated by other people. He wants the substantial things of this life and not the mere show or appearance of things. That is, he would choose anytime a square meal of pork and potatoes, rather than a fine or fashionable suit of broadcloth, with jewelry to match, on an empty stomach. Such are some of the traits of the genuine Couvenhoven, if a true descendant of the first Hollanders of this name. And there ought to be many genuine Conovers in Monmouth. The late Rev. Garret C. Schenck told the writer that there have been 150 marriages in Monmouth county since 1700 where both the bride and groom were of this name. The three brothers who settled here, must have been men of marked individuality, great vigor, and force of character. For a century after their settlement, or in 1800, their respective descendants were spoken of as three separate or distinct branches or families.

The late Samuel Conover, who was twice sheriff of Monmouth county, often remarked that there were three kinds of Conovers, and distinguished as the "Lop-eared" Conovers, the "Big-foot" Conovers and the "Wide-mouth" or "Weasel" Conovers.

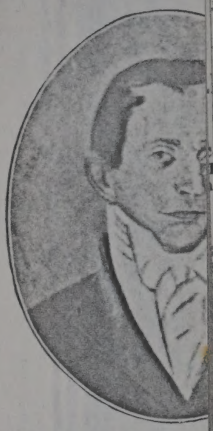
The lop-eared variety were so called because of their protuberant ears, set at right angles with the head. They were noted for their up-to-date farms.

substantial buildings and good strong fences. Their crops in the rear of their farms were as well cultivated and looked as good as those next to the public highway, for none of them liked "Presbyterian" farming, as they called it. They liked to set a good table with full and plenty on it, and the "wayfaring man," if half decent in looks, who happened to come along at meal time, was never denied a seat at their table.

The "Big-foot" Conovers, although sadly lacking in the standard of beauty which prevails in the Celestial empire, are nevertheless a fine looking people. Some of the most handsome men and most beautiful women ever raised in Monmouth county can be found among the different generations of the big-foot variety. They, too, liked good big farms, solid and comfortable buildings for man and beast, with well filled barns, well stocked cellars and smoke houses, with true friends and neighbors to gather around the blazing fire, and partake of the good cheer of their homes.

The "Wide-mouth" or "Weasel" Conovers, were generally tall and wiry men. Polished and polite in manners, smooth and pleasant in speech, and very well groomed in appearance and dress. Fond of fast horses and elegant carriages, of fashionable clothing and expensive jewelry. This variety of the Conovers were also very successful in horse trading, in running for office and also occasionally in "bucking the tiger" when led into it by bad company. In fact they were at home in any business which required diplomacy or extra finesse.

How this description given by Sheriff Sam Conover tallies with the real facts the reader can judge for himself. I merely repeat the current gossip without vouching for its accuracy. Although I can safely say that so far as successful horse trading and office getting goes, nobody has ever beat the Couvenhovens in Monmouth county, unless it is the Hendricksons, Schencks, Smocks or Vanderveers, who are really nine-tenths Conover by blood and intermarriage for some 300 years.



DANIEL SCHE

THE WILL OF JAN SCHENCK, AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

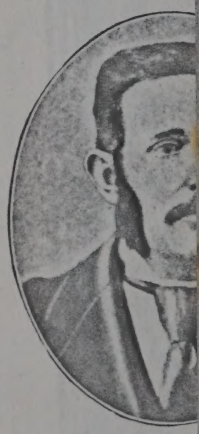
Jan Schenck, who settled on and owned the farm now owned by Edgar Schenck in Holmdel township, was a VanCouwenhoven on his mother's side. He likewise married an own cousin, Sarah Couwenhoven, who was a sister of the three brothers of this name, who all married Schenck wives and settled in Monmouth county.

His will was executed September 7th, A. D. 1746, proved June 3rd, 1753, and is now on record in the office of Secretary of State at Trenton, N. J., in Book F of Wills, pages 262, etc.

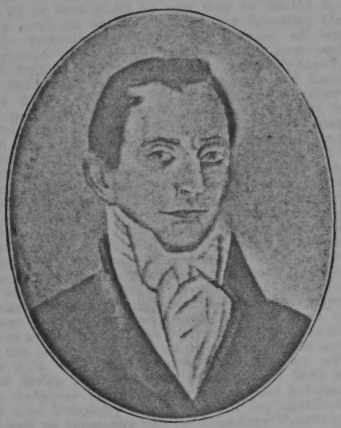
The following is a true copy of this will:

In the name of God Amen:

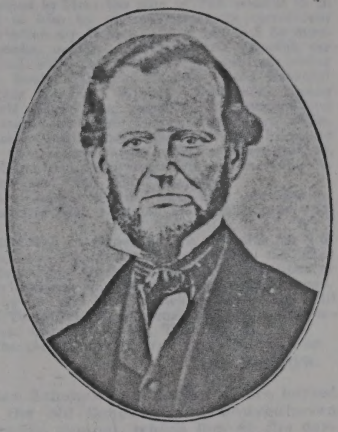
The seventh day of September in the twentieth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the grace of God over Great Britian King, etc. Annoq Domni one thousand seven hundred and fourty-six, I, John Schenck, Sen., of Middletown in the County of Monmouth and Eastern Division of the Province of New Jersey, yeoman, being in health of body and of sound and perfect mind and memory thanks be given to God; therefore calling unto mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to Die, do make and ordain this my last will and Testament. That is to say Principally and first of all I give and recommend my Soul into the hands of God that gave it, and my Body I recommend to the Earth to be buried in Christian like and decent manner at the discretion of my Executors hereafter mentioned, nothing doubting but at the General Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God; and as touching these wordly things and Estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this life, I give, Devise and Dispose of the same in manner and form following. Viz: Imprimis I Will and positively Order that all my Debts and Funeral charges be paid and fully discharged in convenient time after my Decease by my Executors hereafter mentioned. Item: I give and bequeath to Sarah, my dearly beloved wife (and hereby order that she shall have) the full and sole use and possession and benefit of all and singular my Estate Real and Personal after my decease of what nature or kind soever or wheresoever the same may be found to be belonging to me, by any way or means whatever the use benefits and profits thereof, and every part and parcel thereof to be received by and belong unto her for and during her natural life. That is to say for the support of herself and maintenance of my loving son John Schenck, so long as my above said wife's natural life shall continue. Item: I give, bequeath and Devise unto my aforesaid son, John Schenck, after the decease of my aforesaid loving wife, Sarah Schenck, all and singular my Lands and Tenements, meadows and Rights



JOHN C. SC

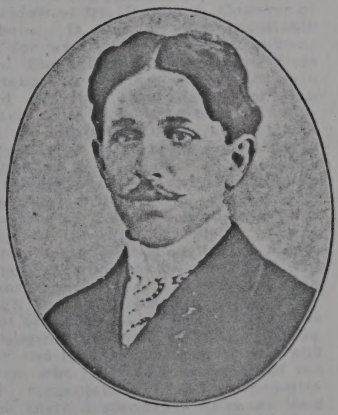


DANIEL SCHENCK

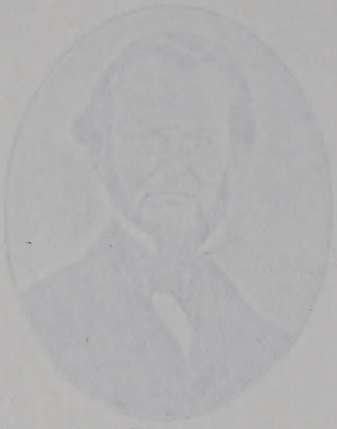


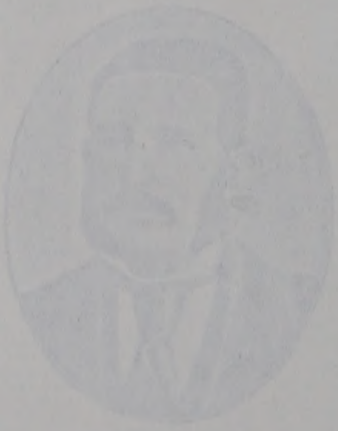
DANIEL P. SCHENCK

JOHN C. SCHENCK



JOHN L. SCHENCK





to Lands and meadows that I shall die possessed of or that shall by any way or means belong unto me at the time of my decease; the same immediately after the decease of my aforesaid wife, to be received held possessed and Enjoyed by my said son, John Schenck, his heirs and assigns forever, to his and their own proper use, benefit and behoof forever. He performing, fulfilling and paying what is hereinafter by me appointed for him to pay and discharge as legacies to his brothers and sisters as follows: Viz: It is my will and desire and I do hereby order that my said son, John Schenck, shall pay unto my two sons, Roelof and Peter, and their seven sisters in equal portions the sum of four hundred and fifty pounds current money of the Province aforesaid at eight shillings the ounce; the one half in two years and the other half in five years after the Decease of the longest liver be it either me or my wife; that is twenty-five pounds to each of my said nine children at two years and twenty-five pounds more to each of them at the end of five years after the decease of the longest liver of us two; that is me and my wife. I do further order and it is my will and desire that the fifty pounds that falls to my daughter Sarah be equally divided between my said Daughter Sarah and all her children, as well as those she had by Johannes Voorhees, as those she had by Hendrick Voorhees; also in case of the Death of either of my two sons or seven daughters or that one or more of them should die before they have received their part of the said sum of four hundred and fifty pounds, then my will and desire is and I do hereby strictly charge and order that the share or part thereof that should be paid to such so Dying shall be by my said Son John, paid to the Heirs of their Body or Bodies them surviving; also it is my will and desire that after the decease of the longest liver of us two; that my said son John shall have his outfit of my movable Estate in quantity and quality equal with his Brothers and Sisters as they had of me when they left me, and if any of my movable Estate be then left, I will and devise it may be equally divided between all my children. And in case my said Son John Dies before he is seized and possessed of the said Estate in fee simple, then I give and bequeath the same to my two sons and seven daughters, viz: that the whole Estate given as above said to my said Son John shall be sold to the highest bidder amongst my children, and the money thence arising shall be equally Divided amongst my two Sons and seven daughters in the same manner as the aforesaid four hundred and fifty pounds is to be Divided in every respect whatever. But it is my Will and Desire anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding that my said Son John at the time of his Decease have issue of his Body, lawfully begotten altho it be before he is in actual possession; that if his Ex. shall perform in every particular what is herein by me ordered; that then the whole Estate given to him as aforesaid shall be and remain to his lawful Heirs and assigns forever. Item: I Give and bequeath unto my Son, Roelof Schenck, the sum of Ten pounds money at eight shillings to the ounce with interest, to Barr him of further Claims to my Estate or part thereof either Real or Personal as Heir-at-Law or otherwise (except what is herein before given and bequeathed to him) the sum of Ten pounds to be paid to him by my Executors in convenient time after my Decease. And lastly I do hereby make, ordain, constitute and appoint my beloved wife, Sarah Schenck, and my loving Son, Roelof Schenck, Executrix and Executor of this my last Will and Testament hereby utterly disallowing, revoking and disannulling all and every other former Testament, Wills, Legacies and Bequests and Executors by me in any wise before named willed and bequeathed, ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testament.

In witness whereof I have here unto Set my Hand and Seal, this day and year above written. JAN SCHENCK. [L. S.]

This Will contained in two half side sheet of paper, the one of fourty-seven lines, the other of fourty-one lines without any alterations or interlinations was signed, sealed and pronounced by the said Jan Schenck, to be his last Will and Testament in Presence of Roelof Couvenhoven, Garret Schenck, Tho. Craven.

The foregoing is a true copy Executed by

THO. BARTOW.

Jan Schenck and his wife were buried in the old Schenck and Couvenhoven burying ground, which lies at the corner of the farms of Edgar Schenck, Theodore R. Thorne and Henry Conover, about half a mile from Holmdel village and near the turnpike to Keyport. This graveyard has lately been cleared up and put in order by Mrs. Lydia Hendrickson Schenck Conover, daughter of the late Daniel P. Schenck, and widow of Dr. Charles A. Conover of Marlboro. It was a very creditable work for which she deserves commendation. She has also devoted much time and labor to tracing up an accurate record of the descendants of Jan Schenck from church records, inscriptions on old tombstones, and private family papers scattered through many farmhouses in Holmdel and the adjacent townships. She has thus completed a genealogy which can be depended on for accuracy. I am indebted to her for nearly all the dates of births, deaths and marriages contained in this paper. She has accomplished a work which will be more appreciated in the future than though she had erected a costly monument of marble over their graves. She has honored the memory of a virtuous, hardy and industrious race of men and women, who laid the foundation of the solid respectability and prosperity which their descendants have so long enjoyed in Monmouth county and elsewhere in the United States where they have settled.

Some of the descendants of the two Schenck brothers who settled here over two centuries since, like Gen. Robert C. Schenck of Ohio, Admiral Findlay

Schenck and others, have left names famous all over our country for ability and patriotism.

Jan Schenck by his wife, Sarah Couwenhoven, had the following children:

Roelof, b. February 21, 1692, married Geesie, daughter of Sheriff or Capt. Daniel Hendrickson; d. January 19, 1766.

Sarah, b. 1696, married May 16, 1721, Johannes Voorhees of New Brunswick, N. J. Second husband, Hendrick Voorhees of Freehold township.

Altje, baptized May 25, 1705, married Chrystjan VanDooren, d. 1801.

Rachel, b. February 19, 1709, is said to have married a Boone of Kentucky.

Maria, b. August 8, 1712, married Jacob VanDooren and died October 31, 1756.

Leah, b. December 24th, 1714, married December 17th, 1735, Peter Couwenhoven and died March 14, 1769.

William, baptized April 13, 1718, died young.

Jannetje, baptized April 12, 1719, married Bernardus Verbryke, who is said to have settled at Neshaminy, Pa.

John, b. June 27, 1722, married June 28, 1750, Nellie Bennett; d. December 24, 1808.

Antje, b.——married Arie VanDooren.

Peter, b. ——married first Jannetje VanNostrand, second, Jannetje Hendrickson.

John, to whom the father devised all his real estate, lived and died on the homestead farm in Pleasant Valley.

John Schenck, by his wife, Nellie Bennett, who was born November 29, 1728, and died June 1st, 1810, had following children all born on the farm in Pleasant Valley:

*John Schenck, b. June 19, 1752.

Chrineyonce, b. September 18, 1753, died young.

*William, b. March 30, 1755.

Ida, b. February 1, 1757.

Sarah, b. February 13, 1759, married Ruliff, son of Hendrick Schenck and Catharine Holmes, her own cousin, December 22, 1774; d. April 13th, 1811.

Chrineyonce, b. December 29, 1760, married November 20, 1793, Margaret Polhemus; d. March 15, 1840.

Peter or Ogburn, b. May 27, 1763, married Anna Ogden.

Nellie, b. January 13, 1765, married October 20, 1785, Joseph H. Holmes; died June 5, 1838.

Annie, b. November 15, 1766, married December 28, 1786, Denyse Hendrickson.

Mary, b. January 23, 1769; d. May 12, 1772.

Daniel, b. April 1, 1771, married October 13, 1793, Catharine Smock; d. August 9, 1845.

Mary, b. April 19, 1775, married John O. Stillwell, March 25, 1806; died September 29, 1864.

*John and William, the two oldest sons above removed to Ohio and settled there.

DUTCH TENACITY AS SHOWN BY THEIR LOVE FOR THEIR CHURCH.

Roelof Schenck, the eldest son of Jan Schenck and Sara Couvenhoven, his wife, had no real estate devised to him under his father's will although he was appointed one of the executors. The reason of this was that he had acquired a large tract of land at and in the vicinity of what is now Bradevelt station, Marlboro township, then a part of Freehold township. The younger son John, had doubtless remained at home working on his father's farm. He was 28 years old when he married Nellie Bennett. When his father's will was executed he was unmarried, while the eldest son Roelof, had been married some thirty years, and had eight children and also grandchildren at this time.

His dwelling house stood near the site of the Brick Church, about two or three hundred yards south of the public road, which now passes by the Brick Church, and about 500 yards east of the railroad track. The buildings are now all gone. The lands owned by him in this vicinity are now cut up into several large and valuable farms, some of which are still owned and occupied by his descendants on the female side.

Rev. Theodore W. Wells in his memorial address at Brick church, speaks of this Roelof Schenck, and states he was called "Black Roelof" and noted for his great physical strength. He was also the person who selected the site of the church edifice, where it has remained to this day, by carting the first load of building stones to the spot. On page 308 in "Old Times in Old Monmouth"

are several references to this Roelof Schenck, who was quite a noted business man in his day and active in church work.

The first two Schenck brothers, Garret and Jan, were among the first organizers and supporters of the Dutch church in Monmouth county. Their names appear on the early records, both as elders and deacons.

The majority of their descendants down to the present day have generally sustained this church or the churches which have sprung from it.

They have been married, their children baptized and their funerals solemnized by the clergymen of the Dutch church. Many of them sleep their last sleep in the yard adjacent to the Brick Church, as the tombstones show.

Rev. Theodore W. Wells has given us a full history of the successive pastors of this church, but the history of the congregation is yet to be written. When it is, the Schencks and their kinsmen among the Hendricksons, Vanderveers, Conovers and Smocks, will occupy the most conspicuous places. And I assert without fear of contradiction that the progress and prosperity of the Dutch church in America is due to the stability and tenacity inherent in the Dutch character, rather than to any excellency in the church government or its polity, and ability of its trained clergymen.

In fact the clergymen of this denomination committed a great blunder when they dropped the name "Dutch" and called themselves the "Reformed Church." This name is applicable to the Episcopalians, Quakers or any other of the many protestant sects, and has no particular meaning.

Instead of resisting the detraction, ridicule and abuse, which originated in England, and was based on conflicting interests, commercial rivalries and national prejudices, which prevailed during the reign of Charles II, and which saturated all English literature of that period, they weakly yielded to it.

This denunciation of Holland and the Republican government and citizens of that country was increased, through the bitter malice and rank partizan feeling which prevailed in England during the reign of William of Orange. As Macauley in his history of England has shown, every effort was made by the adherents of the Stuart dynasty and the papists to stir up English hate and prejudice, by denouncing and ridiculing the "Dutch" in order to overthrow their "Dutch King" and the Stadholder of the Dutch Republicans.

This spirit was caught up by writers in America and eagerly imitated until the word "Dutch" became synonymous with all that was vile, cruel, brutal and cowardly. Instead of resisting these slanderous charges and falsehoods, and upholding the right and truth as could have been done, the "Shepherds of the Church" pusillanimously surrendered the old historical name, and the glorious past which belonged to it. A respectable body of the laymen of this denomination strongly objected to this change, but before the matter was fairly understood by the lay element, the "disgraceful deed was done." It has been the lay element of this denomination which has upheld and perpetuated this church in the United States, and their consent should have been obtained before the "standard" or "flag" was pulled down.

This fact is shown by the history of each separate church, for the history of one, in its general features, is the history of all which have come down from the last century.

The following article is from the pen of Judge John Fitch, giving an account of the old Dutch church at Schodack Landing, Rensselaer county, N. Y. The writer is a lineal descendant of the Colonial governor of Connecticut of same name, and, I am informed, of unmixed English descent.

Like Macauley and Motley, he rises above the narrow prejudices and supercilious arrogance and self righteousness which characterize so many English writers and their servile imitators in New England, when they write of Holland or its people. We have had lately a specimen of this same spirit in the English papers when they speak of Paul Krueger and the Dutch farmers of South Africa or Boors, as they so frequently call them. Judge Fitch does not hesitate to give others such credit as they justly deserve even when it impairs the extravagant claims of the "Pilgrim Fathers" to all that is great and grand in the early history of our country. The following is a true copy of Judge Fitch's article:

"About the year 1637 the Dutch began the first settlement on the east side of the Hudson river, between the mouths of Kinderhook creek and a point about opposite the present city of Albany, then a mere trading post. The principal settlement was on the present site of the village of Schodack Landing. The first thing they did was to build a log church at the landing. It was located

near the site of the present burying ground: This was the origin of the church now in existence at Mutzeskill, which is either the third or fourth edifice.

"It was regularly incorporated in 1788 by the name of 'The Ministry, Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church at Schodack.' In 1810 the church edifice was removed back from the Hudson river about two and a half miles to Mutzeskill, where it still remains.

"The Hollanders were then, as their descendants are now, firm, reliable Christians—few or no infidels among them. The descendants of these men are today more free from cant, hypocrisy and "isms" than are the descendants of the English. Comparatively few, if any of Holland descent, stray away from the path of rectitude and virtue or the protestant faith of their fathers; while the English become Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Catholics, and frequently what all decent people despise, skeptics or religious reformers, which is another name for hypocrites or infidels. Such has been the experience of those who have observed the fate of the Dutch, Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists of the vicinity of which I speak.

"One of the reasons why the Hollanders have so long retained and maintained their foothold and standing in the valley of the Hudson and also along the Mohawk is because of their tenacity and firmly fixed moral and religious principles, temperate habits and homely and disinterested virtues. They do not run about, emigrate from place to place, and are not continually on the go, jump and run. They are not yearly movers, are not easily moved from their fixed residences, but are stable in all their ways.

"The residence of the Hollander can be very readily distinguished from that of other nationalities, because his residence once selected, the location becomes his home and at once he sets to work to improve it. Buildings, fruit trees, gardens and shrubbery are put up, planted, looked after and cared for.

"The fences are in a still better condition, and the farm is more carefully cultivated than the farms of those who are moving from place to place and who never, as it were, live anywhere long. The Hollander has been true to his country's principles of liberty and religion and he has steadily adhered to the Reformed Dutch church here in the State of New York. The Protestant religion holds its own firmly imbued in the mind of the Hollander.

"It is a singular fact that when a Reformed Dutch church is established, it is there to stay. In very few instances has a Dutch church been abandoned when once fairly established in the valley of the Hudson.

"It lives, prospers and holds its own although surrounded by Catholics, Methodists, Episcopalians, and other persuasions. The Dutch church did its full share and more in spreading the cause of our Saviour from 1637 to 1785 than all the other persuasions in the colony of New York.

"Time has rolled on, but still the distinctive mark of the Hollander remains. The church at Schodack Landing may be said to be the mother church of the Dutch churches on the east bank of the Hudson river."

This account comes from a man whose judicial experience, associations and English descent place it above all suspicion of bias or partiality. By simply changing name of church and location, it is applicable to the First Dutch church of Monmouth county, as well as other old churches in New Jersey of this denomination.

The same kind of people founded and sustained them, and the same results have followed. Our forefathers from Holland had real practical faith and trust in God. They believed He cared for them in the wilderness of the New World, surrounded by the fierce Mohawk warriors, the perils, diseases and hardships of their pioneer life, as He had in their memorable struggle of 80 years with Spain and the popish hierarchy. This church of their fathers had been born "amidst perils, tears and blood:" its countless martyrs were subjected to all the cruelties and tortures Spanish malice, treachery and bigotry could inflict or the inquisitors could invent, and their deeds of courage, sacrifice and endurance have never been excelled in the annals of human history. The persecution of the Puritans in England or of the Presbyterians in Scotland were but child's play compared to the wholesale massacres and tortures of the Dutch people by that Spanish Nero, Philip II, and that fiend incarnate, the Duke of Alva. Instead of weakly yielding to the abuse, ridicule and detraction which had been heaped on the "Dutch," "The Shepherds of the Church" should have repelled with indignation the mere suggestion of dropping the "historic name." Instead of being ashamed they should have gloried in

their name, and with united hearts and voices raised to heaven the anthem:

"From out the sea, O Motherland,
Our fathers plucked thy billowy strand;
As from the deep,
Where treasures sleep,
The pearl rewards the daring hand.

And when far angrier billows broke,
Of bigot hate and war's fell stroke,
Our sires withstood
This sea of blood,
With hearts no tyrant's hand could yoke.

The thrift that wrought, like Moses' rod,
A path where man had never trod;
That highway kept,
By storm unswept,
A land unpromised yet from God.

A land where genius flamed with power,
Where learning earned its glorious dower,
Where commerce sped
With boundless tread,
And art bloomed forth in beauteous flower.

A land where knowledge grew for all,
Where conscience knew no gyve or thrall;
Where exiled bands
From other lands,
Bore truth, that made old errors fall.

That land can well afford to be
The theme of Irving's pleasantry;
And toss the jest
From off its crest,
As off it tossed the mocking sea.

Our hearts untraveled high expand.
To read thy record strangely grand;
With tongue aflame,
We call thy name,
And proudly own thee, Motherland."
—Vedder.

Roelof Schenck not only owned the lands around what is now the Marlboro Brick church, but he lived and died in his dwelling house near this spot. He also married the daughter of Daniel Hendrickson, who was one of the principal organizers of the Dutch church of Monmouth county, and one of its earliest elders. His name and the name of his wife, Catharine VanDyke, appear among communicants of this church as early as 1709. Daniel Hendrickson came from Long Island and settled on the farm now owned by his great-great grandson, Hon. William Henry Hendrickson at Holland in Holmdel township. He was the first person of Holland descent to hold the office of high sheriff of this county, and he was also an officer of the county militia. He was very active in all church work, and often conducted service on the Sabbath in absence of any regular clergyman. The late Rev. G. C. Schenck had in his possession a sermon printed in Dutch language which had been written and delivered by this Daniel Hendrickson.

Roelof Schenck married Geesie, one of his daughters, and Jonathan Holmes married Tuniche, another daughter. Their names also appear among communicants of this church on pages 86-87 of Wells' memorial address. Roelof Schenck and Jonathan Holmes, his sons-in-law, were appointed executors of his will and settled up his estate. Hendrick, a son of Roelof Schenck, married Catharine, a daughter of Jonathan Holmes, his own cousin, and his and her children were therefore doubly the grandchildren of this Daniel Hendrickson.

Roelof Schenck and his wife, Geesie Hendrickson, together with their son, Hendrick Schenck, and his wife, Catharine Holmes, are all buried in the Schenck-Couwenhoven burying ground in Pleasant Valley, Holmdel township.

ROELOF SCHENCK AND HIS DESCENDANTS.—A WOMAN OF GREAT BUSINESS CAPACITY.

Roelof Schenck, by his wife, Geesie Hendrickson, had the following children:

Sarah, b. May 22, 1715, married December 1, 1731, Joseph VanMater or VanMetteren, as spelled on records of the Marlboro Brick church. He was a son of Kriin or Chrineyonce VanMater and Nelly VanCleaf; his wife Sarah, died September 1, 1748.

Katrintje, baptized March 19, 1717, died young.

Kalrya or Catharine, baptized December 21st, 1718, married first, Simon DeHart, second, Peter Couwenhoven.

Jan, b. January 22, 1721, married November 26, 1741, Jacomintje Couwenhoven; died January 27th, 1749.

Daniel, baptized May 26, 1723, died September 20, 1747.

Neeltje, b. September 10, 1724, married October 13, 1744, Garret Couwenhoven; died March 25, 1800.

Engeltje, baptized April 28, 1732.

Hendrick, born July 29, 1731, married his own cousin, Catharine, daughter of Jonathan

before he was dead: "For begad you see, when I die my boys may get at loggerheads and then the rascally lawyers will get them into law, and use up all my property, and so you see poor old Jonathan won't get any tombstone, at all, at all, you see, for begad, unless I put it up myself and so make sure of it."

The third surviving son of Jan Schenck and Sara Couwenhoven, his wife, as heretofore stated, was Peter. By his first wife, Jannetje VanNostrand or VanOstrandt, he had the following children:

Williamtje, baptized August 29, 1731, died young.
Jan, baptized June 10, 1733.
Williamtje, baptized April 6, 1735, married Elbert Williamson.
Sara, baptized July 17, 1737.
Peter, baptized February 24, 1740.
Mary, baptized April 25, 1742.

I think this son Peter, was the justice of the peace whose name appears frequently in our court records during and after the revolutionary war. I am not sure, however, of this.

By his second wife, Jannetje Hendrickson, (maiden name) widow of Roelof Jacobse Couwenhoven, whom he married in 1747, he had the following children:

Roelof P., baptized January 22, 1749, married Elizabeth Gordon.
Jannetje, baptized July 28, 1751, married John Walter, December 5, 1769.
Leah, baptized November 9, 1755.
Francyntje, baptized March 7, 1762.
Antje, baptized September 30, 1763, married Garret Conover.

Jan, son of Roelof Schenck, (black Roelof) and Geesie Hendrickson, his wife, married November 26, 1740, Jacominkey, daughter of Cornelius Couwenhoven and Margaretta Schenck, his wife. He died June 27, 1749, before his father. Their children were:

Roelof, baptized September 19, 1742.
Cornelius, baptized October 12, 1744.
Sara, baptized September 21, 1746.
Geesie, baptized October 23, 1748.

THE MASTERFUL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DUTCH WOMEN.

While speaking of the men of these Dutch families, we must not forget the women. The woman was indeed the "King Pin," or rather the "Queen Pin,' around whom the whole family life, past, present and future revolved. The old Roman historians, when describing the Teutonic tribes, often mention, as something very singular, the consideration and respect shown by these "Barbarians" to their women, that they were treated as the equals and in some cases as the superiors of the men. In important affairs the women were not only consulted but were entrusted with the management of them. Sometimes they led the men in battle. Among the Orientals and Latin races, females were treated as the inferiors of the males; as untrustworthy and on the level with children. They were caged in harems among the Orientals, and secluded behind barred windows and doors among the Spaniards, Italians and other Latin peoples. The Batavians or Fresians, from whom the Netherland people spring, belonged to the Teutonic race, and their regard and respect for women was a national characteristic. During the long war with Spain the Holland women often fought in the front ranks, side by side with their fathers, brothers, sons and husbands.

During the sieges of some of the cities when people fell dead from starvation in the streets, and when it seemed as if human beings could not endure further suffering, the women encouraged the men to hold out and suffer death before surrendering to the hated Spaniard. Another trait of the Dutch women which is always noticed and commented upon by travellers through Holland, is their extreme cleanliness. Sweeping, washing, mopping and scrubbing form a passion with them.

Cleanliness is said to be next to godliness. If this saying is true then the Holland woman must "take the cake" for superlative piety. Among the farm houses scattered through Pleasant Valley, Atlantic, Marlboro and other townships and occupied by the descendants of the Dutch, these same traits have been noticed about the women folks. To soil the kitchen floor was deemed a serious matter, and the men in some houses were required to take off their boots or shoes before stepping over the sill of the kitchen door.

House cleaning two or three times a year was a solemn and important work, especially so, if it was suspected that a bed-bug had effected an entrance into the domicile. Then the "huisvrouw" was up in arms. An angry frown marred her usually placid features and her tongue clattered all day like the machinery in a grist mill, giving commands, orders, and urging "all hands" to the work of hunting out and exterminating the pestiferous insects. The house, from foundation to turret, was deluged with floods of water and soapsuds, so that the men folks had no dry place where they could place their feet. They thereupon retreated to the barn or wagon house to get a little peace and comfort, from the fierce rushing to and fro of the angry vrouw and the ceaseless clatter of her tongue. The bed clothes were also inspected with a microscopic eye. The bedsteads all taken apart, the furniture all moved, the carpets all taken up, and beat and beat and beat, and then hung on a line outdoors for the free winds to blow away what little dust there was left. In short, the whole house was turned topsy turvy and there was no rest, peace or comfort for anybody, but more especially for the unfortunate bed bug, who wished he had never been born. After the whole house had thus been deluged and scrubbed, if the vrouw still suspected there was yet a solitary bed bug lurking in a deep crack of the floor or walls, she brought up her heavy artillery in the shape of scalding water and bed-bug poison, and poured that into his hiding place, until the miserable insect gave up the ghost. Then and not till then, did "order reign in Warsaw." After the whole house had been thoroughly swept and garnished and white wash applied from cellar to garret and the furniture all polished and varnished, returned to its usual place, were the "men folks" allowed any peace or comfort. The long exile was then over and once more the "good man" of the house could comfortably sit in his chair by the chimney corner and smoke his pipe. Among these families the real "boss" was the vrouw.

The very name "huisvrouw" means the "woman of the house or home." Her authority was absolute in the home. No one dared to dispute her edicts, for a woman can scold with more terrific effect in the Low Dutch language than in any other. A true story is told of a Mrs. Benjamin VanCleaf or Cleef which will illustrate the power and authority of the wife. During the early part of the present century many of our school teachers were Irishmen. They were paid by the parents of the children. It was greatly to their interest to have all the children sent it was possible to get. This Irish teacher taught school at or near the old Tennent church. Benjamin VanCleaf lived some two or three miles from the school house and had a large family of boys and girls, all of whom were under eighteen years of age. The Irishman had no personal acquaintance with him, but hearing about his family called at his residence in order to persuade him to send his children to his school. A colored man, who had long been a slave in Mr. VanCleaf's family, came to the door and upon his inquiring for the master of the house, was informed that he was not at home. Thinking he could learn something from the old negro the Irishman slipped a silver shilling in his hand, and then asked how he could induce Mr. VanCleaf, the boss, to send his children to the school in question. "Ah," said the old slave, "you go an' see de vrouw. She is de real boss. Mr. VanCleaf is only called de boss. You git on de right side of de vrouw fust an' you hab no trouble den." The shrewd Irishman took the darkey's advice and secured all the children.

To show the respect and regard in which the women were held, look at our court records of criminal cases in Monmouth county for the past two centuries, and I doubt if you could find a single case where a white man of true Dutch descent, has ever been indicted for striking or beating his wife. At least I have never seen or heard of any such case. The vrouw was the ruler of the home and inmates. The parlor was her throne room, a place kept sacred from all common uses. Closed and darkened, except when respectable company came or when the damsel of the house was visited by an approved suitor for her hand. Here before the open fireplace, in which the fire cheerily blazed and sent its dancing light and genial warmth through the room, the young couple took their seats on each side of the hearth to spend the long winter evening, in courtship.

The young "Lochinvar" would gradually hitch his chair nearer and nearer to the blooming and blushing fraulein, if she did not move away, his chair, before the long winter evening wore away, would get very close to hers, and before he hardly realized it he was tied hand and foot in the matrimonial knot. His liberty was gone. He was engaged After the wedding feast the parlor was sternly closed to him, for he was one

of the family and only entitled to the same usage.

The huisvrouw with her store of household linen, her heavy blankets, home woven, her patchwork quilts, with more colors than Joseph's famous coat, and many other household articles were also prepared and laid away to start her daughter in housekeeping.

The parlor was the trap in which many a roystering, devil-may-care, hot-headed young Dutchman was caught in the marriage noose and compelled to settle down as a sedate, meek and docile married man. Thenceforth he was ruled by the vrouw and his mother-in-law. Yet his lot was by no means an unhappy one. The great majority of the Schencks, Conovers, VanCleafs, VanBrockles, Gulicks and others of the Van name, had wives of unadulterated Dutch blood, on the farms of Monmouth county during the past generations, and were truly described as follows:

"She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life."

"She seeketh wool, and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands."

* * * * *

"She riseth also while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household, and a portion to her maidens."

"She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy."

* * * * *

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."

"Her children arise up, and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

THE SIX CONOVER BROTHERS AND FOUR CONOVER SISTERS.

In one of my former articles I inadvertently stated that the three Conover brothers who married Schenck wives were the only original settlers of this name. I should have said that they were the only brothers who married in the Schenck family, and were likely the first ones to come here with the two Schenck brothers. As a fact there were six Conover brothers and four sisters, who were all born in Kings county, Nassau Island, as Long Island was then called, and removed to Monmouth county.

They were the children of William Gerritse Cowenhoven, who resided for a number of years in Brooklyn. He was a magistrate there in the years 1661-62-64, and a deacon of the Dutch church in 1663. From there he removed to Flatlands. His name appears as a resident and freeholder of that place, on the assessment rolls of 1675-83-93. He was also an elder of the Dutch church there in 1677. Nov. 1, 1709, he sold his farm at Flatlands to his son William, and is supposed to have spent his declining years among his ten children in Monmouth county.

William Gerritse Couwenhoven was born in year 1636. He married for his first wife Altje, daughter of Joris Dirckse Brinckerhoff. On 12th of February, 1665, he married his second wife, Jannetje, daughter of Pieter Monfoort. By his first wife he had two sons.

Garret.

Joris, or George, who married Alletta Luyster, or, as spelled on Brick church records, Altige Luyster, where they became communicants in 1731.

By his second wife he had eleven children:

Altje, b. Dec. 14, 1665, married Cornelius VanAertsdalen.

Neeltje, b. Dec. 7, 1667, married John Pieterse Wyckoff.

Peter, b. Feb. 12, 1671, married Patience, daughter of Elias Daws.

Cornelius, b. Nov. 20, 1672, (according to Teunis G. Bergen), married Margaretta Schenck, Sept. 8, 1700. According to inscription on his tombstone in the Schenck-Couwenhoven burying ground, Pleasant Valley, he died May 16, 1736, aged 64 yrs., 5 mos., 17 days. This would place his birthday back in 1671. As his brother Peter is said to have been born in 1671, there is a mistake either in Mr. Bergen's record or in the tombstone record. His wife, Maragreta, as spelled on her tombstone, died Dec. 6, 1751, aged 73 yrs., 9 mos., 27 days.

Sarah, b. Jan. 6, 1675, m. Jan Schenck.

Albert, b. Dec. 7, 1676, m. Neeltje Schenck.

Jacob, b. Jan. 29, 1679, m. Sarah Schenck.

Jan, b. Apr. 9, 1681, m. Jacoba VanDerveer.

Annatie, b. Apr. 13, 1683, m. Aert Williamson.

William, b. Mar. 7, 1686, m. Annatie Lucasse Voorhees.

Jacomina, b. Dec. 28, 1689, m. Elbert Williamson.

Garret, William and Altje were the only ones who did not come to Monmouth county. Cornelius, Jacob and

Albert came first, then Peter, Jan and Joris. Sarah and Neeltje, of the daughters came first, as their names appear among the communicants of the Brick church as early as 1709, while their sisters, Annatie and Jacomina appear in 1717.

Joris or George Couwenhoven, who married Alletta or Altje Luyster, although the eldest of all the sons who came to Monmouth, was the last one to come. He evidently had children born before he took up his residence in this county. The Brick church records show the baptism of the following children of George Couwenhoven and his wife, Aletta Luyster.

Elizabeth, b. Mar. 18, 1725. She married May 7, 1747, John Smock, and died May 7, 1812. She and her husband are interred in the Smock burying ground, on the farm formerly owned by Peter R. Smock, the father of ex-sheriff Rulief P. Smock, in Holmdel township.

John Smock and Elizabeth Smock had the following children:

Mary, b. Mar. 20, 1748.
Hendrick, b. Dec. 31, 1749.
Joris, b. June 9, 1751, died young.
Joris, b. Dec. 22, 1754.
Neeltje, b. Nov. 21, 1756.
Sara, b. July 30, 1758.
Caterina, b. Apr. 27, 1760.
Johannes, b. Jan. 19, 1764.
Roelif, b. Nov. 20, 1769.

In Book E of Deeds, page 226, Monmouth clerk's office, is record of a deed dated Dec. 9, 1712, from Capt. John Bown, merchant, of Middletown township, to Johannes Smock, late of Staten Island, New York, for 230 acres in Middletown township and four acres of salt meadow at Shoal Harbor. Ramenessin brook is called for as one of the boundaries of the 230 acre tract.

Joris Couwenhoven had the following children baptized after Elizabeth, wife of John Smock:

Cornelius, bapt. July 2, 1727.
Daughter, not named, bapt. Jan. 1, 1729.
Peter, baptized Mar. 31, 1731.

We also find in these records a Garret Couwenhoven and his wife, Sarah Traphagle (Traphagen), had a son named Joris, baptized Oct. 26, 1746. Aletta Luyster appears as sponsor. As this Garret Couwenhoven cannot be accounted for among the children of the other brothers, and the coincidence of name also agreeing with Joris Couwenhoven's family, we think it reasonable to say that he was a son of Joris Couwenhoven and his wife, Aletta Luyster, born prior to their removal to Monmouth county.

In Book H of deeds, page 152, Monmouth Clerk's office, is record of a deed dated May 6, 1729, from John Antonides, miller, and Johanna, his wife, of Freehold township, to George Couwenhoven, yeoman, of Middletown township, for 105 acres in Freehold township. This is about all the definite information the writer has of Joris Couwenhoven.

As to the other five brothers, who took up their residence in Monmouth county the records are clear and certain. I will take them up in the order of their respective ages.

Peter Couwenhoven married Patience, daughter of Elias Daws, and is said to have settled somewhere in what is now Manalapan township. His Dutch Bible, a very precious book to him, is now in the possession of Mrs. Lydia H. S. Conover, who has kindly furnished me with names and dates of births of his children as follows:

Hannah or Johanna, b. Sept. 26, 1695, m. John, a son of Rev. Vincentius Antonides, a Dutch clergyman, sent out by Classis of Amsterdam to supply the churches in Brooklyn, Flatbush and Flatlands. The quarrel between him and Rev. Bernardus Freeman, who had been commissioned by Lord Cornbury as pastor of these same churches fills many pages of the early history of teh Dutch churches in Kings county, L. I.

Jane, b. July 28, 1697, married ——— Williamson.

Alice, b. Sept. 28, 1699, died young.

Mary, b. July 25, 1701, m. Koert Gerritse Schenck.

William, b. July 11, 1703, m. Mary Calyer or Colyer and died May 3rd, 1777. Mary, his wife, died January 30, 1777, in her 70th year. Both were buried in Tennent church cemetery.

Altje, b. May 21, 1705, m. Jan. 16, 1730. Her cousin, William Williamson, who was born Feb. 18, 1709, died April 22, 1788. He was a son of Aert Williamson and Annetie Couwenhoven, his wife.

Elias, known in after life as "Ensign Elias," was born Sept. 12th, 1707, m. Williamsee, daughter of John Wall, died Dec. 25, 1750. His wife died March 24th, 1759, aged about 58 years. Both are interred in the Schenck-Couwenhoven burying ground, Pleasant Valley.

Neeltje, b. Sept. 2, 1709.

Peter, b. June 27, 1712, married his cousin, Leah, Janse Schenck, and removed to state of New York.

Anney, b. Sept. 29, 1714, m. John Longstreet, son of Adriaan Langstraat and Christina Janse, his wife. He was baptized Jan. 13, 1712, and married Anne Couwenhoven Dec. 17, 1746.

Pieter Couwenhoven, the father of these ten children, made his will March 15, 1743. It was proved April 23, 1755, and is on record at Trenton, N. J., in Book F of Wills, page 259, etc. He names in this will his wife, Patience, his sons Peter, William and Elias, whom he also appoints executors, and his

daughters, Hannah Antonides, Jane Williamson, Mary Schenck, Aeltje Williamson and Ann Longstreet. He was an active member of the Dutch church and served as elder in 1711-21. I do not know where he is buried.

His son Elias, called "Ensign Elias," who married Williamsee Wall, was the father of Col. John Couwenhoven, who was born March 8, 1734, married Eleanor Wyckoff and died April 21, 1803. He is interred in yard of Marlboro Brick church. He represented Monmouth county in the Provincial Congress of this state and was a member of Council of Safety during years 1775-76. He seems to have been one of the trusted leaders of the people in Monmouth county, at the very beginning of the stormy days of our Revolutionary war. The following resolutions representing the views of the patriots in Freehold township are closely associated with his name, if indeed he was not the author and mover of them.

It required great courage and devotion to the people's cause for a man at that time to speak out so plainly.

At a meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the township of Lower Freehold, in the county of Monmouth in New Jersey, on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1774, after notice given of the time, place and occasion of the meeting.

RESOLVED, That it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that the cause in which the inhabitants of the Town of Boston are now suffering, is the common cause of the whole continent of North America, and that unless some general and positive measures for the public safety be speedily entered into, there is just reason to fear that every province may in turn share the same fate with them; and that, therefore, it is highly incumbent on them all to unite in some effectual means to obtain a repeal of the Boston Port Bill, and any other that may follow it, which shall be deemed subversive of the rights and privileges of free born Americans. And that it is also the opinion of this meeting, that in case it shall appear hereafter to be consistent with the general opinion of the trading towns and the commercial part of our countrymen, that an entire stoppage of importation and exportation from and to Great Britain and the West Indies, until the said Port Bill and other acts be repealed, will be really conducive to the safety and preservation of North America and her liberties, they will yield a cheerful acquiesence in the measure and earnestly recommend the same to all their brethren in this province.

RESOLVED moreover, That the inhabitants of this township will join in an association with the several towns in the county and in conjunction with them, with the several counties in the province (if as we doubt not, they see fit to accede to this proposal) in any measures that may appear best adapted to the weal and safety of North America and her loyal sons.

Then follows the names of the seven persons appointed as a committee of Freehold township to carry said resolutions into effect. Among them appears the names of Hendrick Smock and Capt. John Couwenhoven.

A month later still stronger resolutions were passed, and we find his name again among the committee. Also in the proceedings of the Congress of New Jersey of the years 1775-76 we find his name prominent. He was the great grandfather of late Hon. Charles H. Conover, who was during the seventies, one of the lay judges of our county courts and who resided on the old Couwenhoven homestead farm in Marlboro township, still (1898) in the family ownership. He was a gentleman of reserved and retiring manners, but upright and faithful in the discharge of private and public duties, and consistent and reliable in his business dealings.

The writer for several years was brought in close contact with him, and learned to respect him for many excellent traits of mind and heart.

ODDITIES AND PECULIARITIES OF THE DUTCH PEOPLE AND THEIR DESCENDANTS IN MONMOUTH.

To understand the character and peculiarities of the different races and people who settled these United States, it is necessary to consider the nationality from which each one springs. Children of the same parents often differ greatly in appearance and conduct. Sometimes they inherit the physical or mental traits of a remote progenitor, but we may generally expect them to exhibit more or less of the characteristics of the nation from which they originate. Today we have in our country representatives of all the races and nations of the world. Never before in all times, was there such a heterogeneous population. But among them all there is no people who have more dis-

tinct and marked characteristics than the Hollanders. They belong to a very ancient race, whose known history goes back to the days of Julius Caesar and Pompey. In the battle of Pharsalia the Batavians took a prominent part, as we learn from Roman history. The Hollanders are a people who have ever acted and thought for themselves. They have never been imitators or sycophants. On the contrary, they are truly said to be the oddest people in Europe. Everything in Holland is different from what it is in other countries. Even their morsel of territory is neither water nor dry land. Only by the most herculean labors has it been wrested from the ocean, and by unceasing vigilance is it preserved from the constant assaults of the waves. The reader, therefore, can easily see how likely it is for strangers, who travel hastily through the country to make many mistakes in describing or understanding such a people. We are all apt to estimate others by our own experience. The venal man loudly asserts that "every man has his price." The honest man falls an easy victim to the plausible talk of the "confidence man."

The English writers and those of the same school in America, often describe the Dutch as a plegmatic people, as slow, sluggish or torpid. It is true that they are a quiet, grim and taciturn people. It would be strange if they were not, when we recall the wonderful achievements of the little country, about the size of New Jersey, and ever in danger of inundation. "That beats the Dutch" has become a proverb, when some skillful or remarkable work has been done. The love of truth and justice is said to be a national trait. As a fact there is less crime in Holland, according to her population, than in any other European country. They have especially prized liberty and independence. That industry, so noticeable in Holland, where even the dogs are trained to work, is based on this intense love of "independence."

They know, as was said of old by the wise king of Israel, that there can be no true and permanent independence without industry. The primeval curse still continues that man must earn lasting bread by "the sweat of his brow" and not by spoils taken in Wall street or watering railroad stocks or patent medicines. To avoid, however, the charge of partiality, or exaggeration, I will quote from the writings of a Frenchman and an Englishman, for the writers of both of these nations have been very keen to see the faults and failings of the "Low Dutch." "If this is not true, you can call me an Englishman," is an expression very often used by certain English writers, except you must substitute Dutchman for Englishman. But it shows their animus and the lofty contempt and scorn.

The following is from the pen of Henri Alphonse Esquiros, entitled, "Dutch at Home." "It has long been remarked how naturally a pipe hung from a Dutch mouth; and most local habits are based on hygenic conditions of climate. Beneath the foggy sky of the Netherlands, a necessity was felt to produce smoke against smoke. It is a sort of local homeopathy. Some physical writers have asserted that tobacco smoke befogged the intellect; but this observation is contradicted by the Dutchmen, who live in a climate of smoke and whose minds are more precise, positive and clear in their details, than those of any other people.

"In Holland we find what thinkers born in periods of moral agitation never attain, and what Dante sought—peace. It is not rare to notice in little wayside hostelries, the inscription, "Pax Intrantibus." We might say that life is like the water in their canals, it does not flow. Be it illusion or reality, it seemed to us that the hours strike here more slowly than in France, and are ushered into life with a song. The whole character of old Holland is found in these solemn peals, in those aeolian voices which the fathers heard, and which the sons will hereafter hear.

"At Utrecht, a thoroughly protestant town, the chimes played a hymn according to the Reformed ritual. This Puritan gentleness, the notes of which the beels dash out in the air harmonizes with the calm and reposed hues of the scenery. The gardens which border the water are kept up. gravelled and raked with extreme care, and trees loaded with fruit offer pleasing variety to the slightly monotonous character of the verdure." According to this French writer, contentment and peace prevail among the people of this land, and each one is not trying to exceed or beat his neighbor, or discontented because some one else has a few more dollars than he has. Peace, quiet and contentment, while easily mistaken for, are very different from the apathy and stupidity which come from ignorance and sluggishness. The bustle, excitement and hurry which mark life in America is unknown in Holland. The same slow

and sure walk and talk, although modified by modern environments, may be seen in their genuine descendants in America. Washington Irving, in his so called Knickerbocker History of New York has seized upon this trait as one of the principal themes for his pleasantry, ridicule and caricatures. Other English writers have done the same, forgetting that the shallow brook ever makes more noise than the deep and silent river. English austerity and stolidity can be well contrasted with Dutch phlegm and grimness. Occasionally an English writer appears who is able to see some merit in other nations. The following is taken from the London Times of October 23rd, 1888, and is supposed to have been written by an author who has shed his "cockney shell" and dropped his "Lion's skin." He speaks first of the great preparations being made in Holland to celebrate the 75th anniversary of their liberation from French domination, and the re-establishment of their national independence, and then goes on to say:

"No nationality in the world has earned its liberties more worthily than the Dutch or has more right to something of self glorification on the score of it. The land on which it dwells is, if not its own creation, its salvage. Without indefatigable efforts this morsel of territory would have been a barren salt marsh. Human erterprise has reclaimed and guards it and has converted the whole into one of the most productive regions in Europe. Not only has it turned an expanse of foggy unwholesome fens into a vast model farm, but it has built prosperous cities and filled them with the products of art and civilization. The Dutch race has stretched its hands everywhere and the earth is full of evidence of its courage and foresight.

The surprising history of its influence and affluence is essentially connected with its stubborn determination to be independent. It defied the powers of nature, it compelled the old world and the new to pay it tribute; it made itself learned and accomplished, because it felt that it was performing the work for and by itself.

In the history of its rise and fortunes, the maintenance of its independence, with the briefest intervals, is a continual marvel. Swiss independence, with all its great deeds cannot match the tale of the vitality of Dutch Freedom.

A highland people occupies defensive strongholds and has little to provoke covetousness. The Dutch inhabit a country which can be overrun in a week, and perpetually has been overrun. "The Dutch have taken Holland" is a byword the world over, and has been for generations past.

By their industry they rendered it long ago desirable and a constant temptation to those powers who coveted wealth. They have accumulated within its territory incalculable riches, not only of gold and silver and precious stones, but masterpieces of art, ingenuity and patient industry. They also endowed it with a network of valuable external dominions, apparent prizes of their conqueror.

Their maritime enterprise, distant colonies, great mercantile marine, laden with the precious products of the earth, were so many additional temptations to the unscrupulous powers of Europe, who not only hated and feared their Republican and Democratic proclivities, but looked on their little country and small population as easily subjected. In the midst of numberless dangers Dutch independence seems to have borne a charmed life. When they proclaimed their independence of the great Spanish Empire, until then invincible, the first coin struck bore the picture of a ship without sails, masts or rudder, a mere hulk tossing on the mountainous waves of a storm dashed ocean, with the words "In God We Trust." This truly expressed their desperate straits, and that they realized that deliverance could only come from Him Who holds the world in the hollow of His hand.

Feudalism, instead of quenching, like the cruelties of Alva and the tortures of the inquisition, invigorated their love of liberty and independence. While Europe languished under the burden of thousands of petty despots, Holland throve under its counts; Burgundian, Spanish and French rule passed over it, without stifling its free spirit. The oath of the ancient Frisians that "The Frisians would be free as long as the winds of Heaven blow," seems to have been kept in letter and spirit by their descendants. Under a variety of forms of government, the essence of Dutch independence has gone on many centuries, pertinaciously immovable. Only in 1795 was there any serious risk of an extinction of Dutch nationality. Had France employed its armed authority over the country for the simple benefit of the Dutch people, and the building up of a true Republican government, objects which had induced a large part

of the Dutch people to co-operate in assuming the French rule, the contagion of French Democratic ideas might have ended in absorbing Holland permanently in the French republic.

Bonaparte's dynastic ambition opened their eyes to the fact that they were regarded as a conquered nation and were in chains to a tyrant, who sought to aggrandize himself at the expense of his wife, his friends, his allies and his country.

For the uplifting of himself as Emperor he abolished the Batavian republic and after four years of his brothers' mock reign incorporated the province of Holland as part of his empire. Up to this time Holland troops and Holland officers, like VanDamm, had served him faithfully. In his disastrous invasion of Russia some of the Holland regiments had perished almost to a man in the performance of duty. Thenceforward it was a mere question of time when the deceived and betrayed people of Holland would throw off the yoke of this Corsican soldier, and assert their independence. The field of Leipsic gave them this opportunity. A month later the Dutch nation declared itself once more free and summoned the Prince of Orange home to lead the movement. Circumstances then aided Holland in its deliverance and in shaking off the French yoke which the Hollanders themselves had originally cooperated in adjusting. Coincidences were equally favorable when its troops marched with those of Marlborough and Eugene. It profited by the great league which William III constructed from the vantage ground of the English throne.

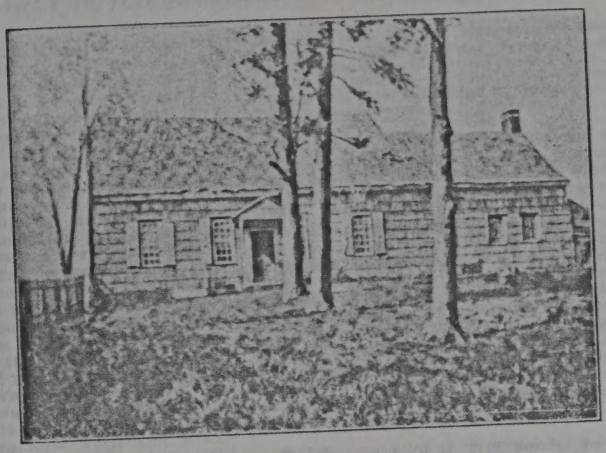
Queen Elizabeth and Valois and the Bourbon Kings of France had all helped in its struggle for existence against Philip II but the nationality, too, was constantly on the alert and ready.

Generally it has been the heart and soul of the international combinations for resistance to a crushing monopoly of powers in Europe. European liberties owe yet more to the uncontrollable Dutch love of independence than Dutch independence owes to European succor. The Dutch race are not especially conciliatory, any more than is supposed to be the English. Frequently it has shown itself harsh, as Belgium found between 1814 and 1830. Englishmen have had cause to accuse it of commercial rapacity and exclusiveness. Its handful of people and morsel of territory ever in danger of being swallowed up by the sea, has ever been throughout a palpable and visible unit, which it has been impossible for European countries to ignore and entirely possible for them to obey."

This tribute from a foreign Englishman shows certain characteristics of the Dutch and which their descendants in America should naturally possess. The Dutch farmers of the Transvaal in Africa have exhibited the same spirit in their determined efforts to preserve their independence, and the Dutch settlers of Monmouth showed the same spirit during our revolutionary war.

CORNELIUS COUWENHOVEN OF PLEASANT VALLEY AND HIS CHILDREN.

Cornelius Couwenhoven seems to have been the first one of this name who actually settled in Monmouth county, but there is evidence that one or more of this family had long been familiar with the territory and the Indian inhabitants. As early as 1663 we hear of a Jacob Couwenhoven, who owned a small sloop and who traded with the Indians for venison and furs. The trade with the Indians for peltries and furs was very profitable and extensively carried on by the early Dutch settlers. The Albany records contain an account of an attempt made in 1663 by certain of the English people at Gravesend and other Long Island towns to purchase lands of the Indians, known as the Navesinks, and who occupied part of what is now Monmouth county. The Dutch authorities hearing of this, sent an officer and a few soldiers in a vessel to prevent it. When the boat reached the southern point of Staten Island, opposite the mouth of the Raritan river, they met Jacob Couwenhoven in a small sloop. He informed them that he had been out trading for venison, also that a number of the Navesink and Raritan Indians had gathered at a place about three miles up the Raritan, and that the English, in an open sloop, the day previous had gone up the river to meet them. From this it appears that Jacob Couwenhoven had made former trips across the bay and was well

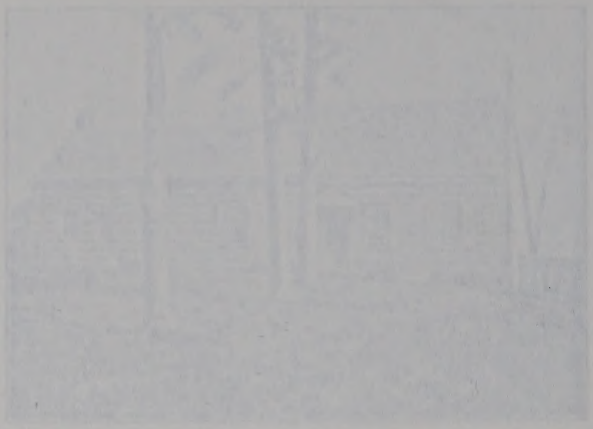


House erected by Cornelius Covenhoven, the pioneer settler, on his farm at Pleasant Valley in the early part of the eighteenth century.

Photograph taken by Mrs. L. H. S. Conover in summer of 1899.

The ruins of the early home of Cornelius Covenhoven, who married Mary Hendrickson, and called his place "Carroway" (near Keyport, N. J.)

Photograph taken by Mrs. L. H. S. Conover in July, 1898.



enough acquainted with the Indian inhabitants to distinguish those who lived in what is now Monmouth county from those who lived on the Raritan river. It is more than probable that the ownership of vessel property and the continuance of this traffic with the Indians would remain in the family. The emigration of the Dutch people from King's county, Long Island, to Somerset, Middlesex and Monmouth counties between 1695 and 1730 was quite large. Several vessels must have been employed to transport their household effects, agricultural implements and stock over the water.

Cornelius Couwenhoven, it is said, owned a sloop which he named the "Carroway." It sailed between the East River and some landing, either up Matawan or Waycake creek. His son, William, afterwards owned the boat and no doubt made trips from the Monmouth shore to New York and Kings county whenever there was a necessity for it. In this way an intercourse was kept up with the old people and goods and passengers transported back and forth. I think it likely that sometimes the first settlers, prior to 1709, may have had some of their children baptized in the Dutch churches of Kings county. There was no regular Dutch church minister in Monmouth county until 1709, and, although there may have been an occasional visit by a licensed clergyman, there was no such thing as regular services. It is to be remembered that our early Dutch settlers lived on isolated clearings with the primeval forest all around them. There were no schools for their children. They learned to speak the Dutch language from family intercourse. The children also would hear the uncouth talk of the negro slaves, the broken English of the wild Indians, and the talk of the ignorant Englishman or Frenchman who occasionally visited their home. Thus they gradually fell into a dialect which was impure Dutch, mingled with many English words wrongly pronounced and wrongly spelled. Take the christian names of the children born after 1700 as spelled in their wills or private family records, and you can see how far they had drifted away from the correct Dutch spelling of their own names. We can hardly conceive today the many disadvantages our pioneer settlers labored under.

Cornelius Couwenhoven by his wife, Margaretta Schenck, had the following children:

William, born July 20, 1700, married first Jannetje, daughter of Peter Wyckoff, and Williampe Schenck, his wife. Second Antje, daughter of Daniel Hendrickson and Catharine VanDyke, his wife, and widow of William, son of Jacob Couwenhoven.

He died November 10, 1755, leaving a will dated September 29, 1755, proved December 22, 1755, and recorded in Book F of Wills, page 305, etc., secretary of state's office. He appoints his brother Roliph, and his son-in-law, Matthias "Cownover," as he spells the name, executors. He speaks in this will of his father-in-law, Peter Wyckoff. He signs the will "William C. Kouwenhoven" and describes himself of Carroway, Middletown township. As stated before "Carroway" was the name of his sloop and he called his place by the same name. He only names one son, Cornelius, and two daughters, Williamtic and Catharine, in this will.

Roeleff, born April 12, 1710, married Sarah, daughter of Cornelius Voorhees, and Maritje Ditmars, his wife, and died December 12, 1789.

In Book G of Deeds, page 31, Monmouth clerk's office, is a record of a deed from Alexander Laing of Scotland, Great Britain, to Hendrick VanVoorhies of Flatlands, Kings county, Nassau Island, for such was then the name of Long Island. A tract of land at Topanemes, Freehold township, containing 250 acres is conveyed by this deed. I think this Cornelius Voorhees was a brother of the Hendrick VanVoorhies named in the deed and who actually settled on this land, but I am not certain.

Annetje.

Jannetje, married in 1731, Aris, son of John Vanderbilt and Ida Suydam, his wife.

One of the earliest records we have of the Suydams in Monmouth is in Book G of Deeds, page 74; a deed dated April 1st, 1729, from Thomas Williams to Hendrick Suydam of Flatbush on Long Island, for a tract of land in Freehold township. Then in the same book of deeds, pages 139-141, from Lewis Morris of Manor of Morrisania, in Province of New York, to Ryke Hendrickse, Dominicus Vanderveer, Daniel Polhemus, Jacob Hendrickse, Auke Leffertse, Stephen Coerten and Johannes Polhemus, all of Kings county on Long Island, for a tract of land known as "Fifteen hundred acre tract," bounded on one side by Swimming river, dated May 17, 1709. This Jacob Hendrickse and Ryke Hendrickse were really Suydams,

but in accordance with the Dutch custom, they were given their christian names and their father's christian name with "se" or "son" annexed. This clearly appears from a deed recorded in Book H of Deeds, page 211, Monmouth clerk's office, dated June 6, 1727, wherein Ryk Hendrickson Suydam of Flatbush, Kings county, L. I., conveys to John VanMeeteren (VanMater) of Middletown township, Monmouth county, N. J., all that tract of land in Middletown township bounded west by Dominicus Vanderveer, east by Anken Leffertson, south by Swimming river and north by heirs of Quryn (Kriin) VanMeeteran (VanMater) and known as No. 4, containing 152 acres. Daniel Polhemus of Flatlands, L. I., by a separate deed conveyed his share to Johannes Polhemus.

Altje, married William, son of first Jacob VanDorn and Marritje Bennett, his wife.

In Book H of Deeds, page 325 we find record of a deed dated December 23, 1689, from John Reid of Hortencia, Monmouth county, to Richard Salter of same county for part of Hortencia. The tract begins where west Branch comes into Hop brook at a place called Promontoria; on page 327 of same book we find record of assignment of same deed from Richard Salter to Adrian Bennett and Jacob VanDorn of "Gawanus," Kings county, L. I. This is dated April 2, 1697.

Again on page 329 of Book H of Deeds is record of a deed from Aria Bennett and Barbary, his wife, of Freehold township, to Jacob VanDorn of same township, dated February 14, 1707, and conveys the undivided one-half of a 200 acre tract in Freehold township, beginning at a corner of Albert Cowenhoven's land and being same premises conveyed to said Bennett and VanDorn by John Bowne May 17, 1700. Also another tract adjacent to this also conveyed to them by John Bowne. I am not sure whether this Aria Bennett was the same person as Adrian Bennett or another. The above deeds however, show the time when the VanDorns and Bennetts came into this county and the place they came from on Long Island.

Leah.
Sarah.
Neeltje, married July 2, 1741, Benjamin, son of Benjamin VanCleaf and "Hank" Sutphin, his wife.

In Book H of Deeds, page 222, is a record of a deed dated May 4, 1725, from John Job of Freehold township to Lawrence VanCleve and Isaac VanCleve of Gravesend, L. I. On our old records the VanCleaf name is spelled many different ways, VanCleaf, VanCleve, etc. This deed, however, shows about what time this family came into the county. In Book G of Deeds, page 50, is record of a deed dated December 6, 1718, from John Johnston of New York City, to Jacob Sutvan (for so the name is spelled) yeoman, of Kings county, L. I., for a tract of land containing 333 acres at a place called "Wemcougak in Freehold township." Topanemus Brook, Middle Brook and John Craig line are called for as boundaries in the description. This "Sutvan" was no doubt a "Van Sutphen," for so the name is spelled in old records of Kings county, L. I.

Mary, baptized December 24, 1710.

The first Dutch church of Monmouth had been regularly organized with a stated pastor, one Joseph Morgan, in 1709, and so we have a record of the children baptized from this time.

Rachel, baptized November 2, 1712.
Margaret, baptized December 5, 1714.
Jacometje, baptized November 23, 1717, married November 26, 1741, Jan Roelefse Schenck.

The youngest child by this marriage was named Geesie after her paternal grandmother. She married May 9, 1765, Aurie, son of second Jacob VanDorn and Maria Schenck, his wife. Aurie VanDorn was born September 14, 1744, died July 14, 1830.

Caterina, baptized June, 1720, married December 22, 1741, Daniel Hendrickson.

Cornelius Couwenhoven, the father of these thirteen children, made his will November 22, 1735, proved June 22, 1736, recorded in office of secretary of state at Trenton in Book C of Wills, page 107. He mentions the names of all of the above children, but the spelling differs considerably from mine. For instance he spells "Jacomintje" "Yacominsky," and "Jannetje" "Yannikie."

He devises to his son William the land sold to him by William Bowne by deeds dated March 1, 1704, and January 20, 1705, one for 94½ acres, and the other 62 acres, and also 120 acres released to him by Daniel Hendrickson, Garret Schenck, John Schenck and Peter Wyckoff, dated July 10, 1716.

Cornelius Couwenhoven and his wife are buried in the Schenck-Couwenhoven burying ground. The inscription on his tombstone shows that he died May 16, 1736, aged 64 years, 5 months and 17 days. His wife, Margaretta Schenck, died December 6, 1751, aged 73 years, 9 months and 27 days.

He removed to and settled in Ohio, where he still lives.

John D., b. September 28, 1836, married November 30, 1859, Jane Ann, daughter of John Henry Vanderveer and Jane Smock, his wife.

David Arthur, b. June 23, 1844, married November 2, 1865, Eleanor G., daughter of Tunis Vanderveer Schenck.

He resides on the old homestead where his forefathers settled nearly two centuries ago. Thus both in the history of Jan Couwenhoven and of the Vanderveer family in which he married we find they have held to the present day the lands in Monmouth county on which they first settled. This speaks well for their stability, conservatism and contentment with things as found. No family in Monmouth can show a better record in this respect. In this connection I may add the late Col. Elias Conover of Middletown, and Joseph Conover, father of the late William W. Conover of Red Bank, and of Sidney Conover, are descendants of the above named Jan Couwenhoven and Jacoba Vanderveer, his wife.

REASONS WHY THE NEW YORK HOLLANDERS MIGRATED TO NEW JERSEY.

It may seem strange why the VanDorns, VanPelts, VanAmacks, (Aumocks) VanSiclens, (Sickles) and other Dutch people left the towns and villages of New York, and the society of their relatives and friends between 1690 and 1720, when there was so much unoccupied land close by, just as fertile and cheap as that in Monmouth, Middlesex and Somerset counties, N. J.

Monmouth county at that time was reached from Long Island by sailing vessels, generally small sloops. They, of course, were dependent on the winds and tides. In calms or contrary winds a sloop might be two or three days in making the passage. In the winter when the bay was covered with floating ice or disturbed by violent storms, no passage was possible.

The few people who then resided in Monmouth county were of a different race and language and had nothing in common with these Dutch people from Long Island. The country here was little more than a howling wilderness. No roads which deserved the name, but mere tracks through the primeval forests over the old Indian paths, very few bridges, no schools or churches of their language and faith. In short, none of the conveniences of civilized life.

To understand this migration it is necessary to take a brief glance at the political and social conditions of affairs in the province of New York. Just before 1690 the great revolution had occurred in England, which drove King James into lasting exile, and placed on the throne of Great Britain the Stadholder of the Dutch Republic, William of Orange. Everything in England was in confusion, and they had no information or time to consider the affairs of a little colony like New York some three thousand miles away. When the news of this great revolution was received in New York, the old officials who had been appointed under King James were naturally supposed to be his adherents. The Dutch population were well satisfied to have a man of their own race and country, like William of Orange, as their sovereign. In fact, for the first time since the piratical seizure of New Netherlands, in the interest of this same King James, then known as the Duke of York, were the Dutch people really satisfied with English rule.

At suggestion and with support of many of the Dutch and English people, particularly those in Kings county, L. I., and New York City, a man named Jacob Leisler was chosen to administer temporarily the government of New York until communication could be had with the government of Great Britain. This, of course, would require from four to five months with the sailing vessels of that time.

An Englishman named Richard Ingoldsby, who had been identified with the old officials appointed under King James, backed by the aristocratic clique who had previously controlled the provincial government, attempted also to rule. In this they were defeated by the Leisler party and some of the leaders, like Nicholas Bayard, had been imprisoned. Jacob Leisler was a plain, sincere man, without any experience in political intrigue or du-

plicity. He was also without ability to manage public matters of such magnitude or at such a critical period. He was, however, a zealous protestant and an enthusiastic supporter of William of Orange, the revolutionary king.

He took every possible way to have King William and Queen Mary proclaimed the legitimate sovereigns of Great Britain at all the principal villages and towns of New York. On the 4th of March, 1690, he sent an order to one John Langstaff or Longstreet of East Jersey, directing him with the aid of the principal freeholders and inhabitants of the place to proclaim William and Mary king and queen of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, according to the form used, at chief towns of East Jersey, with all the solemnities usual on such occasions. This was done at the villages of Middletown and Shrewsbury, some time in the month of March, 1690, for they were the principal towns in this part of East Jersey. This action on the part of Leisler proves the utter falsity of the charge afterward trumped up by his enemies, that he was the ringleader of a Dutch plot to subvert the English government. Finally on the 19th of March, 1691, an Englishman named Henry Sloughter duly commissioned as Royal Governor, arrived in New York. He was entirely unacquainted with the people and the true situation of public matters. He naturally fell into the hands of the old English politicians and relied on them for all information. Many of these men were the bitter political and personal enemies of Leisler. They looked upon him as an upstart and the leader of the common people who had pushed himself forward, contrary to usage, precedent or aristocratic connections.

At their suggestion, made for a sinister purpose, Sloughter appointed Ingoldsby to demand from Leisler the surrender of the fort and the disbandment of his military forces. Surprised at such a messenger and suspecting a trick, Leisler at first refused but finally when convinced that the new governor had really deputized him, he surrendered up the fort without any resistance. Leisler, his son-in-law, Jacob Millbourne, and several of his principal officers, were at once arrested and thrown in prison. Sloughter, who was a mere thing of putty, was persuaded by these conspirators to call what was designated a special court of Oyer and Terminer to try these prisoners. Leisler and Millbourne, knowing that their conviction and death was a foregone conclusion with this packed tribunal, refused to sanction the farce by a "plea of guilty" or "not guilty," but stood "mute" as it was then called.

This so-called court, with indecent haste, found them guilty and sentenced them to death by hanging, mutilation of their corpses and confiscation of all their property. Sloughter, however, seems to have had a little idea of what was proper, for under date of May 2nd, 1691, he writes to Lord Inchiquin in England. After informing him of the "conviction of Leisler and his accomplices" by a court of Oyer and Terminer, adds "I am not willing to proceed but upon extreme necessity and until his majesty shall have information and his pleasure be known." If Sloughter had pursued this course the colonial history of New York, and his own memory would have been saved from a disgraceful stain.

The arch conspirators, however, well understood that a review of Leisler's case by intelligent and disinterested men, would defeat their vindictive purpose. They at once took measures to change the governor's intention. We have no sure means of knowing what private representations they made to him, although many grave and scandalous rumors and reports were circulated among the people. We have, however, the records of their public proceedings, made up by them in the best shape they could put it. The following is their record, on the 14th of May, 1691, at a council held at Fort William Henry, New York:

"Present: Governor Henry Sloughter, Frederick Phillips, William Nicolls, Nicholas Bayard, Stephen VanCortlandt and Gabriel Monville, of the council."

Then they go on to say that Governor Sloughter inquires "what is best for the peace of the country, as he was about to go to Albany" (then a trip of about two weeks). With one voice, showing previous collusion, they replied, "that to prevent insurrection in the future and to preserve the governor's authority, it was absolutely necessary that the death sentence against Leisler and Millbourne be forthwith executed."

At this time there was not the least danger of insurrection yet with this bold lie, they induced the governor to sign the death warrant. Two days later, such was their haste, May 16, 1691, Jacob Leisler and Jacob Millbourne were strangled to death in the city of New York. They both met their death like christians and brave men. They asserted their innocence to the

last and declared that what they had done was for the protestant religion and in the interest of King William and Queen Mary. Thus was consummated one of the darkest crimes in the annals of the State and colony of New York.

We cannot now realize the deep anger and lasting resentment aroused among the friends and supporters of Leisler, particularly in Kings county, L. I., where he had a numerous following.

These men never forgot or forgave the aristocratic clique which with bitter malice and false pretenses had hunted these men to death. It affected and influenced the politics of New York down to the revolutionary war, when the "dangerous Democratic ideas," which Ingoldsby spoke of in one of his communications as being at the bottom of the Leisler troubles, were triumphant. The whole case, however, came before the English government a few years later. In 1695 an act was passed by the House of Lords and Commons and approved by the King, righting this foul injustice so far as was possible. This act is entitled 6 & 7 William III, Anno 1695. The following is the last section of the act.

"That said conviction, judgment and attainder of Jacob Leisler and Jacob Millbourne, deceased, and Abraham Governeur, and any of them, be and are repealed, revoked, made and declared null and void to all intents and constructions whatsoever, as if never made."

This was a sweeping and full vindication of those victims to partizan malice and personal hate on the part of the government of Great Britain. It restored to their families the property that had been confiscated. At about this time the celebrated Minister of New England, Rev. Increase Mather, writes under date of January 20, 1696:

"I am afraid that the guilt of innocent blood is still crying in the ears of the Lord against you. My Lord Bellmont said to me 'that he was one of the committee of Parliament who examined the matter, and those men, (Leisler and Millbourne) were not only murdered but barbariously murdered.' However, the murdered men have been cleared by the King, Lords and Commons, etc."

If such was the opinion of disinterested men, far removed from the scene of the troubles, the reader can judge how deep and bitter was the anger of the friends and supporters of Leisler and the relatives of the other men imprisoned and convicted with him. Many of these men were alarmed. If Leisler and Millbourne could thus be executed and their property seized what security is there for any of us? was a natural inquiry. The young men about to leave home and make a settlement elsewhere looked around to see if there was some place where they would be safe, where laws would be equitably administered and where there would be full liberty of conscience or religious worship. New Jersey was then governed by the proprietors. They had offered liberal terms to all persons who would settle on their lands, for without inhabitants their lands were worthless. Some of these proprietors, like the merchants in London, were influenced solely by mercenary considerations. Others, like William Penn and Robert Barclay, by philanthropic and conscientious motives. Robert Barclay of Aberdeen, Scotland, had been made governor of New Jersey. He was famous as a scholar and writer and for his philanthropy. He was a son of Robert Barclay, who at one time had served as a soldier under Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, but in after years became a convert to the Friends. He is celebrated by John G. Whittier in his poem entitled Barclay of Ury. He had brought up his son in the tenets of the Quakers or Friends. It was through this son that many of the persecuted covenanters and Presbyterians had been released from prison and directed to New Jersey. These prominent Friends were for several years the managing or controlling men in the government of New Jersey. This fact was known far and wide, and it was a guarantee that full religious freedom would be allowed in New Jersey and fair laws enacted and equitably and justly enforced and construed. The Quakers themselves had suffered bitter persecution and their doctrine of peace and non resistance, etc., was an assurance to all that no persecution would occur under their government, as indeed was the case. William Penn's name too, was a tower of strength. A Hollender, too, named Arent Sonmans, and his son, Peter Sonmans, after his death, was a proprietor and owned thousands of acres in Somerset and Monmouth counties. He was well known to his countrymen in New York and used his influence to direct the current of immigration to those counties. But it was the bitter discontent with the government of New York caused by the judicial murder of Leisler and Millbourne and the confidence in the men

who controlled the government of New Jersey, which induced so many of the young men to remove from the towns and villages of New York and settle in Monmouth, Middlesex and Somerset counties. This chapter in the colonial history of New York has never had the attention and consideration it deserved. It led to serious and far reaching results. Bayard and VanCortland, who had been so active in this injustice and outrage, were connected by blood with the patroons of New York. The wealth, influence and power of these men were used to suppress and smother as far as they could this disgraceful deed. They then controlled public matters almost as completely as Bill Tweed did in his day. Therefore, men were afraid to speak out and call things by their real names. Like the railroad corporations and Standard oil corporation and others of like character they had patronage and power. They could reward or punish. Thus ambitious men who wanted office, selfish men who wanted money, society men who wanted introduction and timid or cowardly men afraid of injury, and all the rest who were governed by self interest and cool calculation, did not speak out, but wound, turned and twisted their way so as to keep in with both factions or parties. Right, too, on the heels of the Leisler difficulty came the interference of Lord Cornbury with the church. His arbitrary efforts to establish Episcopacy and his assumption of power over other denominations deepened the discontent with the government of New York. The quarrels and contention and troubles in the Dutch churches of Kings county, L. I., from 1705 to 1714 and the government interference with them also disgusted the Smocks, VanBrunts, Luysters and other Dutch people and sent the young men over to New Jersey where they at least could worship as they pleased.

CONFLICT BETWEEN LEWIS MORRIS AND THE PEOPLE OF MIDDLETOWN.

Jacob VanDorn, as the name is now spelled, with his brother-in-law, Arie (Adrian) Bennett, removed from what is now a part of Brooklyn, then known as Gowanus, to Monmouth county in the year 1697 or 98, just two centuries ago. He married about 1694 Marytje, (Maria or Mary) a daughter of Arian Williamse Bennett and Angenietje VanDyke, his wife, who then resided at Gowanus. Jacob VanDorn became a communicant in the Dutch church of Brooklyn in 1695. Our records in the Monmouth County Clerk's Office show that John Reid, a Scotchman, who was quite prominent in public affairs of this county between 1690 and 1720, and who was a faithful agent for some of the Scotch proprietors, conveyed to Richard Salter, by deed dated December 23, 1689, recorded in Book H of Deeds, page 325, part of his land called Hortencia, lying principally in what is now Marlboro township and likely running over into what is now Holmdel township, for Freehold township in 1689 had not been set off from Middletown township. In this deed it is stated that the lands conveyed begin where "West Branch comes into Hop brook at a place called Promontoria." John Reid, who was an intelligent and prudent man, had doubtless satisfied the Indians and also procured a legal title from the proprietors of East Jersey for this tract of land prior to his transfer to Salter.

Under date of April 2, 1697, Salter assigns this deed to "Adrian Bennett and Jacob VanDorn of Gowanus, Kings county, Island of Nassau," (Long Island). This assignment is recorded in Book H of Deeds, page 327, and was a very singular method to convey real estate. The number of acres is not stated. It appears that Bennett, VanDorn and Salter were thrown together by this business transaction and that Salter must have gained the good will and friendship of those two men by his fair and kind treatment of them; for only a year or two later we find Bennett and VanDorn resisting the sheriff of the county, John Stewart, and preventing him from arresting Salter. Our court records show that for their action in this matter they brought upon themselves the vengeance of the notorious Lewis Morris of "Tintern Manor," as he or his uncle, the first Lewis Morris, had named it. This place is now known as Tinton Falls, in Monmouth county.

The minutes of the courts of Monmouth county in clerk's office, for the year 1700, shows the following record

INSCRIPTIONS TAKEN FROM HEADSTONES IN SCHENCK-COUWENHOVEN CEMETERY, PLEASANT VALLEY.

Albert Couwenhoven, b. December 6, 1676; d. Sept. 13, 1748, aged 72 y., 9 m., 6 d. Son of William Garretse Couwenhoven and Jannatie Monfort.

Neeltje Schenck, b. Jan. 23, 1681; d. July 27, 1751, aged 70 y., 6 m., 4 d. Wife of Albert Couwenhoven and daughter of Roelof Martense Schenck and Annetje Wyckoff.

Neltje Couwenhoven, b. Feb. 7, 1719; d. Apr. 22, 1738, aged 19 y., 2 m., 15 d. Daughter of Albert and Neltje Couwenhoven.

Christopher, b. Feb. 21, 1774; d. Mar. 16, 1775, aged 1 y., 25 d. Son of Cornelius Albertse Couwenhoven and Mary Logan.

John, b. June 1, 1777; d. Apr. 4, 1783, aged 5 y., 10 m., 3 d. Son of Cornelius Albertse Couwenhoven and Mary Logan.

Cornelius C., b. May 18, 1771; d. Dec. 20, 1814, aged 43 y., 7 m., 2 d. Son of Cornelius Albertse Couwenhoven and Mary Logan.

John C., b. Nov. 10, 1799; d. Nov. 26, 1852, aged 54 y., 16 d. Son of Cornelius C. Covenhoven and Elizabeth Covenhoven.

Elizabeth, b. Sept. 11, 1804; d. Jan. 30, 1860, aged 55 y., 4 m., 19 d. Daughter of John A. VanDerbilt and Mary McKildoe, and wife of John C. Conover.

Cornelius I., b. Mar. 11, 1826; d. Oct. 1, 1852, aged 27 y., 6 m., 20 d. Son of John C. Conover and Elizabeth Vanderbilt.

Emily, b. Aug. 13, 1830; d. Feb. 14, 1856, aged 25 y., 6 m. Wife of Charles K. Butler, and daughter of John C. Conover and Elizabeth Vanderbilt.

Isabella, d. Aug. 31, 1858, aged 4 y., 5 m., 5 d. Daughter of Charles K. Butler and Emily Conover.

Aaron, b. Nov. 29, 1838; d. Mar. 4, 1840, aged 1 y., 3 m., 5 d. Son of John C. Conover and Elizabeth Vanderbilt.

Eliza, b. Feb. 19, 1824; d. May 9, 1827, aged 3 y., 2 m., 20 days. Daughter of John C. Conover and Elizabeth Vanderbilt.

Mary, b. Feb. 14, 1792; d. Nov. 1, 1801, aged 9 y., 9 m., 18 d. Daughter of Cornelius C. Covenhoven and Elizabeth Covenhoven.

Sarah Jane Honce, wife of Henry D. Smock, d. Jan. 7, 1860, aged 24 y., 2 m., 15 d.

Jacob, son of Isaac and Caroline Smock, d. July 18, 1826, aged 2 y., 8 m., 7 d.

William I. Schanck, d. Aug. 12, 1860, aged 55 y., 8 m.

Denice D., son of David K. and Jane Schenck, aged 10 m., 2 d.

Jane, wife of David K. Schenck, and daughter of Denice Schenck and Margaret Polhemus, d. Apr. 5, 1823, aged 31 y., 3 m., 28 d.

Elizabeth Covenhoven, b. Mar. 7, 1769; d. Nov. 16, 1837. Wife of Cornelius C. Covenhoven and daughter of Harmen Covenhoven and Phoebe Baylee.

Daniel I. Schenck, b. Dec. 26, 1778; d. Oct. 23, 1858, aged 79 y., 9 m., 29 d. Son of Capt. John Schenck and Mary Denise.

Elleanor Schenck, b. Jan. 16, 1783; d. July 15, 1858, aged 75 y., 5 m., 29 d. Wife of Daniel I. Schenck and daughter of Garret G. Schanck and Sarah Covenhoven.

Col. John Schenck, d. June 19, 1864, aged 89 y., 11 m., 23 d. Son of Capt. John Schenck and Mary Denise.

Micha VanNuyse, d. Oct. 1825, aged 48 y. Wife of Col. John Schenck.

Elleanor Schenck, d. 1823, aged 21 y. Wife of Asher Carlile and daughter of Col. John Schenck and Micha VanNuyse.

Infant son of Elleanor Schenck and Asher Carlile d. 1823.

Garret, son of Col. John Schenck and Micha VanNuyse, aged 3 years.

Anne Maria, daughter of Col. John Schenck and Micha VanNuyse, aged 1 y., 11 m.

Anna, daughter of Col. John Schenck and Micha VanNuyse, aged 2 y.

Jacob Smock, d. Sept. 11, 1826, aged 30 y., 8 m., 24 days.

William I. Schenck, d. Aug. 12, 1860, aged 55 years, 5 m.

William C., son of Hendrick Covenhoven and Ann Bowne Crawford, b. June 23, 1808, d. Aug. 8, 1817, aged 9 y., 1 m., 25 d.

Dr. William Johnson Conover, son of John I. Conover and Lydia Johnson.

John I., son of Dr. William J. Conover and Catharine S. Conover.

Anna Rebecca, daughter of Dr. William J. Conover and Catharine S. Conover, d. Feb. 20, 1844, aged 2 y., 9 m.

A. S., d. Aug. 11, 1742.

Jacob Covenhoven, b. June 19, 1746; died Oct. 18, 1825, aged 79 y., 8 m. Son of Garret Jacobse Couwenhoven and Neeltje Rolofse Schenck.

Mary Schenck, born Mar. 17, 1757; d. Mar. 7, 1818, aged 60 y., 11 m., 20 days. Wife of Jacob Covenhoven and daughter of Hendrick Schenck and Catharine Holmes.

Hendrick Covenhoven, d. Sept. 17, 1835, aged 62 y., 5 m., 9 d. Son of Jacob Covenhoven and Mary Schenck.

Ann Bowne Crawford, b. June 25, 1788; d. Feb. 10, 1832, aged 43 y., 7 m., 14 d. Wife of Hendrick Covenhoven and daughter of William and Rebecca Patterson Crawford.

Mary Schenck, d. Feb. 2, 1773, aged 4 m., 21 d. Daughter of Garret G. Schenck, II., and Sarah Covenhoven.

Garret, minor son of Garret G. Schenck, II., and Sarah Covenhoven, d. Jan. 27, 1784, aged 3 y., 4 m., 15 d.

Rulif G. Schenck, b. Apr. 27, 1697; d. Aug. 22, 1768, aged 71 y., 3 m., 25 d. Son of Garret R. Schenck, I., and Nelke Voorheese.

John Schenck, b. Dec. 7, 1717; died Feb. 18,

1775, aged 57 y., 2 m., 11 d. Son of Garret R. Schenck, I., and Nelke Voorheese.

Nelly, daughter of Capt. John Schenck and Mary Denise, d. Sept. 23, 1773.

Garret G. Schenck, II., d. Sept. 29, 1797, aged 53 y., 11 m., 5 d. Son of Garret G. Schenck and Jannetje Couwenhoven.

Sarah Couwenhoven, b. July 23, 1744; d. Nov. 16, 1805, aged 61 y., 3 m., 24 d. Wife of Garret G. Schenck, II., and daughter of Rulif C. Couwenhoven and Sarah Voorheese.

Rulif C. Schenck, b. Feb. 28, 1778, d. Mar. 26, 1815. Son of Garret G. Schenck and Sarah Covenhoven.

Anne Schenck, d. Mar. 25, 1807, aged 42 y., 5 m., 25 d. Daughter of Garret G. Schenck, III., and Sarah Couwenhoven.

Garret G. Schenck, III., d. Aug. 25, 1779, aged 16 y., 5 m., 30 d. Son of Garret G. Schenck and Sarah Covenhoven.

Garret R. Schenck, b. Oct. 27, 1671; d. Sept. 5, 1745, aged 73 y., 10 m., 8 d. Son of Rolof Martense Schenck and Neeltje Garretse Couwenhoven.

Neeltje Voorheese, b. Oct. 1, 1675, d. Aug. 4, 1750, aged 74 y., 10 m., 4 d. Wife of Garret R. Schenck and daughter of Koert Voorheese.

Garret G. Schenck, b. Nov. 2, 1712; d. Aug. 20, 1757, aged 44 y., 11 m. Son of Garret R. Schenck and Neeltje Koerten Voorheese.

Janetje Couwenhoven, b. Oct. 6, 1714; d. Feb. 14, 1792. Wife of Garret G. Schenck and daughter of William W. Couwenhoven and Antie Lucasse Voorheese.

Mary, d. Jan. 29, 1758, aged 1 y. Daughter of Garret Jacobse Covenhoven and Neeltje Rolfese Schenck.

Aarie VanDoorn, d. Dec. 4, 1748, aged 52 y., 8 m. Son of Jacob VanDoorn and Marytje Bennett.

Jacob, d. Sept. 9, 1785, aged 52 y., 9 m., 9 d. Son of Aarie VanDoorn and Antje Jan Schenck.

Elleanor VanDoorn, d. Feb. 11, 1834, aged 91 y., 10 m., 8 d. Widow of Hendrick Smock and Garret Hendrickson and daughter of Aarie VanDoorn and Antje Schenck.

Mary Jane, daughter of Elisha and Jane Holmes.

Ann Golden, daughter of Elisha and Jane Holmes.

Daniel, son of Elisha and Jane Holmes.

Isaac, son of Elisha and Jane Holmes.

Peter, son of Elisha and Jane Holmes.

Joseph, son of Elisha and Jane Holmes.

John Walter, d. Oct. 11, 1775, aged 45 y., 9 m.

Jane, d. Jan. 6, 1774, aged 22 y., 7 m., 5 d. Wife of John Walter and daughter of Peter Janse Schenck and Janatie Hendrickson.

John, d. Oct. 13, 1837, aged 66 y., 11 m. Son of John Walter and Jane Schenck.

John Schuyler, d. Jan. 4, 1838, aged 7 y., 5 m., 22 d. Son of Charles O. and Sarah E. Walter.

Cornelius, d. Dec. 9, 1789, aged 3 m., 5 d. Son of Abraham VanHorn and Anne Covenhoven.

Samuel Bowne, died Mar. 11, 1799, aged 77 y. Husband of Patience (Eliase) Covenhoven.

Alfred Theodore, d. Oct. 15, 1803, aged 1 y., 9 m., 26 d. Son of Conover and Elizabeth Bowne of New York.

Elisha Holmes, d. June 17, 1866, aged 69 y., 11 m., 4 d. Son of Joseph Holmes and Nelly Schenck.

Jane, born Apr. 29, 1799; d. Sept. 27, 1837, aged 37 y., 4 m., 28 d. Wife of Elisha Holmes and daughter of Peter VanDorn and Jannatie Williamson.

Arintha, b. Nov. 24, 1798; d. Oct. 30, 1854, aged 55 y., 11 m. Second wife of Elisha Holmes and daughter of Schuyler Schenck and Margaret Covenhoven.

Sarah, d. June 30, 1768, aged 13 y., 1 m., 4 d. Daughter of Hendrick Schenck and Catharine Holmes.

Daniel Conover, b. Dec. 20, 1742; d. Feb. 18, 1821, aged 78 y., 1 m., 28 d.

Jacob Conover, b. Nov. 25, 1779; d. Sept. 9, 1846, aged 66 y., 9 m., 14 d.

Ensign Elias Covenhoven, b. Sept. 12, 1706; d. Dec. 25, 1750, aged 44 y., 3 m., 13 d. Son of Peter Couwenhoven and Patience Daws.

Willemsee, b. Mar. 24, 1709; d. Mar. 24, 1759, aged 50 y. Wife of Ensign Elias Couwenhoven, and daughter of John Wall and Mary Hubbard.

Catharine H., b. Mar. 17, 1762; d. June 5, 1816. Daughter of Hendrick Schenck and Catharine Holmes.

Rulif H., b. Apr. 17, 1753; d. Oct. 12, 1800, aged 47 y., 5 m., 5 d. Son of Hendrick Schenck and Catharine Holmes.

Sarah, b. Feb. 13, 1759; d. Apr. 13, 1811, aged 52 y., 2 m. Wife of Rulif H. Schenck and daughter of John Schenck and Neltje Bennet.

Hendrick, b. June 13, 1777; d. Dec. 12, 1812. Son of Rulif H. and Sarah Schenck.

Jacob, b. Sept. 13, 1793; d. Dec. 22, 1859. Son of Rulif H. and Sarah Schenck.

Johnathan, b. July 19, 1761; d. Apr. 4, 1771, Son of Hendrick Schenck and Catharine Holmes.

Rolof, b. Feb. 21, 1692; d. Jan. 19, 1766, aged 73 y., 10 m., 28 d. Son of Jan Schenck and Sarah Couwenhoven.

Gesye, b. Oct. 9, 1696; d. Sept. 20, 1747, aged 50 y., 11 m., 11 d. Wife of Rolof Schenck and daughter of Daniel Hendrickson and Catharine VanDyke.

John, b. Jan. 22, 1720; d. June 27, 1749 aged 29 y., 5 m., 5 d. Son of Rolof Schenck and Gesya Hendrickson, daughter of Sheriff Daniel Hendrickson.

Hendrick, b. July 29, 1731, d. Aug. 24, 1766, aged 35 y., 25 d. Son of Rolof Schenck and Gesye Hendrickson.

Catharine, b. May 11, 1731; d. May 12, 1796, aged 63 y., 1 d. Widow of John and Hendrick Schenck, and daughter of Johnathan Holmes and Senniche Hendrickson, daughter of ex-Sheriff Daniel Hendrickson.

Cornelius R., b. July 29, 1740, d. July 12, 1796, aged 55 y., 11 m., 14 d. Son of Rulif C. Couwenhoven and Sarah Voorheese.

Jane, b. Aug. 19, 1740; d. Mar. 26, 1799, aged 58 y., 7 m., 7 d. Wife of Cornelius R. Covenhoven, and daughter of Tunis Denise and Francinka Hendrickson.

Teunis, b. Mar. 10, 1761; d. Oct. 30, 1787, aged 26 y., 7 m., 20 d. Son of Cornelius R. Covenhoven and Jane Denise.

William C., born July 20, 1700; d. Nov. 10, 1755, aged 55 y., 3 m., 21 d. Son of Cornelius Couwenhoven and Margaratta Schenck.

Jannatie, b. Jan. 26, 1702; d. June 22, 1743, aged 41 y., 4 m., 27 d. First wife of William C. Couwenhoven and daughter of Peter Wecof and Willempe Schenck.

Cornelius W., b. Feb. 11, 1746; d. Oct. 10,

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1806, aged 60 y., 7 m., 27 d. Son of William C. Covenhoven and his second wife, Annetje Hendrickson.

Mary, b. Dec. 6, 1740; d. Jan. 3, 1806, aged 64 y., 27 d. Wife of Cornelius Covenhoven and daughter of Hendrick Hendrickson and Neltje Garretse Schenck.

William Hendrick, d. Sept. 26, 1805, aged 22 y., 6 m., 12 d. Only son of Cornelius Covenhoven and Mary Hendrickson.

Cornelius, b. Nov. 29, 1671; d. May 16, 1736, aged 64 y., 5 m., 17 d. Son of William Gerritse Couwenhoven and Janattie Monfort.

Margaratta, b. Feb. 9, 1678; d. Dec. 6, 1751, aged 73 y., 9 m., 27 d. Wife of Cornelius Couwenhoven and daughter of Rolofe Martense Schenck and Annetje Wychof.

Rulif, b. Oct. 5, 1706; d. Aug. 20, 1786, aged 79 y., 10 m., 15 d. Son of Cornelius Couwenhoven and Margaratta Schenck.

Sarah, b. Apr. 12, 1710; d. Dec. 12, 1789, aged 79 y., 8 m. Wife of Rulif Couwenhoven, and daughter of Cornelius Voorheese and Marytje Ditmars.

RE-INTERMENTS FROM SCHENCK-COWENHOVEN CEMETERY TO HOLMDEL CEMETERY.

John Schenck, b. Feb. 10, 1670; d. Jan. 30, 1753. Son of Roelof Martense and Neeltje Garretse Couwenhoven Schenck.

Sarah Couwenhoven, b. Jan. 6, 1675; d. Jan. 31, 1761. Wife of John Schenck and daughter of William Garretse and Jannetje Monfoort Couwenhoven.

John Schenck, b. June 27, 1722; d. Dec. 24, 1808. Son of John and Sarah Couwenhoven Schenck.

Nelly Bennett, b. Nov. 29, 1728; died June 1, 1810. Wife of John Schenck and daughter of Jan Bennett and Eyke VanMater Bennett.

Mary Schenck, b. Jan. 23, 1769; d. May 12, 1772. Daughter of John and Nelly Bennett Schenck.

Chrineyonce Schenck, b. Sept. 18, 1753; d. young. Son of John and Nelly Bennett Schenck.

Chrineyonce Schenck, b. Dec. 29, 1760; d. Mar. 15, 1840. Son of John and Nelly Bennett Schenck.

Margaret Polhemus, b. Mar. 11, 1766; d. Jan. 13, 1857. Wife of Chrineyonce Schenck and daughter of John and Mary VanMater Polhemus.

Daniel P. Schenck, b. May 12, 1805; d. Dec. 29, 1864. Son of Chrineyonce and Margaret Polhemus Schenck.

Lydia H. Longstreet, b. Dec. 18, 1809; d. Apr. 7, 1838. Wife of Daniel P. Schenck and daughter of Hendrick and Mary Holmes Longstreet.

Chrineyonce Schanck, b. Feb. 21, 1838, d. Feb. 17, 1839. Son of Daniel P. and Lydia H. Longstreet Schenck.

John C. Schenck, b. June 2, 1797; d. Aug. 22, 1799. Son of Chrineyonce and Margaret Polhemus Schenck.

Eliza Schenck, b. Mar. 2, 1799; d. Dec. 2, 1799. Daughter of Chrineyonce and Margaret Polhemus Schenck.

Margaret Schenck, b. May 12, 1801; d. Mar. 10, 1835. Daughter of Chrineyonce and Margaret Polhemus Schenck.

Abigail Schenck, b. Apr. 28, 1808; d. May 31, 1825. Daughter of Chrineyonce and Margaret Polhemus Schenck.

John C. Schenck, b. June 6, 1803; d. Aug. 13, 1858. Son of Chrineyonce and Margaret Polhemus Schenck.

Margaret Schenck, d. Jan. 16, 1831, aged 1 y., 2 m., 28 d. Daughter of John C. and Margaret Polhemus Schenck.

Sarah Schenck, d. Sept. 9, 1834, aged 2 y., 5 m., 21 d. Daughter of John C. and Margaret Polhemus Schenck.

Catherine Schenck, d. Feb. 23, 1840; aged 11 m., 5 d. Daughter of John C. and Margaret Polhemus Schenck.

Chrineyonce Schenck, d. Mar 10, 1861; aged 16 y., 7 m., 14 d. Son of John C. and Margaret Polhemus Schenck.

Charles Schenck, b. Sept. 1, 1856; d. Dec. 30, 1856. Son of Daniel P. Schenck, Jr., and Lavenia Conover Schenck.

Cornelius R. Covenhoven, d. Apr. 11, 1817 aged 53 y., 11 m., 8 d. Son of Cornelius R. and Jane Denise Covenhoven.

Mary Stontenburg, d. Apr. 29, 1861; aged 74 y., 24 d. Wife of Cornelius R. Covenhoven.

Holmes Conover, d. May 22, 1860; aged 52 y., 4 m., 13 d. Son of Cornelius R. and Mary Stontenburg Conover. Twice sheriff of Monmouth county.

Caroline Crawford, d. Aug. 28, 1843; aged 24 years. Wife of Holmes Conover and daughter of James A. Crawford.

Garret R. Schenck, d. May 28, 1866; aged 65 y., 5 m., 12 d.

Conover Schenck, d. July 26, 1840; aged 10 y., 3 m., 20 d.

Mary Jane Schenck, d. Aug. 12, 1833; aged 10 m., 3 d. Children of Garret R. Schenck.

Garret D. Schenck, d. Nov. 9, 1850, aged 51 y., 2 m., 25 d.

Sarah Ann Schenck, d. Jan. 5, 1851, aged 56 y., 2 m., 1 d. Wife of Garret D. Schenck.

Sarah Schenck, d. Dec. 29, 1848, aged 24 y., 1 m., 27 d. Daughter of Garret D. and Sarah Ann Schenck.

Daniel G. Schenck, d. Nov. 2, 1838, aged 4 y., 1 m., 7 d. Son of Garret D. and Sarah Ann Schenck.

George Rappleye, d. Apr. 25, 1869, aged 75 y., 3 m., 18 d.

Jane Ann Rappleye, d. July 30, 1838, aged 15 y., 8 m., 4 d. Daughter of George and Elizabeth Smock Rappleye.

Garret Smock, d. Mar. 30, 1856, aged 90 y., 7 m., 26 d.

Jane Schenck, d. Mar. 23, 1850, aged 82 y., 11 m., 30 d. Wife of Garret Smock.

Capt. John Schenck, d. Aug. 28, 1834; aged 89 years. Son of Garret and Jane Conover Schenck.

Mary Denise, d. July 15, 1829, aged 79 y., 6

d. Wife of Capt. John Schenck and daughter of Teunis and Francinke Hendrickson Denise.

David Schenck, b. May 10, 1783; d. Apr. 23, 1872. Son of Capt. John and Mary Denise Schenck.

Sarah Smock, d. Feb. 2, 1832, aged 32 y., 2 m. Wife of David Schenck and daughter of George and Margaret VanDeventer Smock.

John Schenck, b. June 26, 1828; d. Feb. 5, 1859. Son of David and Sarah Smock Schenck.

Jane Schenck, d. April 23, 1791, aged 1 y., 7 m., 11 d. Daughter of Capt. John and Mary Denise Schenck.

William Schanck, d. Mar. 5, 1844; aged 71 y., 8 m., 21 d. Son of Capt. John and Mary Denise Schenck.

Garret G. Smock, b. Oct. 31, 1815; d. Jan. 5, 1859.

George G. Smock, b. May 8, 1788; d. Apr. 21, 1868.

Sarah Smock, b. Jan. 17, 1793; d. Apr. 13, 1832. Wife of George G. Smock.

John O. Stillwell, b. Apr. 25, 1763; d. Nov. 17, 1847.

Mary Schenck, b. Apr. 19, 1775; d. Sept. 29, 1864. Wife of John O. Stillwell and daughter of John and Nelly Bennett Schenck.

Capt. Daniel I. Schenck, b. Apr. 1, 1771; d. Aug. 9, 1845. Son of John and Nelly Bennett Schenck.

Catharine Smock, b. Mar. 7, 1775; d. June 8, 1839. Wife of Capt. Daniel I. Schenck and daughter of Hendrick and Nelly VanDorn Smock.

John Schenck, d. Dec. 8, 1798, aged 4 y., 9 m., 12 d. Son of Capt. Daniel I. and Catharine Smock Schenck.

John S. Schenck, d. Jan. 18, 1833, aged 22 y., 4 m., 29 d. Son of Capt. Daniel I. and Catharine Smock Schenck.

Aaron Longstreet, b. June 9, 1753; d. Oct. 19, 1800.

Willempe Hendrickson, b. Feb. 2, 1761; d. Oct. 21, 1837. Wife of Aaron Longstreet and daughter of Hendrick Hendrickson and Lydia Covenhoven Hendrickson.

Hendrick H. Longstreet, b. May 4, 1785, d. Feb. 26, 1860. Son of Aaron and Willempe Hendrickson Longstreet.

Nelly S. Longstreet, b. Apr. 4, 1783; d. Sept. 27, 1803. Wife of Obadiah Schenck and daughter of Aaron and Willempe Hendrickson Longstreet.

Ann Longstreet, b. Mar. 29, 1812; d. May 28, 1814. Daughter of Hendrick and Mary Holmes Longstreet.

John I. H. Longstreet, b. Feb. 22, 1826; d. June 14, 1851. Son of Hendrick and Mary Holmes Longstreet.

Hendrick H. Smock, b. Dec. 1, 1805; d. Oct. 8, 1841. Son of Barnes B. and Lydia Longstreet Smock.

Johnathan I. Holmes, b. Dec. 23, 1791; d. Aug. 12, 1866. Son of Joseph and Nelly Schenck Holmes.

Ann Eliza Holmes, b. Dec. 13, 1827; d. Sept. 1, 1851. Wife of Daniel S. Conover, and daughter of Johnathan I. and Ellen Schenck Holmes.

Joseph Holmes, b. Mar. 29, 1822; d. Aug. 22, 1825. Son of Johnathan I. and Ellen Schenck Holmes.

Elleanor Hendrickson, b. May 20, 1824; d. Feb. 28, 1844. Wife of John S. Longstreet and daughter of Garret D. and Jane Hendrickson.

Peter Schenck, d. June 6, 1837, aged 71 y., 10 d. Son of John and Nelly Bennet Schenck.

Rhoda Ogbourne, d. Aug. 21, 1848, aged 83 y., 1 m., 24 d. Wife of Peter Schenck.

Rhoda Schenck, d. Jan. 28, 1821, aged 20 y., 5 m., 4 d. Daughter of Peter and Rhoda Ogbourne Schenck.

Sarah Schenck, d. Dec. 22, 1823, aged 27 y., 20 d. Daughter of Peter and Rhoda Ogbourne Schenck.

John P. Schenck, d. Feb. 10, 1863, aged 57 y., 6 m., 23 d. Son of Peter and Rhoda Ogbourne Schenck.

SCHENCK-COUWENHOVEN MARRIAGES FROM RECORDS OF FIRST DUTCH CHURCH OF MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Nelly Schenck and Derk Sutphen, Feb. 10, 1743.

Garret Schenck and Neltje Voorhees, Oct. 19, 1744.

Mary Schenck and Aert Sutphen, Nov. 23, 1744.

Ellener Schenck and Edmund Harris, Jan. 4, 1765.

Geesye Schenck and Aaron (Arie) VanDoorn, May 9, 1765.

Cornelius Schenck and Margaret Taylor, July 3, 1765.

Kort Schenck and Rebecca Rogers, Jan. 20, 1767.

John Schenck and Mary Denise, July 31, 1767.

Mary Schenck and Tobias Polhemus, Oct. 21, 1768.

Jane Schenck and John Walter, Dec. 5, 1769.

Jane Schenck and Daniel Denise, Apr. 18, 1771.

Rulif Schenck and Sarah Schenck, Dec. 22, 1774.

Lea Schenck and John VanCleaf, Nov. 30, 1775.

Garret Schenck and Mary VanMater, Aug. 3, 1778.

William Schenck and Marya Tyse (Tice), Dec. 20, 1778.

Roelof Schenck and Martha Buckalew, June 28, 1779.

Nelly Schenck and Joseph VanCleaf, Dec. 19, 1782.

Nelly Schenck and Joseph Holmes, Oct. 20, 1785.

Anne Schenck and Denyse Hendrickson, Dec. 28, 1786.

Garret Schenck and Jane VanKirk, Dec. 12, 1787.
Rulif Schenck and Sarah MacMullen, Feb. 13, 1788.
Nelly Schenck and Thomas Shepherd, Oct. 22, 1790.
John Schenck and Polly Quackenbush, Feb. 24, 1791.
Geeshe Schenck and Isaac Harris, May 5, 1791.
Teunis Schenck and Altie VanDeveer, Dec. 13, 1792.
Nelly Schenck and Garret Denise, Jan. 16, 1793.
Peter Schenck and Sarah Shepherd, Oct. 26, 1793.
Nelly Schenck and Thomas Shepherd, Jan. 19, 1795.
Rulif Schenck and Sarah Bennet, Jan. 28, 1798.
Denye Schenck and Margaret Polhemius, Oct. 31, 1798.
Daniel Schenck and Ellener Schenck, Feb. 10, 1801.
Gitty Schenck and Jacob VanDoorn, Feb. 4, 1802.
Ellenor Schenck and William Denyse, Feb. 23, 1802.
John Schenck and Sarah Laen, Dec. 20, 1802.
Francyntie Schenck and William Nicolas, Feb. 5, 1803.
Ellener Schenck and Daniel Stoutenburg, Oct. 13, 1805.
Mary Schenck and Joseph Dorsett, Oct. 27, 1805.
Mary Schenck and John Stilwell, Mar. 25, 1806.
Catharine Schenck and Peter VanKirk, Dec. 16, 1803.
John K. Schenck and Anne VanCleaf, Dec. 14, 1808.
Mary Schenck and John Whitlock, Feb. 20, 1810.
Cryonce Schenck and Mary Schenck, Jan. 31, 1811.
Hendrick Schenck and Sarah Schenck, Dec. 2, 1812.
Anne Schenck and John S. Walter, Sept. 27, 1814.
Jonathan G. Schenck and Ellener Schenck, Feb. 9, 1815.
Garret Schenck and Lydia Schenck, Apr. 4, 1815.
Jane Schenck and Aaron Lane, May 15, 1816.
Catharine Schenck and Joseph Combs, Dec. 23, 1816.
David Schenck and Sarah Schenck, Nov. 12, 1818.
Elisha Schenck and Idah Schenck, Dec. 18, 1818.
Garret Schenck and Sarah Ann Schenck. Dec. 22, 1820.
William Schenck and Abby Polhemus.
Pieter Couwenhoven and Neltje Polhemius, Nov. 7, 1737.
Sarah Couwenhoven and Johannes VanClef, June 14, 1739.
Aeltje Couwenhoven (widow) and Cornelius Middah, Feb. 3, 1740.
Pieter Albertse Couwenhoven and Willempe Voorhees, May 19, 1741.
Helena Couwenhoven and Benjamin VanCleaf, July 2, 1741.
Roelof Couwenhoven and Jannetje Hendrickson, Aug. 12, 1741.
Jacob Couwenhoven and Margaret Couwenhoven, Dec. 21, 1742.
Sarah Couwenhoven and Arie Laen, May 17, 1743.
Catharine Couwenhoven and Daniel Hendrickson, Dec. 22, 1743.
William Couwenhoven and Antje Hendrickson, (widow) Mar. 17, 1744.
John Couwenhoven and Catharine Voorhees, Oct. 19, 1744.
Arintha Couwenhoven and Cornelius Leister, (Luyster) May 19, 1746.
Catharine Covenhoven and David VanDerveer, Feb. 28, 1765.
Albert Covenhoven and Patience Covenhoven, Dec. 1, 1765.
Jane Covenhoven and Peter Longstreet, Dec. 3, 1765.
Cobatje Covenhoven and Cyrenius VanMater, Apr. 6, 1766.
Cornelius Covenhoven and Mary Hendrickson, Jan. 13, 1767.
Sarah Covenhoven and Joseph Thompson, Feb. 19, 1767.
Cornelius Covenhoven and Mary Logan, July 12, 1770.
Nelly Covenhoven and Barrent Smock, July 12, 1770.
Ghasie Covenhoven and Hendrick Covenhoven, Mar. 19, 1772.
Elias Covenhoven and Catty Forman, Oct. 2, 1774.
Catharine Covenhoven and Samuel Buckalue, Jan. 26, 1775.
Roelof Covenhoven and Altje Voorhees, Feb. 1, 1775.
Sarah Covenhoven and Derrick Barkalo, Mar. 28, 1775.
Agnes Covenhoven and William Remsen, Mar. 18, 1778.
Aeltje Covenhoven and Mathys Laen, Apr. 29, 1778.
Anne Covenhoven (widow) and Benjamin Griggs, Nov. 26, 1778.
Geartrury Covenhoven and Jacob Allen, Jan. 14, 1779.
William Covenhoven and Mary Wall, Nov. 4, 1779.
Jane Covenhoven and Abraham Golden, Nov. 25, 1779.
Sarah Covenhoven and Johannes DeGraef, Mar. 9, 1780.
Nelly Covenhoven and Hendrick Williamsen, Mar. 23, 1780.
Lea Covenhoven and William Combs, Aug. 31, 1780.
Francinke Covenhoven and Hendrick Hendrickson, May 13, 1781.
Arintha Covenhoven and Joseph Willet, Feb. 13, 1782.
Catharine Covenhoven and Hendrick Laen, May 14, 1782.
Nelly Covenhoven and George Laen, May 14, 1782.
William Covenhoven and Elizabeth Mount, Jan. 1, 1783.
Sarah Couwenhoven and Robert Ashton, June 21, 1783.
Teunis Covenhoven and Hannah VanBrakle, Mar. 19, 1783.
Jane Covenhoven and Hendrick VanDerbilt, Apr. 10, 1783.
John Covenhoven and Anne Smock, May 23, 1783.
Anne Covenhoven and Isaac VanDoorn, July 3, 1785.

Anne Covenhoven and Abram VanHorn, Oct. 13, 1785.
Euphame Covenhoven and John Willet, Jan. 19, 1786.
Jacob Covenhoven and Jemima Williamsen, Dec. 13, 1787.
Mary Covenhoven and Thomas Shields, Mar. 23, 1788.
Teunis Covenhoven and Martha VanDerhoef, Dec. 7, 1788.
Garret Covenhoven and Mary Covenhoven, Dec. 18, 1788.
Roelof Covenhoven and Sarah VanDerveer, Jan. 12, 1789.
Mary Covenhoven and Samuel Forman, Mar. 12, 1789.
John Covenhoven and Anne VanBrunt, Nov. 25, 1789.
Nelly Covenhoven and Cornelius VanHorn Dec. 14, 1790.
Catharine Covenhoven and John VanDerveer, Apr. 7, 1791.
Garret Covenhoven and Mary Schenck, Jan. 12, 1792.
Hannah Covenhoven (widow), and Aron Krane or Crane, May 16, 1792.
Garret Covenhoven and Nelly Heyer, June 26, 1794.
Nelly Covenhoven and Aaert Wycof, Oct. 4, 1794.
Nelly Covenhoven and Caleb Stillwell, Dec. 7, 1796.
Albert Covenhoven and Elizabeth Shepherd, Dec. 27, 1796.
Margaret Covenhoven and Teunis Hubbert, (Hubbard) Jan. 5, 1797.
Peter Covenhoven and Sophia DuBois, Mar. 19, 1797.
Nelly Covenhoven and Daniel Little, Mar. 22, 1797.
Cornelius Covenhoven and Margaret Hans, Nov. 26, 1797.
Nelly Covenhoven and Caleb Stillwell, Deoc. 10, 1797.
Sarah Covenhoven and Daniel G. Hendrickson, Dec. 21, 1797.
Peter Covenhoven and Mary Rue, Feb. 17, 1799.
Peter Forman Covenhoven and Jane Denise, Nov. 27, 1799.
Elleanor Conover and William Herbert, Jan. 31, 1801.
William Conover and Jane VanDerveer, Feb. 19, 1801.
Ghasey Conover (widow) and David Gordon, Aug. 20, 1801.
Elizabeth Conover and Daniel Dubois, Feb. 9, 1803.
Sarah Conover and Albert (Elbert) VanDoorn, Mar. 14, 1803.
Martinus (Matthias) Conover and Jane Conover, Jan. 10, 1804.
William Conover and Catharine Sutphen, Jan. 16, 1805.
Mary S. Conover and Joseph Sutphen, Apr. 24, 1805.
Jane Conover and Jonathan R. Gordon, Oct. 23, 1805.
Lewis Conover and Catharine Denise, May 28, 1806.
Anne Conover and Sidney Denise, Nov. 18, 1806.
Mary Conover and James Patterson, Dec. 31, 1806.
Cornelius Conover and Mary Stoutenburg, Mar. 9, 1807.
Ebenezer Conover and Mary Lefferson, Dec. 17, 1807.
Mary Conover and John VanDoorn, Jan. 30, 1809.
Elizabeth Conover and John G. Taylor, Mar. 8, 1809.
Jane Conover and Stacey Prickott, June 15, 1809.
Rulif Conover and Pamilla Wallen, (Walling) July 17, 1809.
John Conover and Ann Smock, Feb. 8, 1814.
George Conover and Mary Dubois, June 19, 1815.
Peter Conover (widower) and Patience Scott, June 12, 1816.
Jacob Conover and Elleanor Smock, Nov. 13, 1816.
Elleaner Conover and Daniel West, Dec. 6, 1817.
Catharine Conover and John Frost, Jan. 12, 1818.
Anne Conover and William Jackson, Oct. —, 1819.
Jane Conover and Peter Garretsen, Feb. 3, 1820.
Willempe Conover and Garret VanDoorn, Feb. 26, 1821.
Arintha Conover and Johnathan Pierce, Dec. 17, 1821.
John Conover and Elleanor Peacock, Mar. 17, 1822.
John G. H. Conover and Gertrude VanDerbilt, Dec. 31, 1823.
Rachael Conover and Adam Conrow, Feb. 25, 1835.
Jane Conover and Levi Solomon Sutphen, Feb. 24, 1836.
Sarah Ann Conover and William Statesir, Apr. 20, 1836.
Mary Conover and John Taylor, Jan. 29, 1838.
William Conover and Mary Otterson, Oct. 10, 1838.
John Schuyler Conover and Emeline Heyer, Nov. 4, 1840.
Mary Louiza Conover and James VanKirk, Nov. 8, 1840.
Mary Ann Conover and Aaron Sutphen, Nov. 23, 1841.
Ellen Conover and Isaac G. Smock, Dec. 23, 1841.
John Schenck and Cobatje Covenhoven, Oct. 14, 1769.
Mary Schenck and Jacob Covenhoven, Apr. 25, 1771.
Jan Schenck and Jacomina Covenhoven, Nov. 26, 1741.
Neltje Schenck and Garret Covenhoven, Oct. 12. 1744.
Anne Schenck and Rulif Covenhoven, June 22. 1773.
Peter Schenck and Elizabeth Covenhoven, Jan. 1, 1775.
Jane Schenck and John Covenhoven, Aug. 22, 1778.
Nelly Schenck and Jacob Covenhoven, Dec. 19, 1782.
Mary Schenck and Garret Covenhoven, Jan. 12, 1792.
Garret Schenck and Nelly Covenhoven, Aug. 24, 1797.
Schuyler Schenck and Margaret Covenhoven, Feb. 18, 1798.
Mary Schenck and Elias Covenhoven, July 1, 1798.

Catharine Schenck and Jacob I. Covenhoven, Sept. 26, 1799.

De Lafayette Schenck and Nelly Covenhoven, Dec. 17, 1805.

Sarah Schenck and Garret Conover, Jan. 6, 1807.

James Schenck and Anne Conover, Dec. 21, 1809.

Peter Schenck and Nelly Conover, Apr. 3, 1811.

William Schenck and Anne Conover, Mar. 11, 1812.

John H. Schenck and Jane Conover, (widow) Aug. 2, 1812.

Ephraim Loree Schenck and Nelly Conover, Sept. 15, 1812.

Marya Schenck and Troley Conover, Dec. 9, 1812.

Mary Schenck and Garret Conover, Dec. 14, 1814.

Arintha Schenck and William Conover, Feb. 5, 1816.

Anne Schenck and Martinus (Matthias) Conover, (his second wife) Apr. 18, 1822.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS.

Old Tennent Cemetery, Tennent, N. J.

Anna Denise, wife David Forman, and daughter of Teunis Denise and Francinke Hendrickson, d. Sept. 9, 1798, aged 63 y.

William Forman, d. Jan. 31, 1823, aged 71 y., 5 m., 5 d.

Francinka Hendrickson, wife William Forman, and daughter of Garret Hendrickson and Catharine Denise, d. June 19, 1815, aged 56 y., 4 m., 5 d.

John Covenhoven, d. Nov. 3, 1824, aged 79 y.

Mary Covenhoven, wife John Covenhoven, d. Nov. 14, 1826, aged 86 y.

John Covenhoven, Jr., son of John and Mary Covenhoven, d. Oct. 3, 1804, aged 29 y.

Elizabeth Hendrickson, wife of John R. Schenck, d. Nov. 15, 1831, aged 26 y.

Joseph L. Covenhoven, elder of this church, d. Apr. 3, 1853, aged 71 y., 2 m., 17 d.

Gertrude Covenhoven, wife Joseph L. Covenhoven, d. Jan. 19, 1853, aged 75 y., 6 m.

Charles Covenhoven, son of Joseph L. and Gertrude Covenhoven, d. Jan. 6, 1838, aged 22 y., 8 m., 16 d.

Rulif P. Schenck, d. Apr. 8, 1854, aged 18 y., 10 m., 16 d.

Rulif R. Schenck, b. June 20, 1784; d. June 28, 1860.

David Covenhoven, d. Sept. 20, 1822, aged 62 y.

Esther Covenhoven, wife David Covenhoven, d. July 1, 1829, aged 61 y.

Ann Covenhoven, daughter of David and Esther Covenhoven, d. Mar. 2, 1868, aged 73 y., 10 m.

William Covenhoven, d. Aug. 12, 1852, aged 78 y., 1 m., 20 d.

Jane VanDeveer, wife William Covenhoven, and daughter of David VanDeveer and Catharine Covenhoven, d. Jan. 16, 1858, aged 83 y., 3 m., 17 d.

Jacob Conover, d. Dec. 24, 1846, aged 31 y., 8 m.

Ellen L. VanDevere, wife Jacob Conover, d. Sept. 24, 1846, aged 29 y., 9 m., 22 d.

Wycof Conover, d. May 3, 1833, aged 49 y., 4 m., 21 d.

Ely Conover, wife of Wycof Conover, d. Nov. 11, 1880, aged 90 y., 2 m.

William B. Covenhoven, d. Aug. 15, 1807, aged 55 y., 2 m., 12 d. Son of Benjamin Covenhoven.

Elleanor Forman, wife William B. Covenhoven, daughter Peter Forman and Elleanor Willemsen, d. Aug. 20, 1823, aged 71 y.

Capt. Benjamin W. Covenhoven, d. Nov. 27, 1849, aged 61 y.

Margaret Covenhoven, wife Capt. Benjamin W. Covenhoven, d. Feb. 3, 1869, aged 85 y., 3 m., 26 d.

Peter Forman, Esq., son of Jonathan Forman and Margaret Wycoff, d. Sept. 8, 1785, aged 66 y., 8 m., 10 d.

Elleanor Williamsen, wife Peter Forman, and daughter of Aert Willemsen and Anatie Covenhoven, d. Nov. 6, 1771, aged 51 y., 1 m., 13 d.

Garret Covenhoven, son of Peter Forman Covenhoven and Jane Denise, d. Sept. 8, 1823, aged 17 y., 2 m., 6 d.

Daniel D. Covenhoven, son Peter Forman Covenhoven and Jane Denise, d. May 4, 1841, aged 41 y., 20 d.

Margaret Covenhoven, wife Daniel D. Covenhoven, d. Oct. 2, 1882, aged 83 y.

Garret B. Covenhoven, son of Benjamin Covenhoven, d. Dec. 18, 1824, aged 63 y., 11 m., 18 d.

Lydia Forman, wife Garret B. Covenhoven, daughter of Peter Forman and Elleanor Willemsen, d. Feb. 15, 1840, aged 78 y., 1 m., 29 d.

Benjamin G. Conover, son of Garret and Lydia Covenhoven, d. May 22, 1834, aged 46 y., 10 m., 12 d.

Elleanor Herbert, wife Benjamin G. Conover, d. Jan. 15, 1863, aged 78 y., 11 m., 1 d.

William B. Conover, d. Feb. 22, 1837, aged 21 y., 6 m.

Catharine Covenhoven, daughter of Garret B. Covenhoven and Lydia Forman, d. Nov. 13, 1830, aged 40 y., 26 d.

Mary F. Covenhoven, daughter of Garret B. and Lydia Forman Covenhoven, b. Dec. 10, 1795; d. Sept. 1, 1883.

Allice Conover, b. Oct. 18, 1800; d. May 18, 1864.

Robert Covenhoven, d. Apr. 1, 1826, aged 45 y.

John M. Covenhoven, d. Sept. 13, 1828, aged 70 y., 7 m.

Ann Covenhoven, wife John M. Covenhoven, d. Aug. 24, 1855, aged 91 y., 2 d.

Elizabeth Conover, wife Joseph Preston, d. Feb. 24, 1871, aged 57 y., 7 m., 15 d.

Rulif Vandevere, son David Vandevere and Catharine Covenhoven, d. Sept. 13, 1801, aged 36 y., 4 m., 24 d.

Catharine Vandevere, daughter of Rulif Vandevere and Nelly Lloyd, d. Nov. 20, 1808, aged 14 y., 6 m., 21 d.

Sarah Covenhoven, wife Garret H. Covenhoven, d. Mar. 15, 1856, aged 71 y., 11 m.
Joseph W. Covenhoven, d. May 2, 1849, aged 62 y., 9 m.
Allice Conover, d. Feb. 22, 1864, aged 75 y.
Richard Conover, d. Sept. 20, 1851, aged 81 y., 5 m., 12 d.
Hannah Conover, d. Sept. 6, 1810, aged 66 y., 6 d.
Mary Conover, d. May 23, 1850, aged 40 y., 2 m., 13 d.

Old Yellow Meeting House Cemetery, Imlaystown, N. J.

James Holmes, d. Mar. 6, 1825; aged 20 y., 7 m., 29 d.
Sarah Bruere, wife of John H. Bruere and daughter of Joseph and Mary Holmes, d. June 20, 1831, aged 23 y.
John H. Bruere, b. July 13, 1803; d. Sept. 15, 1864.
Joseph Holmes, son of Joseph and Mary Holmes, b. Nov. 24, 1800; d. Aug. 1, 1897.
Deborah I olmes, wife of John Holmes, d. May 6, 1811, aged 64 y., 6 m., 24 d.
John Holmes, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Holmes, d. Aug. 10, 1783; aged 39 y., 5 m.
Jonathan Holmes, d. Aug. 4, 1777 (or 1,) aged 38 y., 8 m., 2 d.
Lydia Holmes, d. Feb. 14, 1783, aged 38 y.
Joseph Holmes, Esq., d. Aug. 31, 1809, aged 72 y., 8 m.
Phoebe Holmes, wife of Joseph Holmes, d. Feb. 25, 1786, aged 49 y., 6 m.
Joseph Holmes, d. July 16, 1815, aged 43 y., 5 m., 16 d.
Mary Holmes, wife of Joseph Holmes, d. June 28, 1833, aged 59 y., 3 m., 25 d.
Forman Hendrickson, b. 1836; d. 1889.
Elizabeth Grover, widow of Daniel Hendrickson, d. Nov. 7, 1851, aged 87 y., 10 m., 6 d.
Gilbert Giberson, d. Dec. 21, 1843, aged 91 y., 2 m., 29 d.
Rachael Giberson, wife of Gilbert Giberson, d. June 23, 1833, aged 80 y., 3 m.
Allice Holmes, daughter of Jonathan and Lydia Holmes, d. Mar. 16, 1790, aged 14 y., 3 m., 2 d.
Mrs. Eliza Ellis, consort of Rowland Ellis, a merchant of Philadelphia; d. May 9, 1795, aged 20 y., 4 m., 9 d.
John Polhemius, d. Sept. 15, 1793, aged 72 y.
Allis Holmes, wife of John Polhemius and daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Holmes, d. Apr. 10, 1788, aged 61 y., 10 m.
Sarah Throckmorton, daughter of John and Sarah Throckmorton, d. Mar. 8, 1805, aged 47 y., 2 m., 25 d.
Peter Wykoff, d. July 10, 1854, aged 48 y., 10 m., 23 d.
Harriet Wykoff, widow of Peter Wykoff, d. Mar. 31, 1861, aged 51 y., 10 m., 14 d.
John Salter, d. Aug. 29, 1723, aged 28 y., 10 m., 7 d.
Samuel Hendrickson, son of Tobias and Rebecca Hendrickson, d. Mar. 13, 1813, aged 44 y., 1 m., 3 d.
Alckey Hendrickson, wife of Samuel Hendrickson, d. Mar. 2, 1828, aged 58 y., 1 m., 17 d.
Tobias Hendrickson, d. May 25, 1811, aged 70 y., 11 m., 2 d.
Rebeka Coward, widow of Tobias Hendrickson, d. June 6, 1815, aged 72 y., 7 m., 10 d.
Gilbert Hendrickson, son of Tobias and Rebeka Hendrickson, d. Feb. 21, 1837, aged 72 y., 6 m., 13 d.
Allis Hendrickson, relict of Gilbert Hendrickson, d. Jan. 23, 1852, aged 84 y., 2 m.
Rev. John Coward, d. July 30, 1760.
Allis Coward, wife of Rev. John Coward, d. Oct. 30, 1766.
Idah Hendrickson, wife of Tobias Hendrickson and daughter of David and Easter Covenhoven, d. Oct. 27, 1815, aged 26 y., 4 m., 12 d.
Tobias Hendrickson, son of Gilbert and Allis Hendrickson, d. Dec. 22, 1833, aged 11 y., 6 d.
Samuel Hendrickson, d. May 8, 1848, aged 52 y., 9 m., 15 d.
George W. Cox, d. Aug. 8, 1874, aged 64 y., 6 m., 27 d.
Francinke Hendrickson, wife George W. Cox, daughter of William and Elleanor Hendrickson, d. Apr. 29, 1854, aged 31 y., 8 m., 11 d.
Peter Perrine Hendrickson, son of Tobias and Margaret I endrickson, d. Feb. 13, 1839, aged 7 m., 6 d.
Easter Ashton, d. Jan. 6, 1825, aged 73 y., 4 m., 4 d.
Garret Covenhoven, d. Dec. 21, 1831, aged 56 y., 7 m., 1 d.
Allice Hendrickson, wife Garret Covenhoven, d. Aug. 20, 1855, aged 80 y., 5 m., 7 d.
Jacob Covenhoven, son of Garret and Allice Covenhoven, d. May 10, 1828, aged 28 y., 3 m., 10 d.
Rebeka P. Covenhoven, wife Jacob Covenhoven, b. Oct. 13, 1802; d. June 2, 1858.
Catharine Covenhoven, wife William Meirs, and daughter of Garret and Allice Covenhoven, d. Nov. 17, 1828, aged 20 y., 5 m., 21 d.
Richard H. Covenhoven, b. July 16, 1819; d. Oct. 11, 1892.
Allice H. Covenhoven, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Covenhoven, d. Feb. 27, 1850, aged 6 y., 11 m., 23 d.
Thomas S. Meirs, d. Aug. 11, 1859, aged 60 y., 11 m., 17 d.
Martha Polhemus, b. Apr. 23, 1838; d. Aug. 31, 1854.
Job Polhemus, b. Oct. 20, 1807; d. Jan. 28, 1897.
Mary Hodson, wife of Job Polhemus, b. Dec. 8, 1816; d. May 21, 1894.
Tobias Polhemus, b. Nov. 5, 1795; d. Mar. 10, 1878.
Sarah Meirs, wife Tobias Polhemus, b. July 28, 1802; d. Sept. 30, 1880.
Arthur Polhemus, son of Tobias and Sarah Polhemus, d. Jan. 22, 1863, aged 22 y., 10 m., 22 d.
Sarah A. Embley, d. Jan. 15, 1878, aged 33 y., 10 m., 3 d.
Jacob Hendrickson, d. Aug. 15, 1810, aged 66 y., 5 m.
Elizabeth Mount, wife Jacob Hendrickson, d. July 24, 1832, aged 76 y., 6 m., 12 d.
Michael Mount, d. Feb. 4, 1805, aged 85 y.
Mary Mount, wife Michael Mount, d. Sept. 2, 1809, aged 70 y.
Samuel Forman, d. Aug. 4, 1817, aged 78 y., 9 m., 7 d.
Margaret Forman, wife Samuel Forman, d. July 17, 1824, aged 74 y., 4 m., 1 d.
Ezekiel Forman, son of Samuel Forman and Mary Wilbore, d. Oct. 3, 1746, aged 39 y., 11 m., 2 d.
Elizabeth Seabrooke, wife Richard Mount, formerly wife Ezekiel Forman, d. Mar. 16, 1791, aged 79 y.

Richard Hendrickson, b. Sept. 6, 1800; d. Mar. 16, 1873.
Mary Thomas, wife Richard Hendrickson, b. Dec. 10, 1808; d. Jan. 15, 1880.
Michael Hendrickson, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Hendrickson, b. Mar. 2, 1776; d. July 11, 1811.
Sarah Horsfull, wife Michael Hendrickson, d. Aug. 4, 1854, aged 71 y., 10 m., 6 d.
Samuel M. Hendrickson, d. Aug. 29, 1819, aged 38 y.
Richard Horsfull, d. Oct. 4, 1859, aged 55 y., 5 m., 21 d.
Elizabeth Hendrickson, wife Richard Horsfull, d. Feb. 7, 1859, aged 55 y., 5 m., 5 d.
William J. Hendrickson, d. Feb. 15, 1893, aged 70 y.
Peter G. Hendrickson, d. Dec. 30, 1862, aged 76 y., 17 d.
Catharine Hendrickson, widow of Peter G. Hendrickson, d. Jan. 8, 1868, aged 81 y., 5 m., 25 d.
Gilbert P. Hendrickson, d. May 14, 1861, aged 45 y., 5 m., 19 d.
Hannah W. Hendrickson, d. Dec. 11, 1865, aged 62 y., 3 mo., 6 d.
William E. Hendrickson, son of Gilbert and Hannah Hendrickson, d. Dec. 23, 1866, aged 19 y., 5 m., 17 d.
Mary E. Hendrickson, daughter of Anthony and Lydia Hendrickson, b. Sept. 23, 1863; d. May 13, 1867.
Charles H. Polhemus, b. Feb. 6, 1834; d. Nov. 10, 1871.
Mary Polhemus, wife George Hendrickson, b. May 29, 1836; d. May 28, 1888.

First Church, Cranbury, N. J.

Peter Wyckoff, d. Mar. 29, 1855, aged 68 y., 28 d.
Elizabeth Wyckoff, wife Peter Wyckoff, d. Dec., 1895, aged 95 y., 9 m., 12 d.
William Schenck, d. Apr. 11, 1821, aged 44 y., 1 m., 28 d.
Sarah Schenck, wife William Schenck and daughter of Thomas Wetherel, d. Nov. 10, 1858, aged 75 y., 9 m., 28 d.
James Gaston, son of Hugh and Jane Gaston, d. Oct. 20, 1738, aged 33 y., 1 m., 18 d.
William Covenhoven, d. Mar. 10, 1813, aged 47 y.
Sarah Covenhoven, wife William Covenhoven, d. Apr. 28, 1853, aged 87 y.
Peter Covenhoven, d. Feb. 9, 1816, aged 23 y.
Mary Dey Covenhoven, d. Dec. 7, 1817, aged 23 y.
Phoebe Covenhoven, d. July 8, 1815, aged 17 y.
Lammetie Remsen, wife Luke Schenck, d. Jan. 31, 1780, aged 58 y., 8 m., 10 d.
Martin Schenck, d. Nov. 2, 1818, aged 35 y., 8 m., 16 d.
Samuel Longstreet, d. Dec. 21, 1829, aged 94 y.
William W. Covenhoven, d. May 9, 1803, aged 61 y., 2 m., 7 d.
Elizabeth, wife William Covenhoven, d. May 13, 1807, aged 61 y.
William W. Covenhoven, son of William and Elizabeth Covenhoven, b. Aug. 14, 1783; d. Jan. 23, 1837, aged 54 years.
Catharine, wife William W. Covenhoven, d. July 21, 1852, aged 64 y., 7 m., 15 d.
Ann Covenhoven, wife John P. Bergen, daughter of William and Elizabeth Covenhoven, d. Nov. 24, 1860, aged 90 y., 5 m., 14 d.
John P. Bergen, d. Jan. 11, 1850, aged 84 y., 3 m., 11 d.
John W. Covenhoven, d. July 16, 1854, aged 64 y., 6 m.
Phoebe Covenhoven, wife of Peter Covenhoven, d. May 14, 1826, aged 78 y., 5 m., 24 d.
John P. Covenhoven, d. Apr. 12, 1835, aged 57 y.
Lydia Dunkin, wife John P. Covenhoven, d. Aug. 2, 1851, aged 75 y.
Stephen Covenhoven, d. Sept. 8, 1837, aged 36 y.
Ann Covenhoven, wife Johnson Covenhoven, d. July 13, 1841, aged 54 y.
Elias J. Conover, d. Sept. 29, 1861, aged 49 y., 11 m., 9 d.
Arthur and Elleanor Wyckoff; he died Aug. 1784, aged 67 y.; she died Mar. 1788, aged 68 y.
Jane Lane, wife of Aaron Lane, d. Aug. 20, 1836, aged 44 y.

Second Church, Cranbury, N. J.

Richard G. Konover, d. Aug. 11, 1865, aged 60 y., 8 m., 28 d.

Penn's Neck Cemetery.

Richard Schenck, d. July 22, 1854, aged 52 y., 18 d.
John J. Schenck, son of Capt. John Schenck and Mary VanDorn, d. Feb. 3, 1857, aged 77 y., 8 m., 6 d.
Elizabeth Schenck, wife John I. Schenck, d. Mar. 9, 1857, aged 76 y., 8 m., 6 d.
James F. Schenck, d. July 11, 1865, aged 53 y.
Richard R. Schenck, d. Sept. 3, 1878, aged 49 y., 11 m.
Nathaniel Schenck, d. Oct. 6, 1886, aged 73 y., 11 m.
Kitty Schenck, wife John D. Schenck, b. Apr. 20, 1747; d. July 10, 1880.
William Schenck, b. Apr. 22, 1823; d. Mar. 23, 1891.
Lydia A. Stults, wife William Schenck, b. Feb. 19, 1827.
John A. Schenck, d. Sept. 18, 1839, aged 75 y., 9 m., 29 d.
Margaret Schenck, wife John A. Schenck, d. Oct. 8, 1842, aged 77 y., 7 d.
William Kovenhoven, b. Dec. 2, 1767; d. Sept. 24, 1838, aged 70 y., 3 m., 8 d.
Mary Kovenhoven, wife William Kovenhoven, d. Jan. 4, 1817, aged 38 y., 9 m., 6 d.
Voorhees Kovenhoven, d. Aug. 26, 1843, aged 33 y., 6 m.
Deborah Kovenhoven, daughter of William and Mary Kovenhoven, d. Feb. 14, 1859, aged 53 y., 5 m., 11 d.
George F. Kovenhoven, d. Nov. 2, 1815, aged 2 m., 21 d.
Anna F. Kovenhoven, d. Aug. 24, 1815, aged 12 d. Children of William and Mary Kovenhoven.

Old Penn's Neck Yard,

one-quarter mile from village of Penn's Neck, one and a half miles from Princeton, between Princeton Junction and Princeton, N. J.:

Eve Schenck, widow of John R. Schenck, d. Nov. 21, 1810.
Albert G. Schenck, d. May 21, 1786, aged 65 y., 1 m., 2 d.
Cornelius Couwenhoven, d. 1787, aged 51 y.
Chrystena Couwenhoven, wife William Cou-

wenhoven, and daughter of Cornelius Lane, d. June 24, 1787, aged 78 y.

Harmon Couwenhoven, d. Jan. 4, 1804, aged 63 y., 7 m.

Phoebe Baley, wife Harmon Couwenhoven, d. Feb. 2, 1832, aged 87 y., 9 m., 16 d.

Elias C. Schenck, d. Nov. 5, 1800, aged 6 y., 7 m., 17 d.

Elizabeth Schenck, d. May 5, 1785, aged 7 m.

Joseph Schenck, son of Jan Schenck and Mary Johnson, d. Oct. 25, 1822, aged 66 y., 5 m., 5 d.

Peggy Schenck, wife Joseph Schenck and daughter of William and Elizabeth Covenhoven, d. July 18, 1804, aged 38 y., 4 m., 8 d.

Anney Schenck, daughter of Joseph and Peggy Schenck, d. Oct. 25, 1776.

Margaret Schenck, d. Aug. 5, 1816, aged 70 y.

Mary Schenck, d. Sept. 12, 1769.

Garret Schenck, d. May 11, 1810, aged 68 y.

Jacob R. Schenck, son of Ruleph and Engeltie Schenck, d. Dec. 19, 1786, aged 60 y.

Mary Schenck, wife William P. Schenck, d. July, 1829, aged 70 y.

William Kouwenhoven, d. Oct. 7, 1777, aged 35 y., 4 m., 9 d.

Garret A. Schenck, d. Mar. 8, 1794, aged 41 y.

Baptist Church Yard, Holmdel, N. J

Leah Bown, widow of Daniel Holmes, d. Mar. 15, 1813, in 77th year.

James Holmes, Esq., d. Friday, Aug. 13, 1762, aged 66 y., 6 m., 4 d. This man was a member of the Colonial Legislature of New Jersey.

Old Red Meeting House Yard,
near residence of late Dr. Cook, Holmdel, N. J. Here was site of first Dutch church in old township of Middletown.

John C. VanMater, b. Jan. 30, 1793; d. Sept. 8, 1867.

Lucy, wife John C. VanMater, d. Jan. 28, 1861, age 63 y., 3 m.

Cyrenius Bennet, d. Apr. 20, 1850, age 70 y., 9 m., 17 d.

Albert Bennet, d. June 17, 1857, age 81 y., 11 m., 7 d.

Rebecca, wife Albert Bennet, d. Feb. 1, 1858, age 83 y., 1 m., 8 d.

William V. Bennett, d. Oct. 13, 1853, age 47 y., 5 m., 7 d. Wife, Ann S. Schenck, d. Nov. 8, 1879, age 76 y., 7 m., 13 d.

Alchey, wife Isaac I. Conover and daughter of John W. and Elizabeth Bennet, d. Feb. 19, 1846, age 47 y., 7 m., 16 d.

Alchey Snider, wife of Derrick Zutphen, d. Sept. 30, 1837, age 76 y., 2 m., 25 d.

Derrick Zutphen, d. Feb. 18, 1832, age 77 y., 9 m., 6 d.

Mary, wife of Derrick Zutphen, d. Apr. 13, 1824, age 51 y., 4 m., 16 d.

From Smock Grave Yard,
on farm of late Peter R. Smock at Holmdel:

Cornelia Stillwell, wife of William R. Smock, d. May 26, 1853, age 37 y., 5 m., 29 d.

Barnes B. Smock, d. Sept. 26, 1854, age 80 y., 3 m., 13 d.

Lydia Longstreet, wife of Barnes B. Smock, d. Feb. 17, 1865, age 84 y., 1 m., 6 d.

Rulif Smock, d. Sept. 24, 1834, age 65 y., 10 m., 4 d.

Mary VanDoorn, wife Rulif Smock, d. Aug. 11, 1865, age 87 y., 5 m., 21 d.

Sarah Couwenhoven, wife of George Smock, Sen., d. Mar. 30, 1794, age 38 y., 11 m., 6 d.

Mathias Laen, d. Jan. 15, 1824, age 75 y.

Catharine Smock, wife Mathias Laen, d. Oct. 12, 1837, age 78 y.

MARRIAGES SOLEMNIZED BY ELDER JOHN D. BARKALOW.

The following list of marriages was taken from a book kept by John D. Barkalow. Many of them are not recorded in Monmouth clerk's office, and there is no other record except this book, now in possession of William B. Hulse.

On the first page, the following entry appears in the handwriting of John D. Barkalow:

"A book of records of marriages by John D. Barkalow, Elder of the Methodist Independent Church, Monmouth County,* New Jersey, August 12, 1812."

1. Married on the 3rd day of August, 1812, Mr. Samuel Young to Miss Elizabeth Williamson. Both of the county of Monmouth.

2. November 4th, Mr. Garret Hulshart, Sr., to Miss Allice McCabe.

1813.

3. January 28th, Mr. Daniel Emmons, Jr., to Miss Esther Hulshart.

4. February 6th, Mr. John G. Hulshart to Miss Mary Chapman.

5. August 1st, Mr. Jacob Lain to Miss Jane Hulshart.

1814.

6. March 12th, Mr. David Applegate to Miss Alice Hendrickson.

7. 24th, Mr. John I. Brewer to Miss Elize Jeffrey.— All the above of Monmouth county.

8. Married on 2nd day of April, 1814, Mr. Peter Gravat to Miss Hannah VanCleafe, both of the county of Monmouth.

1815.

9. June 24th, Mr. John G. Bartholf of the city of New York to Miss Christianna Haring of Monmouth county, New Jersey.

10. September 16th, Mr. Stephen Bills to Miss Mary Thompson, both of Monmouth county.

1816.

11. January 1st, Mr. John D. Oakerson to Miss Eliza Voorhees.

12. March 3rd, Mr. John W. Taylor to Miss Idah Covenhoven.

13. March 3rd, Mr. Aaron Hires to Miss Gertrude Cottrell.—These four above all of the county of Monmouth.

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* Ocean county was then part of Monmouth county.

14. July 11th, Mr. Fenwick Thompson of the city of New York, to Miss Mary Mount of Monmouth, New Jersey.
15. December 7th, Mr. Gilbert Matthews to Miss Catharine Emmons, both of Monmouth.
16. December 11th, Mr. John Conine to Miss Rachel Bennett.

1817.

17. January 23rd, Mr. Tylee W. Lefetre to Miss Catharine Harring.
18. February 8th, Mr. John Errickson to Miss Allice Matthews.
19. March 5th, Mr. Uriah White to Miss Nancy Oakerson.
20. May 21st, Mr. Peter Applegate to Miss Maria Covenhoven.
21. December 27th, Mr. Joseph C. Thompson to Miss Ann Hulshart.

1818.

22. January 3rd, Mr. Joseph Combs to Miss Mary Patterson.
23. January 7th, Mr. William Snyder to Miss Eleanor Laen.
24. Married on the 22nd day of January, 1818, Mr. Abraham P. Hunt of the city of New York, to Miss Margaret Neafiea of Monmouth, New Jersey.
25. September 6th, Mr. William Houghman to Rebecca Nivison, both of Monmouth.

1819.

26. January 6th, Mr. Charles Fowler to Miss Mary Buckalue.
27. January 21st, Mr. Joseph Buckalue to Miss Nancy Valentine.
28. March 13th, Mr. Hezakiah Smith to Miss Ezilpha Lemmon.
29. March 20th, Mr. Robert Fielder to Miss Hannah Brown.
30. May 18th, Mr. Richard Stepe to Miss Elizabeth Robes or Jobes.
31. November 29th, Mr. Abraham Goodenough to Miss Mary Brown.

1820.

32. August 30th, Mr. John K. VanHouten to Miss Sarah C. Meeks, both of the city of New York.
33. November 18th, Mr. James Vincent to Miss Sarah Ann Kenaghan, both of Monmouth.

1821.

34. March 9th, Mr. James Hankins to Miss Sarah Wainright.
35. April 9th, Jonathan Errickson to Miss Julia Ann Rogers.
36. May 3rd, Mr. Robert Harbert to Miss Elizabeth Seebrooks.
37. At the same time and place, Mr. Jacob Cooper to Miss Hannah Daviss.
38. September 15th, Mr. John Hough to Miss Mariet Borden.
39. October 26th, Anthony Richmond to Miss Catharine Holmes.
40. December 15th, Mr. William W. Layton to Miss Catharine Voorhees.
41. Married on the 29th day of December, 1821, Mr. John Oakerson, Sr., to Miss Caty Buckelue.
42. On the same day Mr. Gidion Hulshart to Miss Catharine Thompson, all of Monmouth.

1822.

43. April 4th, Mr. Gilbert Miller of Burlington county to Miss Rebecca Oakerson of Monmouth.
44. May 7th, Mr. William Evens to Miss Mary Cob, Monmouth.
45. December 18th, Mr. Samuel D. Hayes to Miss Sarah Stricklin.

1823.

46. January 9th, Mr. Benjamin VanCleaf to Miss Rachel VanCleaf.
47. April 20th, Mr. Gilbert Brewer to Miss Hannah Voorhees.
48. October 4th, Joseph Brewer to Miss Hannah Hankins.
49. December 24th, James Layton to Miss Charlotte Ayres.

1824.

50. January 10th, Albert H. Voorhees to Miss Lydia H. Covenhoven.
51. April 3rd, Mr. Thomas VanHorn to Miss Rebeccah Pittenger.
52. August 12th, Mr. Peter G. Nickels to Miss Elizabeth Bennett.
53. August 23rd, Thomas Hulshart to Miss Ann Doshe Hulshart.
54. September 25th, Mr. John Voorhees to Miss Elizabeth Stricklin, both of Monmouth.
55. October 30th, Mr. Robert Skidmore to Miss Hannah Holeman.

1825.

56. May 7th, Capt. John S. Cowdrick to Miss Jane Barkalow.
57. June 13th, Mr. George Maxson to Miss Esther Fish.
58. August the 21st, Mr. William Duncan of Monmouth, New Jersey, to Miss Jane Story of NewBurgh, state of New York.
59. Married the 20th day of November, 1825, Mr. David Matthews, Sr., to Miss Ann Preston, both of Monmouth county.

1826.

60. March 26th, Mr. Ruliff Smith to Miss Catharine Hendrickson.
61. July 1st, Mr. John I. Clayton to Miss Altia Hulshart.
62. 8th, Mr. Jonathan C. Stricklin to Miss Nancy Voorhees.
63. August 26, Mr. William Bills to Miss Catharine Oakerson.

1827.

64. March 3rd, Mr. Richard Hagerman to Miss Maria Heaviland.
65. 22nd, Mr. William W. Sale of the city of New York, to Miss Elizabeth Patterson of Monmouth county.
66. June 2nd, Mr. Jacob Hagerman to Miss Lydia Heaviland; both of Monmouth county.
67. September 20th, James Oakerson to Miss Rhoda Attison.
68. October 20th, Samuel Werden to Miss Mary Ann Hendrickson.
69. December 22nd, John Hartsgrove to Miss Catharine Clayton.

1828.

70. January 5th, Forman Palmmer to Miss Phebe Cottrell.
71. February 23rd, Mr. John T. Hall to Miss Rebecca Patterson.
72. April 5th, Samuel Matthews to Miss Catharine Emmons.
73. September 27th, Mr. William Chapman, to Miss Eleanor Heaviland.
74. October 2nd, Mr. Joseph Perrine to Miss Amy Thompson.
75. Married on 16th day of October, 1828, Mr. A. Evernham to Miss Altia Hendrickson, both of Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey.
76. 29th, Mr. Lewis Ayres to Miss Jane Layton.

77. November 8th, Mr. Samuel Painton to Miss Mary Snyder.
78. On the above same day, William R. Cottrell to Miss Lucy Woodward.
79. December 24th, John Henry Mount to Miss Nancy Boude.

1829.

80. June 17th, Mr. Isaac Lobb of the city of New York, to Miss Catharine Hamilton of the city of Trenton, Hunterdon county, New Jersey.
81. 28th, Mr. Stephen Hulshart to Miss Sarah Matthews, both of Monmouth county, New Jersey.
82. September 17th, Mr. Miles Reynolds to Miss Lydia Cottrell.
83. October 7th, Mr. Joseph VanCleaf to Miss Martha Lawrence, (Blackpeople).

1830.

84. Capt. Garret P. Hyers to Miss Williampe Conk, both of Monmouth county, New Jersey.
85. July 21st, George W. Bennett to Miss Annjeletty Clayton.
86. September 22nd, Joseph L. White to Miss Lydia Patterson.

1831.

87. May 28th, Tunice V. Voorhees to Miss Eleanor Stricklin.
88. September 24th, John Boude to Miss Lydia Emmons.
89. October 28th, Cornelius D. Clayton to Miss Catharine Giberson.
90. Married on 30th October, 1831, Mr. David D. Matthews to Miss Mary Emmons, both of Monmouth county, N. J.

1832.

91. January 19th, Mr. Joseph G. Hulshart, Esq., to Miss Agnes M. Ely Bennett. †
92. August 23rd, Mr. Benjamin Matthews to Miss Rhoda Ann Lewis.
93. September 29th, John J. Applegate to Miss Esther Hankins.
94. October 12th, Mr. Jacob Miller to Miss Ann Matthews.
95. December 1st, Mr. William Donaldson to Miss Eliza Bills.
96. 6th, Mr. William Stoney of the township of Middletown, to Catharine Matthews of the township of Freehold.

1833.

97. January 19th, Mr. John Reid to Miss Ann Hulshart.
98. 23rd, Mr. Charles J. Mathews to Miss Sarah Ann Robbins.
99. 31st, Mr. David T. Thompson to Miss Mary Anderson.
100. May 5th, Mr. Francis Duncan of Howell, to Miss Margaret Kernaghan of Freehold.
101. May 19th, Mr. William Clayton to Miss Eleanor Voorhees.
102. May 25th, Mr. James J. Clayton to Miss Alice Ann Covenhoven.
103. On same day, Mr. Samuel Forman Matthews to Miss Jane Boud, all of Freehold.
104. Married on the 1st day of January, 1834, Mr. Henry Reynolds to Miss Hannah Ann White.
105. At same time and place, Mr. John Marriner to Miss Abigil White, all of the township of Howell.

† These were the parents of John W. Hulse, Esq., one of the police justices of Freehold at this time.

106. April 12th, Mr. Charles Hankins to Miss Sarah Hulshart, both of Monmouth county.
107. October 19th, Mr. Calvin H. Gardiner of city of New York, to Miss Content Bills.
108. November 8th, Mr. Joseph W. Lewis of Freehold, to Miss Mary Ann Macelvey of the township of Howell.

1835.

109. February 28th, Mr. Anderson Chambers to Miss Amy Matthews.
110. March 26th, Mr. John J. Errickson of Freehold, to Miss Sarah Ann Youngs of Howell.
111. August 12th, Mr. John L. Patterson to Miss Mary Hannah Clayton.
112. August 13th, Mr. John Patterson to Miss Mary Ann Patterson.
113. November 5th, Mr. Matthias C. Barkalow to Miss Elizabeth Emmons.
114. December 5th, Mr. Abram Lefinge of the city and county of New York, to Miss Catharine Bills of the township of Freehold.
115. Married on the 28th day of August, 1836, Mathias Applegate to Miss Margaret Emmons, both of the county of Monmouth.
116. December 31st, Robert Ireland to Miss Margaret Voorhees.

1837.

117. January 7th, William Francis to Miss Sarah Voorhees.
118. January 14th, John P. Reynolds to Miss Eliza Ann Luker, both of Monmouth county.
119. July 30th, John Lokerson to Miss Alice Clayton.
120. November 12th, Mr. Aaron Borden to Miss Sarah Ann Emmons, both of township of Howell.

1838.

121. January 1st, Mr. Hampton Herbert to Miss Mary Kernaghan.
122. March 31st, Mr. William Allen of Eastville, Upper Freehold to Miss Ann Hendrickson of Freehold.
123. May 12th, Mr. Jacob Patterson to Miss Caroline Lorkerson; both of Monmouth county.
124. June 19th, Mr. Garret Voorhees to Miss Rebecca Ann White.
125. October 15th, John Boud to Miss Sarah VanKirk.
126. November 3rd, David Southard to Miss Rhoda Emmons.
127. December 16th, John J. Clayton to Miss Esther Emmons.
128. Married, 26th of January, 1839, Mr. James T. Thompson to Miss Amy Ann Hendrickson, both of Freehold township.
129. February 7, Mr. Moses Patterson to Miss Elea White; both of Howell township.
130. 9th, Mr. John W. Reynolds to Miss Susan Cottrell; both of Freehold township.
131. March 31st, Mr. Jacob Horner to Miss Sarah Applegate, both of Upper Freehold township.
132. April 3rd, David Hulsart of Freehold, to Miss Lydie Jane Patterson of Howell township.
133. 29th, Mr. Elias J. Anderson to Miss Hannah Cottrell; both of Freehold township.
134. November 14, Mr. Job M. Kerr to Miss Ann Shutts; both of the county of Monmouth.

1840.

135. April 29th, Mr. Jonathan More to Miss Sarah VanNote.
136. December 19th, Mr. Cornelius Hankins to Miss Nancy White.

137. December 22nd, Joseph E. Lewis to Miss Elizabeth Wilkins.

1841.

138. January 2nd, David Clayton to Miss Lettia Voorhess; both of the county of Monmouth.

139. April 24th, Hendrick Hulshart to Miss Esther Patterson.

140. June 19th, Mr. Joseph Voorhees to Miss Rachel Lucas.

141. October 23rd, Mr. Daniel Hankins to Miss Hannah Ann Clayton.

142. Married on the 18th of November, 1841, Mr. Lloyd Robbins to Miss Maria Hall; both of the township of Howell.

1842.

143. June 12th, Mr. Orsen Miner to Miss Esther Applegate.

144. August 21st, Samuel Lake of Monmouth county, N. J., to Frances Ann Mount of state of New York.

145. October 16th, James Britton Patterson to Miss Sarah Maria Smith.

146. November 5th, Johnson Bills to Miss Ann Thompson; both of the county of Monmouth.

1843.

147. April 22nd, Hendrick Oakerson of Mercer county, to Miss Catharine Leiya Clayton of Monmouth, N. J.

148. August 5th, Thomas Debow to Miss Phebe Hankins; both of the township of Freehold.

149. December 2nd, John H. Barkalow of the township of Freehold, to Miss Martha Worden of the township of Dover.—All of Monmouth county, N. J.

1844.

150. March 18th, John M. Clayton of the township of Howell, to Miss Alice Kernaghan of the township of Freehold.

151. May 2nd, Joseph T. Matthews to Miss Ann Reynolds, both of the township of Howell.

1845.

152. May 26th, Mr. William Thompson to Miss Mary Applegate.

153. October 5th, Mr. William Lake of the township of Howell to Miss Mary Ann Painton of the township of Freehold.

154. Married on 2nd day of December, 1845, Mr. Joseph Lake of the township of Howell, to Miss Lydia Megill of the same township.

1846.

155. Mr. Warington Fields of Yellow Hook, Long Island, state of New York, to Miss Sarah Lake of the township of Howell, Monmouth county, N. J.

156. June 20th, James C. Hankinson of the township of Freehold, to Miss Adaline Thompson of the same township.

157. November 29th, David D. Applegate to Miss Caroline Dey, both of Freehold township.

1847.

158. March 20th, Mr. Robert Graham to Miss Amy Ann Thompson, both of the township of Millstone, county of Monmouth.

1849.

159. Mr. Thomas Conk to Miss Eleanor Finch, both of Freehold township.

1850.

160. January 20th, Hiram Cottrell of Jackson township to Miss Nancy M. Worth of the township of Dover.

161. March 2nd, John Hendrickson, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Buck, both of Jackson township, Ocean county. ‡

162. August 31st, Stephen Thompson of the township of Jackson, Ocean county, to Miss Mary Parent of the township of Millstone, county of Monmouth.

163. October 9th, Edward W. Worth of the township of Freehold, to Miss Hannah Wagner of the township of Howell.

1852.

164. January 8th, Michael Lewis to Miss Sarah C. Maxson, both of the county of Monmouth.

165. May 16, William H. Williams to Miss Catharine Brewer, both of the township of Marlborough, Monmouth county.

166. Married, 20th day of June, 1852, Mr. David Errickson to Miss Catherine Emmons, both of Freehold township.

1854.

167. February 16th, John Corneu of Mercer county, to Miss Ann Wilson of the township of Freehold.

168. September 27th, William B. Hulshart to Miss Alice H. Barkalow, both of Freehold township. §

1857.

169. October 18th, Mr. Asher Applegate to Miss Rhoda Hulshart.

170. October 28th, Mr. William Ayres of the township of Howell to Miss Catharn Magintia of the township of Ocean.

1858.

171. April 3rd, Thomas Wilson of Freehold township, to Susan Reynolds of the township of Jackson, Ocean county.

1859.

172. April 1st, I married David D. Southard to Miss Rhoda Ann Hulshart, both of Freehold township.

1860.

173. February 5th, William H. Hendricks of the township of Manalapan, to Miss Eliza Chambers of the township of Freehold.

174. At same time and place, Cornelius M. Barkolow to Miss Deborah Chambers, both of Freehold township.

175. September 4th, Tunis Emmons of the township of Howell, to Miss Mary E. Hulshart of township of Freehold.

176. November 11th, James J. Malsbury of the township of Millstone, to Miss Mulindy Worth of the township of Freehold.

1861.

177. March 31st, Edward Stephens to Miss Margaret Cottrell, both of Freehold township.

178. Married, August 24, 1861, William H. Bills of Freehold township, to Miss Mary H. Wolcott of Ocean township.

179. August 27, David D. Applegate to Miss Amy Chambers, both of Freehold township.

180. November 8, Job Smallwood of township of Dover, Ocean county, to Miss Ursula Hulshart of Freehold township.

1862.

181. September 25th, Archibald Appleget of the township of Freehold, to Miss Hannah Ann Benson of the township of Millstone.

1863.

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‡ Ocean county was set off from Monmouth in 1850.

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§ This was Preacher Barkalow's own daughter.

182. May 3rd, John H. Hulshart of the township of Freehold, to Miss Jane Ann Boud of the township of Howell.

1864.

183. January 20th, Joseph F. Carr of Hightstown, Mercer county, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Bowne of Jackson township, Ocean county.

184. November 27th, James McLaughlin and Miss Amelia Cottrell, both of Freehold township.

185. December 8th, David Clayton and Miss Elizabeth Barkalow, both of Freehold township.

1866.

186. May 17th, Charles H. Cottrell of Middletown township, to Martha J. Anderson of Freehold township.

187. June 25th, William H. Patterson to Miss Catharine Malsbury, both of the city of New York.

1867.

188. April 21st, Gorden Reynolds of Freehold township, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Reynolds of Jackson township, Ocean county.

1869.

189. October 20th, George W. Cottrell of Howell township, to Miss Margaret A. Voorhees of Jackson township, Ocean county.

1872.

190. November 6th, John H. Barkalow of the township of Lacey, Ocean county, to Ellen Pharo of Stafford township, Ocean county.

1873.

191. November 27th, Hiram Hulse to Miss Martha Anderson of the township of Jackson, Ocean county.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS.

Presbyterian Church Yard, Allentown, N. J. taken June 18, 1901, by Mrs. Lydia H. S. Conover:

Derck Barcalow, d. Nov. 10, 1803, aged 58 y., 6 m., 22 d.

Sarah, wife of Arthur Barcalow and daughter of Tobias Polhemus, d. Jan. 7, 1799, aged 54 y., 2 m., 27 d.

John Sinclair, d. Sept. 22, 1801, in 38th year.

Hannah, his wife, d. June 5, 1819, in 56th year.

Samuel P. Forman, son of Peter Forman and Elleanor Williamsen Forman, d. Jan. 10, 1805, aged 47 y., 2 m., 4 d.

Rebecca, his wife, d. Nov. 2, 1840, in 79th year.

Forman, son of Peter and Hannah (Foman) Cowenhoven, d. Apr. 5, 1762, aged 1 y., 19 d.

* Gerrargus Beekman, son of C—— B——, d. Mar. 25, 1823, in 51st year.

Tobias Polhemus, d. Mar. 18, 1779, aged 71 y., 7 m.

His wife, Mary Leffertson, d. Jan. 3, 1781, aged 44 y.

Hannah Polhemus, daughter of Tobias Polhemus, d. Nov. 9, 1783, aged 37 y., 2 m.

Lefford, son of Tobias Polhemus, d. Feb. 19, 178–, aged 23 y., 6 m.

Margaret, widow of Peter Forman, d. Jan. 8, 1804, aged 77 y., 10 m.

Daniel Hendrickson, d. Feb. 5, 1840, aged 77 y., 2 m., 17 d.

Peter Imlay, d. Mar. 27, 1852, aged 62 y.

His wife Catharine, daughter of Daniel Hendrickson, d. Feb. 13, 1847, aged 50 y.

James L. Conover, d. Apr. 27, 1884, aged 68 y., 1 m., 7 d.

His wife Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Vandeveer) Hendrickson, d. Apr. 10, 1874, aged 56 y.

John Jacob, son of James L. and Elizabeth (Hendrickson) Conover, d. Mar. 1, 1849.

Jacob Hendrickson, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Mount) Hendrickson, d. Nov. 7, 1826, aged 40 y., 5 m., 26 d.

His widow, Sarah Vandeveer, b. Jan. 28, 1790; d. Dec. 3, 1878.

Michael Hendrickson, son of Jacob and Sarah Vandeveer Hendrickson, d. Dec. 8, 1814, aged 28 d.

Edward T. Hendrickson, b. Nov. 15, 1815; d. Sept. 9, 1894.

Richard Horsfull, Sr., d. Aug. 6, 1827, aged 50 y., 5 m., 13 d.

Margaret, wife of Stockton Pullen, d. Mar. 31, 1841, aged 57 y.

Samuel Wykoff, Esq., son of Garret and Aeltie Wikoff, d. Apr. 24, 1826, aged 95 y., 6 m., 1 d.

His wife, Gertrude, d. Feb. 15, 1820, aged 85 y.

Peter Wikoff, d. Mar. 21, 1847, aged 74 y., 11 m., 23 d.

His wife Mary, d. Nov. 4, 1857, aged 77 y., 1 m., 27 d.

William Croxon, d. July 10, 1857, aged 81 y., 10 m., 10 d.

His wife, Catharine Wikoff, d. Apr. 25, 1847, aged 74 y., 3 m., 6 d.

Vashti, wife of Samuel S. Forman, d. Jan. 16, 1813, aged 27 y., 21 d.

Samuel I. Wikoff, d. May 17, 1824, aged 58 y., 7 m., 10 d.

Stoffle Wikoff, d. July 19, 1823, aged 47 y., 9 m., 15 d.

Peter R. Wikoff, son of Aukey and Deborah, d. Mar. 24, 1833, aged 29 y., 7 m., 24 d.

Ann Eliza, wife of Michael Hendrickson, d. June 7, 1833, aged 23 y., 1 m., 6 d.

Aukey Wikoff, d. July 27, 1835, aged 58 y.

Emeline, daughter of E. I. and A. E. Hendrickson, d. Apr. 20, 1824, aged 2 y., 3 m., 24 d.

John, son of Garret and Elizabeth Wikoff, d. Oct. 5, 1793, aged 5 y., 5 m., 3 d.

Peter Wikoff, Esq., son of Garret and Aeltje Wikoff, d. Apr. 1, 1827, aged 87 y., 1 m., 6 d.

His wife, Allice Longstreet, d. June 16, 1820, aged 78 y., 5 m., 3 d.

Garret P. Wikoff, (of Allentown, N. J.) d.

* This christian name should have been spelled "Gerardus." He was a son of Christopher Beekman, and died unmarried. His will is recorded in Book B of Wills, Monmouth county Surrogate's office. He leaves his property equally to his four brothers and four sisters.

June 2, 1844, aged 82 y., 10 m., 23 d.
His wife Elizabeth, d. Jan. 4, 1839, aged 75 y., 4 m., 17 d.
Garret R. Wikoff, b. Jan. 16, 1805; d. Nov. 20, 1884.
His wife Allice, b. Mar. 1, 1797; d. Nov. 7, 1890.
Joseph Hendrickson, d. May 28, 1841, aged 53 y., 2 m., 14 d.
His wife, Elizabeth, d. June 20, 1855, in 71st y.
Mary A. Barcalow, wife of Joseph R. Conover, b. Jan. 22, 1843; d. Aug. 30, 1875.
Richard H. Wikoff, b. Jan. 18, 1804; d. Oct. 23, 1884.
His wife, Jane Forman, b. May 16, 1806; d. Aug. 18, 1891.
Their daughter, Ellen Wikoff, wife of A. B. VanNest, d. May 8, 1863, aged 22 y.
Samuel Hendrickson, d. May 18, 1871, aged 77 y., 2 m., 2 d.
His wife, Phoebe, d. Oct. 9, 1858, aged 62 y., 6 m., 2 d.
Forman Hendrickson, b. May 30, 1791; d. May 17, 1880.
His wife, Theodosia Hendrickson, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Grover Hendrickson, b. Nov. 2, 1795; d. Mar. 4, 1879.
Peter H. Wikoff, b. Nov. 26, 1794; d. Mar. 19, 1880.
His wife Ann, b. Mar. 28, 1799; d. July 11, 1881.
Allice Hendrickson, wife of William G. Hendrickson, and daughter of Samuel and Allice (Wikoff) Hendrickson, d. Oct. 27, 1883, aged 80 y., 7 m.
Hannah P., their daughter, and wife of Richard W. Burtis, d. Mar. 27, 1854, aged 21 y., 6 m., 22 d.
Gertrude Hendrickson, daughter of John Hendrickson and Allis (Wikoff) Hendrickson, d. July 12, 1875, aged 80 y.
William Disbro Konover, d. Sept. 21, 1890, aged 61 y.
Garret Conover, b. May 18, 1826; d. Oct. 27, 1890.
Eugenia, b. June 30, 1842; d. May 7, 1887.

Whitehouse, New Jersey,

old church yard; taken August 28, 1901:

Cornelius W. VanHorn, d. Oct. 8, 1862, aged 91 y., 1 m., 21 d.
Lukus Voorhees, d. Mar. 8, 1868, aged 80 y., 3 m., 3 d.
His wife, Ann Emery, d. Jan. 4, 1870, aged 80 y., 1 m., 8 d.
Benjamin VanDoren, d. Feb. 14, 1835, aged 38 y.
Abraham B. VanDoren, d. July 18, 1853, aged 21 y., 6 m., 4 d.
Elizabeth Wyckoff, widow of Roelof Covenhoven, d. Jan. 20, 1860, aged 83 y., 5 m., 26 d.
Garret Conover, d. Nov. 8, 1831, aged 67 y., 5 m.
His wife, Margaret Regar, d. July 8, 1840, aged 70 y.
Job Conover, d. Jan. 27, 1830, aged 23 y., 5 m.
Margaret, wife of Abraham Voorhees, d. May 12, 1843, aged 61 y., 5 m.

Whitehouse, New Jersey,

taken from oldest grave-yard there August 28, 1901:

David Covenhoven, d. Nov. 15, 1800, aged 51 y., 5 m., 11 d.
Cornelius VanHorn, d. Feb. 12, 1744, in 49th y.
Sarah, wife of Roelof Covenhoven, d. Apr. 5, 1801, aged 35 y., 6 m., 26 d.
Cornelius Cownover, (son of George and Alletta Luyster Conover) d. Oct. 31, 1805, aged 78 y.
John Vanderbilt, (son-in-law of Cornelius Cownover and son of John Vanderbilt of S. I., and Elizabeth Hendrickson of N. J.) d. Oct. 23, 1812, aged 55 y.
A daughter of Joris Cownover and Margaret Cownover, d. Jan. 12, 1765, aged 3 y.
Jacob Wyckoff, d. June 15, 1812, aged 71 y., 1 m., 15 d.
His wife, Elizabeth, d. Sept. 9, 1801, aged 50 y., 1 m.

Bound Brook, New Jersey,

Somerset county, High Street Cemetery, August 28, 1901:

Garret K. Schanck, son of Koert and Sarah Voorhees Schanck, d. July 1, 1809, aged 32 y., 3 m., 17 d.
Kortenius G. Schanck, son of Garret and Nelly Covenhoven Schanck), d. Nov. 27, 1878, aged 76 y., 11 m., 19 d.
Mary Conover, wife of Michael I. Field, d. Nov. 28, 1859, aged 80 y., 3 m., 22 d.
Catharine, wife of Roelof VanVoorheese, d. Nov. 10, 1795, aged 38 y.
Hannah, wife of Nickalus Covenhoven, d. Aug. 10, 1804, aged 31 y., 11 m., 20 d.

First Reformed Dutch Church Yard,

New Brunswick, Middlesex county, N. J., August 30, 1901:

William Morris Conover, d. May 6, 1811, aged 26 y.
Lewis Conover, d. Nov. 10, 1831, aged 55 y., 2 m., 27 d.
James Conover, b. Oct. 8, 1778; d. Feb. 12, 1861, in 83rd y.
His wife, Mary, d. Jan. 2, 1846, aged 80 y.
James S. Conover, son of James and Mary, d. Aug. 3, 1849, aged 39 y., 8 m.
Minnie I. VanVoorheese, Esq., d. Aug. 3, 1794, aged 41 y.
Michael Garrish, b. July 24, 1779; d. July 25, 1858.
His wife, Ariet Suydam, b. May 16, 1784; d. Aug. 26, 1874.
Their son, Michael Field Garrish, b. Feb. 27, 1807; d. Apr. 28, 1866.

Further inscriptions Schenck and Covenhoven,

Penns Neck, N. J.,

taken September 9, 1901, by Mrs. L. H. S. Conover:

Eve Schenck, widow of John R. Schenck, d. Nov. 21, 1810.
Albert Schenck, son of Garret Roelofse Schenck, d. May 21, 1786, aged 65 y., 1 m., 2 d.
William Couwenhoven, son of Jan and Jakoba (Vanderveer) Couwenhoven, d. Nov. 1764, aged 59 y.
His wife, Chrystenah, daughter of Cornelius Laen, d. June 24, 1787, aged 78 y.
Cornelius Couwenhoven, d. 1787, aged 51 y.

Harmen Covenhoven, son of William and Chrystenah Laen Couwenhoven, d. Jan. 4, 1804, aged 63 y., 7 m.

Phoebey Baley, wife of Harmen Covenhoven, d. Feb. 2, 1832, aged 87 y., 9 m., 16 d.

Elias C. Schenck, son of Joseph and Margaret (Covenhoven) Schenck, d. Nov. 5, 1800, aged 6 y., 7 m., 17 d.

Elizabeth Schenck, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Covenhoven Schenck, d. May 5, 1785, aged 7 m.

Joseph Schenck, son of Jan Garretse Schenck, d. Oct. 25, 1822, aged 66 y., 5 m., 5 d.

His wife, Margaret Kovenhoven, daughter of William and Elizabeth, d. July 18, 1804, aged 38 y., 4 m., 8 d.

Anney Schenck, d. Oct. 25, 1776, aged 6 y., 2 m., 20 d.

Margaret Schenck, d. Aug. 5, 1816, aged 70 y.

Mary Schenck, d. Sept. 12, 1769, aged 2 y., 8 m., 14 d.

Garret Schenck, d. May 11, 1810, aged 68 y.

Jacob Schenck, son of Roelof (the brewer) (and Engeltie VanDoren) Schenck, d. Dec. 19, 1786, aged 60 y.

Mary, wife of William I. Schenck, d. July, 1829, aged 70 y.

Garret A. Schenck, son of Albert Schenck, d. Mar. 8, 1794, aged 41 y.

William Kouwenhoven, (son of William and Margaret Garretse Schenck Kouwenhoven), d. Oct. 17, 1777, aged 35 y., 4 m., 9 d.

Mary, wife of John Slayback, d. Mar. 1829, aged 87 y.

William Smith Schenck, d. July 27, 1870, aged 67 y.

Margaret S. Schenck, d. July 19, 1863, aged 61 y.

William Kovenhoven, b. Dec. 2, 1767; d. Sept. 24, 1838, aged 70 y., 3 m., 8 d.

His wife, Mary Grover, d. Jan. 4, 1817, aged 38 y., 9 m., 6 d.

Joseph Grover, d. Mar. 26, 1856, aged 81 y., 9 m., 16 d.

His wife, Ruth, daughter of Harmen Covenhoven and Phoebey Baley, d. Mar. 12, 1859, aged 85 y., 8 d.

Rowland b 3-22-1759 d 6-13-1848 m Kezia Holt Sgt CT ★
Samuel b 11-7-1759 d 7-18-1836 m Sarah Banks Pvt CT
Theophilus b 3-31-1716 d 2-18-1782 m Martha Saunders Col MA
Thomas, Jr b 4-30-1730 d 9-28-1808 m (1)Sarah Holbrook (2)Mary Bingham Pvt CT
Thomas bpt 4-13-1724 d 12-29-1781 m Agnes (Smith) Hinckley PS ME
Thomas b 11-4-1748 d 6-5-1795 m Priscilla Knight Capt NC
Thomas b 1763 d.p. 1830 m Anne Boylen Sol NC
Thomas b — d.a. 5-8-1816 m Anne — Pvt PS SC
Willard b 2-4-1757 d 11-19-1828 m Mercy Gallop Pvt VT
Wm b 10-5-1751 d 3-28-1814 m Ruth Cram Pvt NH
Wm b 2-24-1738 d 9-8-1821 m (1)Mary Clark (2)Ruth Page PS NH
Wm b 1748 d — m Sibbel Peirce Pvt RI
Wm b.c. 1720 d 1788 m Mary Taylor CS PS VA

COTTRELL, (includes COTTERAL, COTTEREL)
Asa b 11-[illegible]-1746 d 6-15-1833 m Lucinda Otis Clapp Pvt MA ★
Benjamin b 9-14-1742 d.c. 1820 m Mary Cheney Pvt MA
Eber b 3-1-1756 d 7-31-1833 m Elizabeth Crandall Pvt NY
George b.c. 1759 d.p. 1815 m — X — Pvt NJ
John b 1724 d 10-31-1778 m Lois Boardman PS RI
Lebbeus b 1755 d 8-15-1794 m Sarah — Lt RI
Nicholas b 1754 d 6-19-1842 m Lydia Kinne Pvt MA ★
Richard b 1712 d 3-12-1792 m (1)Judith Smith (2)Mary Alley PS VA
Thomas b 7-16-1750 d 3-27-1836 m Nancy Gerance Spy Sgt VA ★

COTTRILL,
John b.c. 1763-64 d 7-9-1850 m Elizabeth Aior Pvt VA★

COUCH,
Abraham bpt 7-10-1763 d 8-29-1841 m Abigail — Pvt Fif CT ★
Benjamin b 6-25-1753 d 4-26-1816 m Rachel Heath Pvt NH
Daniel b 7-29-1739 d 4-6-1818 m Sarah House Pvt CT
Ebenezer Sr b 1709 d 3-23-1797 m (1)Ann Crane (2)Eunice — PS CT
Ebenezer Jr b 1-20-1733 d.p. 9-16-1800 m (1)Elizabeth McCarty (2)Sarah Kinney Bostwick Capt CT
Gideon b 9-12-1757 d 9-21-1817 m Eleanor Wakeman Pvt CT
John b 10-[illegible]-1760 d 4-1-1824 m Rhoda Bennett Fif Pvt CT
John b 8-6-1725 d 4-11-1806 m (1)Azubah Andrews (2)Sarah (Moss) Royce Capt CT
John b.c. 1720 d.c. 1800 m Sarah — CS CT
John b 1762 d 3-14-1830 m Jane Hinckley Pvt MA
Jonathan b 7-16-1736 d.a. 8-3-1786 m (1)Eunice Griffin (2)Mabel (Cole) Meeker PS CT
Joshua bpt 6-11-1758 d 10-13-1841 m Patty Patchen Pvt CT
Nathan b.c. 1725-26 d 1802 m Abigail — Pvt PA
Samuel b 8-28-1758 d 4-16-1813 m — Ferris Pvt MA
Samuel b 1755 d 8-14-1849 m Huldah Granger Pvt (MA or CT)
Simon b 1729 d 4-25-1809 m Rebecca Nash PS CT
Stephen b 9-18-1752 d 8-9-1833 m Polphemia Carrington Pvt CT ★
Thomas b 2-12-1751 d 3-16-1817 m Sarah Nash Sgt QM CT
Thomas b 1757 d 8-30-1839 m Rachel Miller Pvt
Thomas Nash b 4-18-1758 d 1-3-1821 m Abigail Stebbins Pvt CG CT CT
Timothy b 1748 d.p. 1779 m Eunice Perkins Pvt MA
Wm bpt 5-13-1759 d 1845 m Abigail Adams Pvt MA ★
Wm b.a. 1748 d.p. 1788 m Abegal Lane Pvt PA

COUCHMAN,
Henry b 1761 d 11-29-1826 m Christina — Sol NY

COUGHLAN,
Richard b — d 3-11-1801 m Sarah Peacock Sgt Maj NH

COUILLARD,
John b 11-[illegible]-1728 d.a. 1790 m Mary Mock Sol MA

COULTER, (includes COALTER)
Alexander b 1760 d 10-3-1828 m Esther Mifflin McCaskey Pvt MD
James b 1748 d 5-7-1783 m Eleanor Green Pvt NY
James b 6-8-1751 d 5-14-1814 m Margaret — Pvt PA
John b 1751 d 5-24-1823 m Mary McCaskey Dr NS
John b.c. 1740 d 1789 m Abigail Parshall Sgt NJ
John b 1738 d 3-26-1831 m X Pvt PA ★
John Sr b 1729 d 7-7-1789 m Issabella — CS VA
John Jr b 1748 d 1809-10 m Qiwe — Lt VA
Martin b 2-11-1759 d 7-7-1847 m Elizabeth Aydelotte Pvt NC
Matthew b 1759 d 1843 m Mary Pendergrass Pvt NC
Michael b 1736 d 1795 m Elizabeth Moore Lt VA
Nathaniel b 1759 d 1825 m Isabella — Pvt PA
Robert Sr b 1760 d 1821 m Margaret Fleming Pvt SC
Samuel b 12-30-1743 d 10-15-1820 m Mary Black Ens PA
Samuel b 1754 d.p. 1825 m Betty — Lt PA ★
Samuel b.c. 1742 d 5-6-1794 m Margaret Thompson Pvt PA
Thomas b 12-18-1757 d 4-20-1805 m Hester Mustard Pvt DE
Wm b 12-[illegible]-1760 d 1830 m X Pvt PA

COUNCIL, (includes COUNCILL)
Charles b 1727 d 7-6-1805 m Eurydice — Sol NC
Henry b 1712 d 1792 m Elizabeth Pledger Capt SC
James b 1716 d 1804 m (1)Sallie Kitchen (2)Joanna Willis PS NC
Joshua b.c. 1712 d.a. 9-2-1793 m X PS VA

COUNCILMAN,
George b.c. 1735 d 10-15-1794 m Ruth — PS MD

COUNTRYMAN, (includes CONTREMAN)
Adam b 1755 d 9-5-1851 m Elizabeth Diefendorf PS Sol NY
Conrad b 3-2-1736 d.p. 1823 m X Sgt NY
George b.c. 1735 d 6-13-1779 m Rachel Milhaus CS PA
George b.c. 1728 d 1808-9 m Elizabeth Christina Diefendorf Lt NY
John b 3-2-1736 d 4-[illegible]-1789 m Rachel Richards Ens NY
John b 2-14-1748 d 7-10-1839 m Katherine Horning Pvt NY

COURAIN,
Lazare b 6-8-1743 d 1819 m Mary Ann Bouchillon Pvt SC

COURTER,
Peter b 2-9-1748 d 8-20-1809 m Jannetje Jacobus Pvt NJ

COURTNEY, (includes COURTENAY, COURTENEY)
Hercules b 10-1736 d 8-20-1816 m Sarah Drury PS MD
Hugh b 1759 d 6-10-1802 m Jane Little Pvt PA
John b 3-4-1759 d 10-26-1831 m (1)Mary Kincaid (2)Lucinda Martin Pvt PA
Luke b 3-8-1757 d 10-28-1802 m Zipporah Crane Pvt NJ
Thomas b 1741 d 1795 m Fannie Pines Sgt VA
Thomas b 1759 d 1825 m Susan — Pvt VA
Wm b 1756 d 6-2-1817 m Mary Chamberlain Pvt PA
Wm b.c. 1745 d.p. 1795 m X Capt VA

COURTS,
George b 5-6-1761 d 5-25-1847 m (1)Zippora Cooper (2)Chloe Tolson (3)Hannah Hudnall Sol VA

COURVOISIER,
John Francis William b 1751 d 11-8-1811 m Mary Fox PS GA

COUSE,
Henry b 8-4-1735 d 12-11-1804 m Mrs Margaret Kanoph PS NJ
John b 9-3-1759 d 3-24-1845 m Mary Rarick Pvt NJ

COUSINS, (includes COZZENS, COUZENS)
Benjamin, Jr b 11-28-1755 d 7-21-1825 m Anne Wheaton 2Lt RI
Elisha b 11-20-1735 d 1-18-1816 m Bathsheba Hamor Sgt MA
Henry b 7-22-1758 d 6-5-1824 m Margaret — Matr VA
Issacher b 8-24-1754 d 1-18-1840 m (1)Mary Daniels (2)Susanna Greene Sgt RI
John b.a. 1750 d.p. 1792 m Eliza Clark Pvt VA
Joseph b 2-2-1726 d 12-27-1787 m (1)Susanna Eames (2)Abigail Jones CS MA
Matthew b 11-23-1762 d 9-17-1810 m Isabella Coddington Pvt NY
Nathaniel b 1745 d 8-13-1832 m Catharine Lassell Maj MA
Wm b.a. 1755 d 4-[illegible]-1825 m Mary Ann — Pvt PA

COVELL, (includes COVEL, COVIL)
Benjamin b 1762 d 11-22-1822 m Sybil Durkee Pvt MA ★
Ebenezer 2nd b 1-11-1759 d 1840 m Saberina Childs Pvt RI ★
Elijah b 5-12-1752 d 4-21-1821 m Lydia Hodge Pvt CT
Elphalet b 3-29-1756 d 4-2-1834 m Betsy Watson Pvt Mar MA
Ezra bpt 9-21-1746 d 1793 m Hannah Hollister Pvt MA
Henry b.c. 1747 d.p. 9-[illegible]-1832 m Polly Reed Pvt CT MA ★
James b 9-9-1762 d 4-20-1850 m (1)Mary — (2)Margaret Sluyter Pvt CT ★
James, Sr b 1701-8 d 6-14-1781 m (1)Mehitable Nickerson (2)Mrs Ruth Crowell Kelly CS MA
James Jr b 6-28-1742 d.p. 6-2-1781 m Sarah Hall PS NY
Jeremiah b 11-23-1745 d 1-4-1825 m Margaret Ann — PS MD
Jonathan b 1750 d 7-24-1831 m Mary — Pvt NY
Philip b 9-18-1748 d.p. 1787 m Mercy Fox PS CT
Richard b 10-[illegible]-1765 d 12-3-1853 m (1)Penelope West (2)Mercy Pratt Pvt RI
Sampson b 4-4-1754 d 6-4-1840 m Mary Smith Pvt CT
Solomon b 10-7-1745 d.p. 1798 m Mary Baker Pvt MA

COVENHOVEN, (includes COWENHOVEN, KOUWENHOVEN)
Adrain b 12-19-1753 d 3-28-1843 m Barbara DuBois Pvt MM NY
Albert b 10-24-1743 d 3-6-1826 m Patience Covenhoven Pvt NJ
Albert bpt 6-7-1756 d 5-12-1835 m (1)Sarah Bonham (2)Frances (Golden) Drake (3)Elizabeth La Rue Pvt NJ ★
Albert b.c. 1721 d 1778 m Sarah — Pvt PA
Dominicus b.c. 1730 d 1778 m Mary Updike Pvt NJ
Edward b 1730 d 2-26-1786 m Annatie Koeme Pvt NY
Gerrit b 5-29-1744 d 7-23-1810 m Hannah White Pvt NJ
Harmen b 6-[illegible]-1740 d 1-4-1804 m Phoebe Bailey Sol NJ
Jacob b 6-19-1746 d 11-18-1825 m Mary Schenck PS NJ
Johannes b 10-4-1746 d 9-13-1823 m (1)Greta Ammerman (2)Elizabeth VanPelt (3)Catherine Stellerwerf PS NY
John b 3-8-1734 d 4-21-1734 m Eleanor Wikoff Col NJ
John b 2-6-1740 d 12-24-1811 m Jane McGalliard Pvt NJ
Peter b 10-18-1743 d 8-20-1831 m Phoebe Dye Sgt NJ
Peter b 10-12-1716 d 10-5-1784 m Williampie Voorhees PM NJ
Peter b 12-4-1732 d 1800 (?) m Hannah Forman PS NJ

COVENHOVEN, contd.
Peter b 9-25-1753 d 5-27-1787 m Lammettie Lott Pvt NY
Robert b 12-7-1755 d 10-29-1846 m Mercy Kelsy Cutter Pvt PA ★
Ruliff b 1706 d 1786 m Sarah Van Voorhees PS NJ
Ruliff b 12-18-1767 d 12-18-1854 m Amy Lake Tms NJ
Thomas Davis b c 1763 d 12-19-1819 m Abigail Cook Pvt NJ W ★
Wm b 4-1-1753 d 10-11-1823 m Elizabeth Schenck Pvt NJ
Wm P b 8-13-1735 d 2-13-1823 m Altia Jewell Pvt NJ

COVENTRY,
John b 1750 d 5-2-1845 m Martha Brown Pvt PA
Wm b c 1760 d 1820 m Elizabeth Cully Pvt NY

COVER, (includes KOBAR)
George b 1-27-1741 d 1820 m Elizabeth Mohler Pvt PA
Gideon b 12-17-1738 d 3-15-1810 m Frances Stahle Pvt PA
Jacob b — d a 1820 m Elizabeth Woods Pvt PA

COVERT,
Abraham b c 1741 d 6-17-1815 m Ara Ann Coshun Ens NJ
Daniel b 1757 d 3-17-1849 m Jane Mannoth Pvt NJ ★
Daniel b a 1756 d 1803 m Catherine — Pvt NJ
Eder b 5-15-1760 d 3-28-1826 m Rachel Ann Harris MM NJ
Isaac b 12-1-1755 d 9-14-1825 m Anna Vanarsdell FifMaj NJ ★
Isaac, II b 4-14-1745 d p 1782 m Isabella Hull Sol PA
John b 1761 d 3-17-1831 m Jane — Pvt NJ
Luke, Sr. b 1713 d 1-22-1778 m (1)Femmite — (2)Hermte — (3)Hormpye — (4)Hovpie — PS NJ
Luke, Jr. b 8-6-1732 d 1-26-1828 m (1)Anna Marselis (2)Delilah — (3)Mrs Jane Harris Pvt MM NJ
Peter b 1-4-1759 d 1849 m Amy Parker Pvt NJ VA ★
Samuel b 4-4-1760 d 1-27-1803 m Hannah Atwater Pvt CT
Tunis b 3-25-1745 d c 2-9-1825 m Magdalen Hoagland Pvt NJ

COVEY,
Wm. b 6-18-1765 d 10-19-1844 m (1)Esther Yarns (2)Betsey Coon (3)Nancy Smith Pvt NY

COVIN, (includes COVVAIN)
Lazarus b 6-8-1743 d 1819 m (1)X(2)Mrs Mary Anne LeRoy Bouchilon Pvt SC

COVINGTON,
Benjamin b c 1746 d 1813 m Frances — Pvt NC
Francis b 1754 d 7-21-1823 m Lucy Strother Capt VA
John b 1752 d c 1808 m (1)Hannah Dockery (2)Nancy Love PS NC
John, Sr. b 1735 d 1809 m Anne Dockary Pvt NC
John, Jr. b 1757 d 2-28-1797 m Elizabeth Thomas Pvt NC
Matthew Dockery b 1-24-1760 d 1837 m (1)— Dockery (2)Martha Yates Pvt NC
Robert b 1-3-1760 d 8-10-1847 m (1)Mary Duncan (2)Amy Burk Pvt VA ★
Thomas b 6-10-1725 d 8-25-1817 m Mary Hicks Lt NC
Wm b 1726 d 4-13-1778 m Mary Wall Adj NC
Wm b c 1753 d 7- -1816 m Molly — Pvt SC
Wm b a 1740 d 2-11-1785 m Frances Kavanaugh Sgt VA

COVODE,
Garrett b 1735 d 2-21-1826 m Mary Maggee Sol PA

COWART, (includes COWARD, COWHERD)
John b 10-7-1756 d p 1821 m Michael Williams 2Lt NJ
Joseph, Jr. b 1-9-1758 d 3-20-1826 m Nancy Kilpatrick Pvt NJ
Reuben b 1744 d a 5- -1830 m Susan Rucker Pvt VA
Samuel b 11-2-1759 d 10-23-1811 m Elizabeth Walton Pvt NJ★

COWDEN, (includes COWDIN, COWDON)
David b c 1728 d p 1790 m Frain — Capt PS MA
James b 6-16-1737 d 10-10-1810 m Mary Crouch LCol PA
John b 1-6-1735 d p 5-29-1777 m Jane Brown PS NC
John b 1758 d 6-15-1827 m (1)Anne Sloan (2)Esther Strothers (3)Margaret Nelson Pvt PA
Robert b 1-20-1754 d 1841 m Mary Alcorn Lt NC SC ★
Robert, Sr. b c 1725 d 7- -1817 m Jennet McChesney Pvt PA
Samuel b c 1730 d p 1783 m Mary Cowden Pvt PA
Thomas, Sr. b 12-25-1721 d 4-22-1792 m (1)Experience Gray (2)Hannah Craige Capt MA
Thomas, Jr. b 3-7-1754 d 4-3-1825 m Mary Farrington Cpl MA
Wm. b 5-28-1747 d 10-10-1815 m Sarah Crawford Pvt MA

COWDRY, (includes COWDERY, COWDREY)
Ambrose b 1762 d 1-2-1838 m (1)Mary Jane Reed (2)Lucretia Wright (3)Chlorsis Ursula Hitchcock Pvt CT ★
Asa b 2-19-1758 d 4-21-1843 m Abigail Ensign Pvt CT ★
Jabez b 5-29-1741 d 9-7-1826 m (1)Ruth Wickham (2)Jedida Sebury (3)Mrs Hannah Palmer Sgt MA
Jacob, Jr. b 12-18-1762 d 4-5-1846 m Abigail Olmstead Beckwith Sol CT
John b 12-5-1759 d 1-31-1835 m Christina Thompson Lt MA
Jonathan b 10-26-1753 d 9-3-1816 m Sally Hart Pvt MA
Moses b 11-1-1731 d 12-17-1813 m Martha Bushnell Sol CT
Nathaniel, Sr. b 4-19-1737 d 6-30-1807 m Sarah Parker Capt MA
Nathaniel, Jr. b 9-4-1759 d 9-27-1841 m Jerusha Emerson Slr Sgt MA
Thomas bpt 9-14-1729 d 1791 m (1)Mary Anderson (2)Margaret PS CT

COWDRICK,
John b 1740/1 d 2-22-1818 m Sarah — Ens NJ

COWELL,
Ebenezer b 12-7-1716 d 5-4-1799 m Sarah — PS NJ
Isaac b 4-22-1757 d 1841 m Sarah — Pvt NJ ★
John b 3-12-1760 d 1-30-1789 m Mary Cash Dr NJ
Samuel b 1-16-1737 d 2-23-1824 m (1)Jemima Metcalf (2)Mary — Capt MA

COWEY, (includes COWEE)
James b 2-21-1765 d p 1809 m Susannah Baldwin Pvt MA
Wm. b 8-10-1746 d 4-13-1837 m (2)Sage Josselyn Lt MA

COWGER,
Michael b c 1740 d p. 1782 m X Capt VA

COWHERD,
Francis b 1-9-1753 d 3-25-1833 m Lucy Scott Capt VA ★
James b 1-16-1759 d a 4-10-1841 m Ann Young Sgt VA ★
Jonathan b 1-7-1727 d 2-10-1806 m Sarah Kirtley PS VA
Jonathan, Jr. b 10- -1755 d 7-20-1844 m Elizabeth Henry Kirtley Lt VA ★

COWING, (includes COWAN, COWEN)
Andrew b 6-22-1751 d 12-22-1834 m Mary Snoddy Pvt SC
Andrew b c 1742 d a 5-1-1789 m Ann — Sol PS SC
Andrew b c 1755 d p 3-14-1814 m (1)Mary — (2)Anne Moore Pvt VA
Andrew Matthew b 1760 d 1815 m Martha Evans Pvt NC
Calvin b 1752 d 2-16-1843 m (1)Mehitable Coombs (2)Dolly Smith Pvt MA ★
David b 1764 d 7-24-1851 m Esther Smith Pvt RI
Gathelus b 9-4-1745 d 4-1-1830 m Lucy Hatch Cpl MA ★
George b 9-4-1763 d 11-26-1855 m Marjory Scott Pvt NC
Henry b 1734 d 1830 m Temperance (Armistead) Robinson Pvt VA
James b 5-16-1740 d 4-8-1829 m (1)Mary Cottle (2)Sarah Randall Cpl MA
James b 1734 d 3-24-1816 m Elizabeth — Pvt NY
James b 1745 d 1828 m Mary Russell Pvt VA
John b 4- -1757 d 8-11-1833 m (1)Mary Wallace (2)Martha Marshall (3)Mary Caldwell Sgt PA
John b 1748 d 1-5-1823 m Mary Craig Capt VA
John b c 1762 d p 9-15-1804 m (1) X (2)Mary — Pvt VA
Joseph b c 1760 d 10-26-1836 m Mary Thomson Pvt PA
Joseph b 2-24-1729 d 5- -1777 m Mary Scott PS PA
Joseph b 9-28-1758 d 2-22-1843 m Phebe Sprague Pvt RI ★
Mathias b 1735 d 2-25-1819 m Rachel Gray PS PA
Prince b 8-26-1735 d 7-15-1788 m Margaret Kirkland Pvt MA
Robert b 1742/3 d 2- -1789 m Joanna Rogers Pvt NY
Robert b 1746 d p 7-24-1784 m Susan Woods Cpl NC
Thomas b 1-23-1748 d 12-4-1817 m Mary (Barkley) Capt NC
Wm. b 1762/3 d 3-27-1816 m Jane Matthews Pvt NY W★
Wm. b 12-25-1749 d 9-26-1838 m (1)Isabel Henderson (2)Mrs Mary Wilson Capt PA
Wm. b 1-18-1755 d 1834 m Barbara Pelser Lt PA ★
Wm. b 1-17-1742 d 5-7-1814 m Sarah — Pvt PA
Wm. b 1750 d 1809 m Jane Walker CS Capt VA

COWLES, (includes COWLS)
Amasa b 2-13-1744/5 d 1832 m Lucy North Pvt Wgn CT
Asa b 6-11-1747 d 1838 m Molly Russell Sgt MA NY
Asahel b 7-18-1728 d 4-7-1807 m (1)Esther Hooker (2)Rachel Bell Pvt CT
Benjamin, Jr. b 5-21-1743 d 1828 m (1)Catharine — (2)Hannah (Boardman) Holcomb Sgt MA
Calvin b 11-13-1749 d 12-19-1801 m Miriam Atwater CS CT
Daniel b 2-12-1744 d 12-24-1809 m Esther Rhodes Pvt CT
David b 10-31-1760 d 1- -1829 m Eunice Paine Pvt CT
David b 8-11-1741 d 11-18-1817 m Sarah Eastman Pvt MA
Ebenezer b 2-26-1718 d 8-12-1800 m (1)Lydia Royce (2)Mercy Johnson (3)Eunice (Tuttle) Ives PS CT
Eleazer b 10-18-1746 d p 7-19-1795 m Hannah (Cowles)— Pvt MA
Eli b 6-29-1739 d p 1779 m Abigail — Pvt MA
Elisha b 6-24-1750 d 11-23-1799 m (1)Rebekah Merriam (2)Rebecca Parker (3)Mrs Lydia Watrous Pvt CT
Gamaliel b 7-12-1742 d 6-26-1787 m Anna Carter Sgt CT
George b 7-29-1761 d 1827 m Naomi Barnes Pvt CT
Gideon b 9-14-1749 d 10-1-1802 m Eunice Thomas Lt NY
Isaac b 7-31-1756 d 6-5-1831 m Lucina Hooker Pvt CT
Jabez b 11-13-1755 d 9-20-1846 m Betsey Scoville Pvt CT
James b 12-20-1723 d 6-21-1789 m (1)Abigail Hooker (2)Mrs Mary Lewis Pvt CT
John b 3-1-1731 d 3- -1802 m Abigail Cole Lt CT
John, Sr. b 7-28-1731 d 9-19-1811 m Hannah Bardwell Capt MA
John, Jr. b 11-31-1757 d 6-24-1830 m Elizabeth Smith Cpl MA
John b 5-9-1745 d c 1793 m (1)Anna — (2)Amy — Sgt MA

Joseph b c 1755 d p. 1783 m Jerusha F
Joseph b 1726 d 8-17-1777 m Sarah W
Josiah b 11-20-1716 d 6-6-1793 m (
Pynchon Scott PS CT
Moses b 6-15-1745 d 1845 m (2)Phoeb
Nathaniel b 10-18-1755 d p. 3-8-1836
Nathaniel b 5-5-1730 d p 1-7-1792 m
Noah b 10-17-1759 d 1-14-1839 m
Pvt Mar CT
Noah b 12-9-1733 d 12-21-1820 m An
Oliver b 7-15-1735 d 1-13-1799 m Iren
Ozias b 1760 d 12-3-1813 m (1)Lucy Gr
Phineas b 1729 d 5-30-1811 m Sarah H
Reuben b 7-22-1749 d 3-13-1824 m Be
Samuel b 7-30-1735 d 10- -1815 m Sit
Samuel b 1753 d 1836 m Eleanor Cole F
Samuel b 12-31-1759 d 11-9-1825
Haraway Sol VA
Selah b 1755 d 12-15-1827 m (1)Zer
(3)Cynthia Cole Root Pvt CT
Simeon b 10-24-1755 d 7-8-1831 m Sa
Thomas b 9-27-1753 d 7-29-1807 m (1
Hitchcock Ens CT
Timothy b 4-22-1746 d 3-13-1831 m A
Timothy b 2-19-1754 d 11-29-1832 m S
Zeba bpt 8-9-1761 d 9- -1814 m Mabel

COWLEY,
St. Leger b 1735 d 1797 m Mary Reed A

COWNE,
Robert b c 1754 d 3-4-1829 m Sarah W

COWPER,
Edward b 1736 d 1810 m Ann Latimer P
John b 1740 d 1780 m — Roe NCapt VA
Wm b c 1735 d 1783 m Mary Godwi

COWPERTHWAITE,
Joseph b 1735 d 9-12-1809 m Susannah

COWSERT,
John b a 1755 d 1817 m Margaret — PS

COX, (COCK, COCKE, COKE, COXE)
Abraham b 1736 d 1799 m Sally — Sol
Abraham b 1-1-1752 d 3-24-1834 m Eli
Agnes b c 1730 d p 1785 m George Coc
Andrew b 3-22-1761 d 3-20-1852 m Re
Anthony b c 1754 d 1813 m (1)Leannah
Pvt GA
Asher b 11-8-1746 d 3-17-1812 m Rebe
Bartlett b 1752 d 9-26-1842 m Polly Hop
Benjamin b c 1755 d 4-1796 m Pembr
Benjamin b 1738 d 1784 m Margaret —
Benjamin, Sr. b 11-3-1740 d 9-25-1788
Benjamin, Jr. b 8-13-1766 d 5-15-1847
Cary b c 1736 d 3-24-1814 m Mary Horr
Christopher b c 1740 d 3- -1822 m Marg
Cornelius b 1750 d 3-2-1803 m Mary For
Curd b 1762 d p 9-11-1852 m Susan Ov
Daniel b 3-26-1747 d 10-22-1804 m Ros
David b 10-24-1756 d 2-14-1833 m Sar
David b 1745 d 12- -1820 m (1)Margare
David b c 1735 d p 1-8-1818 m Anna M
Ebenezer b 2-19-1758 d 1835 m Lillah B
Ebenezer b 3-19-1762 d 7-10-1849 m M
Ebenezer b a 1754 d 8-3-1777 m Marga
Edward b 1759 d 11-30-1850 m Sarah M
Edward b c 1746 d 1791 m Diana Hollow
Elisha b 1722 d 6-25-1776 m Anna Warr
Enoch b c 1757 d 3-29-1840 m (1)Mary
Pvt VA
Fesser b 1744 d 2-5-1822 m Margaret Je
Francis Jr. b 1742 d 1782 m Mercy Dead
Francis b c 1735 d p 1-17-1816 m Mary
Gabriel b a 1750 d 6- -1806 m Sarah En
George b 7-31-1762 d 8-6-1843 m Sarah
George b 1749 d 12-13-1837 m Susanna
George, Sr. b c 1725 d p 12-24-1801 m
Henry bpt 1-18-1756 d 12-2-1817 m Jan
Henry b 11-13-1737 d 8-8-1817 m Elizat
Henry, Jr. b c 1740 d 2-20-1781 m Anne
Isaac, Jr. b 1759 d 1795 m Rebecca — P
Isaac b 6-25-1743 d 1838 m (1)Nancy Gr
Isaac b c 1716 d 1783 m Susan Tomlinso
Israel b 10-5-1755 d 4-3-1850 m Jane G
Jacob b 7-7-1725 d 1798 m (1)Elizab
PS MD
Jacob b 9-29-1754 d p 1798 m Mary Ha
Jacob b 1743 d 1809 m Lucretia Chappel
Jacob b c 1744 d p 1790 m Mary Daily F
James b 2-22-1739 d 9-11-1777 m Mar

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postoffice, which he retained for two years. He then returned to Asbury Park and became a bookkeeper in the Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Bank in 1900; was placed in charge of the branch of the same institution in Ocean Grove; was made assistant cashier in 1906. In politics Mr. Miller is a Republican, and for sixteen years he has been steward and treasurer of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Asbury Park. He is unmarried.

(II) Taulman Allaire, son of Ozias and Hannah (Conover) Miller, was born in Deal, New Jersey, March 19, 1869. After receiving a good public school education he secured a position in 1886 in the First National Bank of Asbury Park, and in 1900 became the cashier of the Ocean Grove National Bank. He is a Republican, and a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Asbury Park. He married, October 5, 1898, Edith May, daughter of Cornelius and Mary A. (Cooley) Finch, who was born at Jamesburg, New Jersey, June 26, 1876. No children. Children of Cornelius and Mary A. (Cooley) Finch: 1. Edith, May, referred to above. 2. Cora, married Kenneth W. Towner; child, Reginald F. Towner. 3. Julia E., married Daniel C. Cornell; child, Edith M. Cornell.

(The Conover Line).

(V) Peter, son of Peter (q. v.) and Patience (Daws) Covenhoven, was born January 11, 1712. He married, December 17, 1735, Leah, born December 24, 1714, daughter of Jan Roelofse and Sarah (Covenhoven) Schenck. Children: 1. John P., born January 6, 1740, died December 24, 1811; married Jane McGalliard. 2. Patience, born March 29, 1742, died March 8, 1826; married, December 1, 1765, Albert Covenhoven. 3. Sarah, born December 22, 1744, died May 13, 1826; married, February 19, 1867, Joseph Thompson. 4. Eleanor, born December 25, 1746; married Johannes Schenck. 5. Peter, born March 3, 1749. 6. Elias, born May 14, 1751; married, October 2, 1774, Catharine Forman. 7. William, referred to below. 8. Leah, born March 25, 1756; married, August, 1780, William Combs. 9. Rulif, born February 3, 1758; married Rachael Carr.

(VI) William P., son of Peter and Sarah (Schenck) Covenhoven, was born January 4, 1753, and died February 13, 1823. He bought from Gib Hendrickson a farm for his sons Richard and William; the latter died soon after, and the whole property was given to the former. He owned nearly the whole of Englishtown, including the mill, which he left to his son Samuel. He married Altia Jewell, who died March 4, 1813, aged sixty-nine years. Children: Samuel; Richard, referred to below; Jane, born October 21, 1771; Alice, February 4, 1774; William, August 6, 1777; Joseph, August 3, 1786, died May 2, 1849, married Alice Laird.

(VII) Richard Conover (note change in form of name), son of William P. and Altia (Jewell) Covenhoven, was born April 8, 1770, and died September 20, 1851. He married Hannah, daughter of James Reid. Children: 1. James, married ——— Shepherd. 2. Alchey, or Alice, died October 27, 1880, aged 78 years four months 28 days; married, December 26, 1821, Gilbert Hendrickson. 3. Eliza, married Joseph Horner. 4. Samuel, married (first) Mary Platt, (second) Matilda Reid. 5. William R., married (first) Eliza McKnight, (second) Deborah Tilton. 6. Richard, married Susan Vannote. 7. Aaron, referred to below.

(VIII) Aaron, son of Richard and Hannah (Reid) Conover, married Francythye Conover. Children: 1. Esther, married William Miller; Hannah, referred to below; Sophia, married George Van Artsdale; Ida; Mary P., married James B. Rogers.

(IX) Hannah, daughter of Aaron and Francythye (Conover) Conover, married Ozias N. Miller (q. v.)

BATEMAN

Among the representative citizens of Somerville, who have aided materially in its development, upbuilding and substantial progress, may be mentioned Charles Heisler Bateman, a native of Pennington, New Jersey, born July 2, 1861, son of Charles Wesley and Mary (Bunn) Bateman, and grandson of Israel and Susan (Bray) Bateman.

(I) Israel Bateman married, May 20, 1820, Susan, daughter of General Daniel Bray. Children: Charles Wesley, see forward; Whitfield Israel, Rhoda, Amy. Daniel Bray was commissioned to collect a fleet of boats at Lambertville with which General Washington crossed the Delaware at Trenton before the battle of Trenton.

(II) Charles Wesley, eldest son of Isreal and Susan (Bray) Bateman, was a farmer by occupation, an active member of the Methodist church, serving as superintendent of Sunday school at Pennington, New Jersey, for twelve years. He was a lifelong Republican in politics, but never sought or held public office. He was highly respected and esteemed in the com-

1830 Census Part I

LOCAL COMMUNITY or SUB-COUNTY UNIT Florida COUNTY Montgomery STATE N.Y.

Written Page No. _____

Enumerator Dist. No. _____ Stamped or Printed Page No. _____

ENUMERATOR _____ ENUMERATOR DATE (printed) _____ Supervisor Dist. No. _____ Date Census Taken _____

PART I OF SCHEDULE

FREE WHITE PERSONS (including heads of Families)

NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY	MALES													FEMALES											
	under 5 yrs. of age	of 5 and under 10	of 10 and under 15	of 15 and under 20	of 20 and under 30	of 30 and under 40	of 40 and under 50	of 50 and under 60	of 60 and under 70	of 70 and under 80	of 80 and under 90	of 90 and under 100	of 100 and upwards	under 5 yrs. of age	of 5 and under 10	of 10 and under 15	of 15 and under 20	of 20 and under 30	of 30 and under 40	of 40 and under 50	of 50 and under 60	of 60 and under 70	of 70 and under 80	of 80 and under 90	of 90 and under 100	of 100 and
Tunis Covenhoven			1	1		1								2	2		1		1							
Cornelius Covenhoven					1	1												1								

Early Amer. Series v.1 N.J.

CCSTILL, JOSEPH	BURLINGTON CO.	NJ	BURLINGTON TWP	1773
COSUA, JOSHUA	SOMERSET CO.	NJ	FREEHOLDERS	1753
COSUN, JOSHUA	SOMERSET CO.	NJ	FREEHOLDERS	1753
CCTT, ISAAC	SUSSEX CO.	NJ	NEWTOWN TWP	1774
CCTT, ISAAC	SUSSEX CO.	NJ	NEWTOWN TWP	1774
CCTT, JAMES	SALEM CO.	NJ	ELSINBORO TWP	1774
CCTT, JAMES	SALEM CO.	NJ	ELSINBORO TWP	1774
CCTTERELL, ELIEZER	MONMOUTH CO.	NJ	QUIT RENT	1669
CCTTLE, WARREN	WINDSOR CO.	NJ	WOODSTOCK	1788
CCUCH, JOHN	SALEM CO.	NJ	LOWER ALLOWAYS CRK TWP	1774
COUCH, JOSEPH	SALEM CO.	NJ	UPPER ALLOWAYS CRK TWP	1774
CCUCH, JOSEPH	SALEM CO.	NJ	LOWER ALLOWAYS CRK TWP	1774
CCUCH, WILLIAM	SALEM CO.	NJ	LOWER ALLOWAYS CRK TWP	1774
CCUNOVER, GILBERT	BURLINGTON CO.	NJ	NOTTINGHAM TWP	1774
COURSEN, HENDRICK	SOMERSET CO.	NJ	QUIT RENT	1669
COURTER, ELIAS	ESSEX CO.N CO.	NJ	ACQUACKANONK TWP	1780
COURTER, ELIAS	ESSEX CO.	NJ	HORSENECK TRACT	1774
COURTER, JOHN	ESSEX CO.	NJ	HORSENECK TRACT	1774
COURTER, JOHN JR.	ESSEX CO.	NJ	HORSENECK TRACT	1774
COURTER, WILL	GLOUCESTER CO.	NJ	RESIDENTS	1687
COURTER, WILL	NEW JERSEY TERR.	NJ	TAX LIST	TX1677
COURTER, WILLIAM	UPLAND CO.	NJ	DELAWARE	1677
CCURTIS, MARMADUKE	BURLINTON CO.	NJ	CHESTERFIELD TWP	1780
COUSE, HENRY	SUSSEX CO.	NJ	NEWTOWN TWP	1774
COUTS, GOERGE	SALEM CO.	NJ	UPPER ALLOWAYS CRK TWP	1774
COUWENOVE, FOULOUF	SOMERSET CO.	NJ	FREEHOLDERS	1753
COUZENS, JACOB	GLOUCESTER CO.	NJ	JURY LIST	1752
COVENHOVEN, ALBERT	OCEAN CO.	NJ	TOMS RIVER	1781
COVENHOVEN, JOHN	BERGEN CO.	NJ	SADDLE RIVER TWP	1775
COVENHOVEN, PETER	OCEAN CO.	NJ	TOMS RIVER	1781
COVENHOVEN, WILLIAM	OCEAN CO.	NJ	TOMS RIVER	1781
COVENOVER, JOHN	GLOUCESTER CO.	NJ	GREAT EGG HARBOR TWP	1773
COVENOVER, JOSEPH	GLOUCESTER CO.	NJ	GREAT EGG HARBOR TWP	1773
COVENOVER, MICAJAH	GLOUCESTER CO.	NJ	GREAT EGG HARBOR TWP	1773
COVENOVER, PETER	GLOUCESTER CO.	NJ	GALLOWAY	1773
COVENOVER, PETER	GLOUCESTER CO.	NJ	GALLOWAY	1773
COVENOVER, PETER	GLOUCESTER CO.	NJ	GALLOWAY	1773
COVENOVER, PETER JR.	GLOUCESTER CO.	NJ	GALLOWAY	1773
COVENOVE, SAMUEL	BERGEN CO.	NJ	HACKENSACK TWP	1780
COVERHOVEN, JAMES	BERGEN CO.	NJ	SADDLE RIVER TWP	1775
COVERLEY, JOHN	BURLINGTON CO.	NJ	NOTTINGHAM TWP	1753
COVERLEY, WILLIAM	BURLINGTON CO.	NJ	NOTTINGHAM TWP	1758
COX, W.	CUMBERLAND CO.	NJ	- -	1800
COWARD, MICHAL	SUSSEX CO.	NJ	KNOWLTON TWP	1773
COWELL, DAVID	HUNTERDON CO.	NJ	TRENTON TWP	1741
COWENHOVEN, ABRAHAM	SOMERSET CO.	NJ	FREEHOLDER	1753
COWENHOVEN, PETER	SOMERSET CO.	NJ	FREEHOLDER	1753
COWENHOVEN, ELIAS	SOMERSET CO.	NJ	KINGSTON	1812
COYGILL, ISAAC	BURLINTON CO.	NJ	CHESTERFIELD TWP	1780
COWGILL, RICHARD	BURLINGTON CO.	NJ	QUAKER, FRIENDS	1704
COWGER, GOERGE	SALEM CO.	NJ	MANNINGTON	1774
COWILL, WILLIAM	GLOUCESTER CO.	NJ	GREENWICH TWP	1774
COWNOVER, CORNELIAS	SALEM CO.	NJ	UPPER ALLOWAYS CRK TWP	1774
COWNOVER, JOHN	SALEM CO.	NJ	MANNINGTON	1773
COWPERTHWAIT, WILLIAM *	BURLINGTON CO.	NJ	VOTER LIST	1787
COWPERTHWAITE, HUGH	BURLINGTON CO.	NJ	CHESTER TWP	1774
COWPERTHWAITE, JOB	BURLINGTON CO.	NJ	CHESTER TWP	1774
COWPERTHWAITE, PATRICK	OCEAN CO.	NJ	TOMS RIVER	1781
COX, CHARLES	GLOUCESTER CO.	NJ	GREENWICH TWP	1774
COX, EZEKIEL	BURLINGTON CO.	NJ	WILLINGBOROUGH TWP	1773
COX, GABRIEL	SALEM CO.	NJ	MANNINGTON	1773
COX, JOHN	BURLINGTON CO.	NJ	NORTHAMPTON TWP	1774
COX, JOHN	BURLINGTON CO.	NJ	ELECTION RETURNS	1739
COX, JOHN	SUSSEX CO.	NJ	NEWTOWN TWP	1774
COX, JOHN	BURLINGTON CO.	NJ	ELECTION RETURNS	1739
COX, JONATHAN	GLOUCESTER CO.	NJ	GREENWICH TWP	1774
COX, JOSEPH	BURLINGTON CO.	NJ	NORTHAMPTON TWP	1774
COX, MARGARET	CUMBERLAND CO.	NJ	00000-01100-00	1800
COX, MOSES	GLOUCESTER CO.	NJ	JURY LIST	1757
COX, PHINIS JR.	SUSSEX CO.	NJ	NEWTOWN TWP	1774
COX, PHINIS	SUSSEX CO.	NJ	NEWTOWN TWP	1774
COX, RICHARD	BURLINGTON CO.	NJ	NORTHAMPTON TWP	1774
COX, RICHARD	BURLINGTON CO.	NJ	VOTER LIST	1787
COX, SAMUEL	BURLINGTON CO.	NJ	WILLINGBOROUGH TWP	1773
COX, THOMAS	MONMOUTH CO.	NJ	QUIT RENT	1669

Montgomery Co., N.Y.
(Town of Glen)

Conover
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C. Van Alstine
C. Van Horne,
C. Smith, Wil-
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York city; the
oved to Scott's
's creek, on the

site of the Leslie Voorhees place of recent years. Mr. Quackenboss had several children grown up when he arrived in this country, and David, his elder son, after a courtship on the John Alden plan, married Miss Ann Scott, a daughter of the Lieutenant, who commanded Fort Hunter, and also settled on Scott's patent. A young officer under the command of Lieutenant Scott, had requested Quackenboss, then in the employ of his superior, to speak a good word for him to Miss Ann, which he readily promised to do. The fact of his own partiality for the maiden, however, came out more strongly in his interview with her than the suit of her military admirer. She was all the better pleased, for she preferred the agent to the principal. Learning this, he proposed, and was accepted, and in due time the twain were made one. Their son John, born about the year 1725, was, it is believed, the first white child born on the south side of the Mohawk, between Fort Hunter and the neighborhood of Canajoharie.

About the year 1740, a colony of sixteen Irish families was planted, under the patronage of Wm. Johnson, afterward baronet, on lands now owned by Henry Shelp, a few miles south-west of Fort Hunter, once a part of Corry's patent.

Several years after, when they had built huts and cleared some land, a disturbance arose between the Indians of New York and those of Canada, and the immigrants, fearing trouble, broke up their settlement and returned to Ireland.

Previous to the Revolution, Richard Hoff and Marcus Hand had erected dwellings and cleared land on the west side of the Schoharie, about four miles from Fort Hunter. During the war these houses were plundered and burned by the Indians. The family of Hoff made good their escape, and Hand was absent in Florida.

John Ostrom settled in the town in the latter part of the Revolution. His son Stephen, who still lives on the original homestead, was a colonel in the State militia in his younger days. Matthias Mount came into the town at the same time with John Ostrom, from the State of New Jersey. At this time the country was all new, and they were obliged to cut their way through the woods.

Isaac Conover was born in 1759. He served through the Revolution, with four of his brothers, having moved into the town of Glen two years previous to the breaking out of the war. Cornelius Conover, the father, built a block house when he first settled, to protect himself from the Indians. His barns, filled with grain, were burnt during the Revolution, by a tory named Van Zuyler. Abraham, son of Isaac Conover, is still living on the farm, where his father died in 1846. Seth Conover, another of Glen's pioneers, came from New Jersey and settled in the town about the year 1785. John Hyner, sr., who was born about the year 1789, should also be numbered among the pioneers.

Andrew Frank, another early resident of the town, was born in the year 1776. His death occurred in 1843. Adam Frank was one of the Revolutionary patriots, and in the party who killed George Cuck in the spring of 1780, in the house of John Van Zuyler, the tory mentioned above, and who lived just south of the house occupied, within thirty years, by Maj. James Winne. Cuck himself was a notorious tory, born in the neighborhood, who had fought with the British during the war, and was at the time lurking in the neighborhood to carry off the scalps of two prominent patriots, Capt. Jacob Gardiner and Lieut. Abraham D. Quackenboss, which he knew would sell at a high price to the British patrons of the traffic. A daughter of Van Zuyler having revealed to her whig beau the presence of Cuck at her father's house, a dozen patriots, under the lead of Lieut. Quackenboss, proceeded as soon as possible to the place, and

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John Corlies m. Naomi, dau. of Abiah Edwards, and had two children James and John, named 1714 in will of Edwards. In 1739 Benjamin Corlies was deceased. Hannah Corlies m. Henry Allen 1702, she d. 1712. Elizabeth Corlies m. William Brinley 1704. William Corlies m. Sarah Wing 1731. Deborah Corlies m. Walter Herbert, Jr., 12th of 10th mo., 1728. In 1801 Samuel Corlies, mariner, and w. Catharine, sold half an acre of land on north side of Toms River to Dr. William E. Imlay.

COTTRELL—Eliezar Cottrell of Middletown received a warrant for 60 acres of land 1676; in 1677 another for 120 acres and in 1687 for 100 acres. In Middletown, 1761, among persons taxed were John, Nicholas, Robert and Samuel Cottrell.

COURTNEY—In 1796, Luke Courtney and Silas Crane bought land jointly in Stafford. Luke Courtney was a soldier in the Revolution in Capt. Reuben F. Randolph's company of militia and also in the Continental army. The Courtneys were an ancient family of Devonshire, England, and earls of the shire.

COVENHOVEN, CONOVER—In 1695, Cornelius Covenhoven, Peter Wikoff, Garret Schenck and Stephen Courte Voorhuy (Voorhees) all of Flatlands, bought of John Bound, 500 acres as described March 10, 1685, on a patent to Bowne from Proprietors, land adjoining Richard Stout Derick Tunison and Jonathan Holmes. In 1696, the cattle marks of Cornelius Cowenhoven, Garate Schenck and Peter Wikoff were recorded in Middletown Town Book. Among members of Brick Church, Marlborough were, 1709, Peter Kowenhoven and Patience Daws his wife. The first named Peter Kowenhoven was an elder in the church, 1709. The common ancestor of the greater part of Conover family was Wolphert Garretson van Couwenhoven who immigrated from Holland 1630, with the colonists who settled Rensselaerwick, near Albany. In South Jersey a branch of the Cowenhoven family descend from Peter Van Covenhoven, son of Wolphert, who came from Holland when a boy in 1630, and was for many years a leading citizen of New York. Joseph Covenhoven or Conover, who settled at Forked River, was in 1824 a member of the Legislature from old Monmouth. His brother, Esquire Daniel Conover, was a well-known hotel keeper at Forked River. Peter lost his w. in 1633; she was buried in New York. Many descendants of this family of Van Cowenhoven are now living in New York. The late Col. E. F. Applegate, the well remembered editor of the Monmouth *Inquirer*, was positive that traditions in his time stated that his ancestors were of French origin, and the ancient names given above seem to confirm this tradition. Another familiar New Jersey surname of Yard, we find as we trace it back becomes DeYasse, also denoting Norman origin. The will of John Conover, Jr., 1804, named father John, and mother, property to be equally divided between his brothers and sisters. The will of John P. Covenhoven, dated 1810, named sons William, John and Robert, and dau. Elizabeth Robinson and Sarah Ten Eyck. In 1796, Jan. 31, Garret Covenhoven was m. to Sarah Stout, by Esquire John Covenhoven. The following Covenhovens or Conovers have been members of the N. J. Legislature, viz: 1776 John; 1792 John; 1821–2–3–4 William I.; 1824–5–6 Joseph; 1841–2 John R.; 1851–2 William H.; 1858–9 John V.; 1869 William H., Jr.; 1875–6 William V. In the State Senate William H, Jr., served 1872. The following were Sheriffs: Holmes Conover, 1844–7; Samuel, 1847–50; Holmes 1853–6; Samuel 1856–9. Surrogates, Arthur V. 1848; John R. 1858. Prosecutor of Pleas, William H., Jr., 1872.

COVERT—Abraham Covert bought land of John Powel 1716. In 1721 Abraham Covert and Echte, his w., sold land to Frances Hoffmire, widow of Samuel. Among persons taxed in Freehold township 1776 were John, William, Daniel and Isaac Covert. The Covert family descend from Teunis Janse Covert, who came from North Holland 1651; settled in New Amsterdam, belonged to Dutch church until 1660, then went to Bedford or Brooklyn, L. I. He had ten children. The son Abraham probably was the one subsequently named in Monmouth; he m. Egbertje Eldertre Voorhees.

COWARD—Hugh Coward, a sea captain, who, it is said came from Lon-

1800 Census

LOCAL COMMUNITY or SUB-COUNTY UNIT _____ COUNTY Dutchess STATE N. Y.

Written Page No. _____

Enumerator Dist. No. _____ Stamped or Printed Page No. _____

ENUMERATOR _____ ENUMERATOR DATE (printed) _____ Supervisor Dist. No. _____ Date Census Taken _____

	Name of Head of Family	FREE WHITE MALES					FREE WHITE FEMALES					All other free persons except Indians not taxed	SLAVES
		under 10 yrs. of age	of 10 and under 16 yrs	of 16 and under 26 yrs. including heads of families	of 26 and under 45 yrs. including heads of families	of 45 and upwards including heads of families	under 10 yrs. of age	of 10 and under 16 yrs.	of 16 and under 26 yrs. including heads of families	of 26 and under 45 yrs. including heads of families	of 45 and upwards including heads of families		
Fishkill	Peter Corenhoven	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1			
	John Corenhoven	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1			
	John Rice	2	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	1			

ground which is near the residence of the late Hon. William B. Hendrickson, viz: these two and their son, Daniel D., and his wife, Catherine Bedle."

CAPTAIN DANIEL D. HENDRICKSON (5), son of Captain Daniel D. (4), was born April 22, 1786, and died May 15, 1858. He married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Bedle. She was born 9-28-1787, and died January 12-1-1859. They had thirteen children, among whom was William B. (7).

Judge Beekman thus speaks of him: "He was captain of a company of militia of Monmouth county, which during the war of 1812 was stationed at Sandy-Hook, and was generally known or called by the people 'Captain Daniel Hendrickson.' He was also active in the erection of the Dutch church at Middletown village in 1836."

HONORABLE WILLIAM B. HENDRICKSON (7), son of Captain Daniel D. (5), was born 2-10-1830. He lived on the homestead, which had been devised to him by his father. At one time he was a Member of the New Jersey Assembly. He married, 1852, Catherine L., daughter of Joseph S. Applegate. Their children were: Eva Lilly (8), who married Borden Hance, of Rumson, and died childless in 1898; and, Daniel D. (9).

DOCTOR DANIEL D. HENDRICKSON (9), son of William B. (7), was born on the family homestead. He received his early education at Glenwood Institute, Matawan, later graduating (1880) from the University of Pennsylvania. He married, first, Susan C., daughter of Ezra A. Osborn, of Middletown, who died in 1925. He married, secondly, Elizabeth M., daughter of John West, of Middletown. He actively practised his profession at Middletown until 1926, when he retired. Of late years he has divided his time between Middletown and Winter Haven, Florida, where he also has a home.

PLEASANT VALLEY PLUNDERED BY BRITISH TROOPS.

Late in the summer of this year (1780) was displayed at Colts Neck one of those signal instances of womanly fortitude and heroism, not rare, indeed, which are always so arresting and so compelling.

Lucretia Emmons, who afterwards became Mrs. Chambers, and who died at Freehold about the year 1820, then a young woman of about twenty, was assisting the family of Captain Joshua Huddy in the capacity of "hired help," when an attack was made on the Huddy dwelling (standing perhaps about 75 feet to the right of the after site of the Thomas G. Haight mansion as one faces from the street), by a party of 72 Refugees under command of Ty, the mulatto chieftain.

Huddy, brave to temerity, was the only man in the house. He was, however, well provided with muskets and ammunition.

As the Refugees swarmed forward to the attack, Huddy discharged musket after musket from window after window, giving the impression of a number of defenders.

While he was so doing, Lucretia Emmons followed him closely, grasping each empty musket as Huddy fired it and immediately reloading the weapon for another discharge.

The twain, thus at bay, stood off the attackers for more than two hours. Several of the Refugees were wounded, including their leader, Ty, who died afterwards from lockjaw, resulting from the bullet that had entered his arm.

Discouraged, the Refugees at last desisted from their direct attack and proceeded to accomplish their end by setting fire to the house at a point not covered by gun-fire from its windows.

Barber and Howe tell the sequel thus:

"Huddy, finding the flames fast increasing, agreed to surrender, provided they would extinguish the fire.

"It is said the enemy on entering were much exasperated at the feebleness of its defenders, and could with difficulty be restrained by their leader from butchering them on the

spot. They were obliged to leave, as the militia soon collected, and killed six on their retreat. They carried off Huddy, with several cattle and sheep from the neighborhood, but lost them in fording the creeks. They embarked on board their boats near Black Point, between Shrewsbury and Navesink rivers. As the boats pushed from ashore, Huddy jumped overboard, and was shot in the thigh as was supposed by the militia, then in close pursuit. He held up one of his hands toward them, exclaiming, 'I am Huddy! I am Huddy!' swam to the shore, and escaped."

A Conspiracy of Graft

It was not left for the predatory gangsters of the 20th century to learn to combine in far-flung and widely-ramifying organizations, permeating every rank and stratum of society, for the purpose of defying authority, setting statutes at naught, bribing officials, and enriching themselves at the expense of others—in utter and wanton disregard of the effects of their activities on the structure and welfare of the community at large.

Traces of organized graft are handed down in the folk-lore tales of the time preceding recorded history. Eleven-hundred years before Christ, in the reign of Rameses III, a conspiracy of this type was unearthed in Egypt, that in compact, all-inclusive, thorough organization has not been surpassed in later times. The prime-minister, councillors, scribes, military commanders, women of the harem (including, perhaps, a queen), and judges of the highest court were all involved. Thirty of the loftiest in the land were executed —and graft went gaily on. In all our wars, from the first to the last, gangrenous ulcers of this kind have put in appearance.

In the fall of 1780 such a conspiracy, still largely shrouded in obscurity, was brought to light in New Jersey, and in it were involved some men of our own Monmouth.

A Newspaper Account

Says the New Jersey Gazette, under date of November 29, 1780:

"Since the apprehension of the persons mentoned in our last Saturday's paper, further discoveries have been made, of a dangerous and infamous commerce with New York. It appears that a partnership has been formed of persons in Philadelphia, New Jersey, and New York, to carry lumber, which is in so great demand in New York, that boards have sold at thirty pounds in specie per thousand. The vessels were cleared out for Boston, or some other eastern port, steered directly for New York, if taken they were provided with passports from the British admiral which sent them forward: when they arrived at New York, the parties there took the management; the cargo was deposited generally at the king's yard, where timber is much wanted. Goods were purchased in return, or specie sent out, but generally the former. The American commissary of prisoners charged the captain and mariners as American prisoners, and received of equal rank and number in return. One of these captains has been five times in New York since last spring. A great number of persons are charged, chiefly in New Jersey, who it is hoped by this time, are safe in the hands of justice, and will meet their deserts. No less than three of these captains came out last Saturday, viz: James Steelman, John Shaw, and William Black, who are all apprehended and in prison. One Atkinson, another of the gang, made his escape into New Jersey."

The published accounts of this conspiracy fail to show, what tradition has preserved, that not only did these malefactors plot against their own countrymen, but that they double-crossed their British partners as well.

These lumber-sloops and schooners, before beginning their first trip, had their holds stowed full of sawed planks, and then there was placed on the deck a load of lumber or timber almost equal in quantity. When, thus laden, the vessels reached their dock of discharge at New York, the British inspectors gave their masters a certificate covering the amount of their cargoes, on which basis payment was made.

Now, it is said, these inspectors, for a consideration, were wont to turn their backs as the cargoes were being sent ashore, with the result that only the deck-cargo was unloaded, while none of the lumber in the hold was broken out. Thus it was that after being paid, in some cases as many as six or seven times, for the lumber originally stowed in the hold, the canny contrabandist still remained, at the end, in possession of this portion of his first load.

(Much of the same kind of collusive

trickery was in use during our Civil War. The writer well remembers standing, when a lad, on the deck of a "wood-schooner" lying in the reaches of Matawan creek and listening to her skipper spin yarns about his experiences in running cord-wood to New York under government contracts.

He told how a portion of his first load of cord-wood, placed in the hold of his schooner at the beginning of the war, there remained at its close, untouched, yet paid for anew on every trip. The contractor who thus amassed a fortune at the expense of his fellows died, rich, respected, and comparatively young. He had not enjoyed his fortune).

Pleasant-Valley Plundered

Under date of July 4, 1781, the New Jersey Gazette has the following:

"From Monmouth county we learn, that on Thursday last a body consisting of about one thousand New Levies, British and Foreign troops, under the command of Cortlandt Skinner, made an incursion into that county:--By their conduct it appears their intention was to plunder a place called Pleasant Valley, where they arrived about 11 o'clock A. M., with little or no interruption; the inhabitants had, however, exerted themselves in such a manner in driving off their stock of every kind, that they found very little booty.

"The militia of the neighborhood were by this time beginning to collect, and a pretty smart skirmishing was kept up through the remainder of the day, in which we are informed our people behaved with great spirit. They began their retreat about sundown, and made no halt till they got to Garret's-Hill, where they continued that night, during the course of which one of our gallant officers made a descent upon them, and rescued a number of their stolen sheep; the next day they embarked again, having captured and taken off with them, by the best account, about 40 cattle, and 60 sheep, with the loss of one man killed, and a number deserted; their loss in wounded is unknown: The loss on our side is one killed and three or four wounded. They have burned two houses, but it is acknowledged in their favor that they behaved remarkably well to the persons of the people in general.

"By their coming in such force it was expected their aim was to have penetrated further with (sic.) the country, to prevent which the militia of the neighboring counties were called upon, and it was truly surprising to see with what spirit and alacrity they flew to their arms, and were crouding down from every quarter to the assistance of their brethren on this occasion, when accounts of the hasty retreat of the enemy rendered their further services unnecessary."

Death of Nathaniel Scudder

Once more quoting a contemporary account, from the New Jersey Gazette:

"On Monday, the 15th inst. (1781) a party of refugees from Sandy-Hook, landed at Shrewsbury, in Monmouth county, and under cover of the night, marched undiscovered to Colt's Neck, near 15 miles from the place of their landing, and took six of the inhabitants from their houses. The alarm reached the Courthouse between four and five o'clock in the morning of the 16th, when a small number of the inhabitants who were in the village of Freehold and its vicinity, (accompanied by Doctor Nathaniel Scudder, accidentally in the place that night) went immediately in pursuit of them, hoping either to relieve their friends who had been stolen into captivity, or to chastise the enemy for their temerity.

"They rode to Black Point (Seabright), the place where the Refugees had landed, with all possible speed, fell in with, attacked the rear of the Refugee party, and drove them on board their boat; in which skirmish, to the great grief of our party, Doctor Nathaniel Scudder, whilst he was bravely advancing on the enemy, received a wound by a musket ball passing through his head, of which he instantly expired. His remains were removed from the place of action to his own house, with all the decency and solemnity suitable to so mournful and melancholy an occasion. On Wednesday, the 17th, a most excellent and affecting sermon was preached on the occasion by the Reverend Mr. Woodhull, from the following words, "And all Juda and Jersualem mourned for Josiah," 2nd Chron. XXXV. chap. 24th and 25th verses. After which his remains, attended by the most numerous and respectable concourse

of people ever known on a similar occasion in this county, were interred at the Presbyterian church (Old Tennent) in Freehold, with the honours of war. Few men have fell (sic.) in this country that were so useful in life, or so generally mourned for in death. He was a tender husband, an affectionate parent, a sympathetic, generous, real friend, a disinterested, determined patriot, and has since the commencement of the war devoted his time, his talent, and a large part of a comfortable estate to the service of his country, and what will add a lustre to the whole, we trust he is a finished christian.

" 'Thus has this great and good man fell at the prime of life, and in the midst of his usefulness, having left behind him an inconsolable widow, five amiable children, and a very numerous acquaintance to lament his fall.' "

Two days later, October 17, 1781, Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.

Pleasant Valley's Visitation

Once more was Pleasant Valley to see her garnered gain of hand and harvest grabbed by rapacious men who had nor sown nor reaped. was to see horse and kine, sled and sleigh, prized possessions and indispensable provender swept off by Tory marauders, was to see a round dozen of her most useful citizens borne off by refugee abductors. She was to see, too, a hornet-swarm of Monmouth militiamen meet and beat the Tory scum, was to see her looted goods regained, her kidnapped citizenry restored to wonted freedom.

The Raid Itself

On Friday night, February 8, 1782, a party of about fifty Refugees, pillagers and kidnappers, under command of Lieutenant Steelman, left their lair on Sandy-Hook and crossed over to the mainland. In desperate need of provisions, they made their slow and painful way through deep and drifted snow, as yet unbroken, to the houses of Hendrick and Garret Hendrickson. These they reached and surrounded before the break of day.

Making prisoners of Hendrick Hendrickson and his two sons—Hendrick and Elias—they proceeded to take similarly into custody Garret Hendrickson and his family, including a number of slaves. The main body of foragers then went on to the not distant farm of John Covenhoven, where they made prisoners of him and of his family—placing all under close guard.

Loading the Loot

The freebooters seized from the various farms five large woodsleds, the carrying capacity of which they greatly increased by means of hay-shelvings and planking. These they proceeded to load with barrels of applejack, pork, flour and bacon, to which were added hams, butter, and potatoes. They covered the loads with blankets, clothing, and portable plunder of the more valuable sort, and hung to every projecting point, a string of slaughtered poultry.

While all this was being arranged detachments brought in as prisoners Peter Covenhoven, Esq., Samuel Bowne (his third experience), and his son, and Jacques Denise.

Then the bandit band took their way back toward the Hook, marching slowly and ponderously through the hampering snow.

The Alarm

The Tory investment of the several farmhouses, before making their presence known to the inhabitants, had not been so complete as they believed. At the house of Garret Hendrickson two lads, one of his sons and a boy named William Thompson, had discovered the approach of the enemy and had stolen away unperceived—to spread the alarm. The lads hurried, first, to the house of Captain John Schenck, foremost of Monmouth's partisans, and told him what was on foot.

Schenck on the War-Path

Soon, that redoubtable past-master of guerilla warfare was hot on the raiders' trail, at the head of some thirty maddened Monmouth county farmers—a number that constantly grew as other yeomen, warned by the lads that Captain Schenck had sent scurrying in every direction to give a general alarm, came hurrying to join the hunt.

The Fight

The New Jersey Gazette thus recounts the fight that followed:

"This gallant officer (Captain John Schenck) immediately collected a small party, left orders for as many as could be got together to follow him, pursued the refugees on the route they had taken, and arrived at the Gut (Seabright) just as they had got the prisoners, two or three

of the horses and a small quantity of the other plunder carried over.

Thomson Killed

"He immediately attacked those which were with the remainder of the horses and plunder, and after a few fires, in which unfortunately young Mr. Thomson fell, and a Mr. Cotterel was wounded in the knee, he made them prisoners to the number of twelve, three of them were wounded. Captain Schenck finding it impracticable to continue the pursuit for want of craft to cross the water, was returning with his recapture and prisoners, when he suddenly fell in with (Shore) Stevenson and sixteen others who had remained behind to secure the retreat and favour the passage of those who were before. A firing immediately ensued on both sides, but Captain Schenck ordering his men to charge and give the enemy the bayonet, they thought proper to throw down their arms and submit. This encounter being altogether unexpected, eight of the prisoners first taken found means to escape. Captain Schenck was left Saturday forenoon on his way through Middletown with nineteen horses, five sleighs with the plunder which had been taken from the inhabitants, and one and twenty of the enemy prisoners. The people report that they huzzaed and triumphed as they returned to their boats, boasting of their success, and that the next time they would penetrate as far as Mount-Pleasant, several miles further into the country. Among the prisoners are several atrocious villains who have, at different times, done much mischief in that part of the country."

Captain John Schenck

In "Early Dutch Settlers," p. 48, Judge Beekman tells some interesting things about this famous fighter. Among other things, he says:

"Captain John Schenck, the famous partizan leader, resided on an adjoining farm (to that of Jacob Van-Dorn, I think), now (1901) occupied by his grandson, David Schenck. A reward of fifty guineas had been offered for his capture or death by the British. There were several midnight raids made by the Tories and British to capture him. He generally slept out in the woods or if in his house he had scouts outlying who brought him instant word of the approaching enemy." The matter following this quotation is well worth reading.

Colts-Neck Ransacked

Sometime within the last week of February of this year (1782) the Refugees staged the last of their plundering raids into the interior of the county. This time a considerable party, said to have numbered about 200, under command of Lieutenant Ryerson, ravaged the countryside and ransacked every house from Tinton-Falls to Colts-Neck. Scouts, had, however, given a timely alarm, and the Tories are said to have carried little away with them. Tradition tells of no fighting on this occasion.

Toms-River Immolated

On Saturday evening, March 23, 1782, Toms-River, then often called Dover, lay quietly at the mouth of the considerable stream from which it took its name, a hustling, bustling little hamlet and harbor of some thirty or forty houses, stores, mills, saltworks, and shipyards.

The village was defended by block-house and barracks for the housing of a small garrison. These were surrounded by a "seven-foot" palisade of sharpened stakes, at the four corners of which, on raised platforms, were mounted a like number of small brass swivel-guns.

The garrison consisted of a roll of honor, Captain Joshua Huddy, commanding; Sergeants David Landon and Luke Storey; with matrosses David Applegate, William Case, David Dodge, James Edsall, John Eldridge, John Farr, James Kennedy, James Kinsley, Cornelius McDonald, James Mitchell, John Mitchell, John Morris, John Niverson, George Parker, John Parker, Joseph Parker, John Predmore, Moses Robbins, Thomas Rostoinder, Jacob Stillwagon, Seth Storey, John Wainwright, and, John Wilbur. To these effectives must be added the names of Garret Irons, Bart Applegate, Isaiah Weeks, Major John Cook, Captain Ephraim Jenkins, and others, who served as volunteers either within or without the works, and some of whom lay down their lives on that red day.

The Next Day

On Sunday night at sunset the lately thriving village was but smoldering ashes, glowing embers, reeking ruins. Two houses alone were exempted from the torch, the

one belonging to a cousin of the Tory Dillon, the other spared by the freakish remorsefulness of the outlawed Bacon. It belonged to the widow of Joshua Studson, whose husband Bacon had but lately slain.

A Holocaust

Toms-River had been baptized in flame, bathed in blood, devoted to destruction. She had undergone the ordeal of fire. Her defenders had been killed or captured. Her houses, stores, barns, mills, and shops had been given over to the flames. Her most prominent and useful citizens had been carried away to British prison-ships. She lay prostrate in her ruin.

Yet, none the less, did she once more rise, Phoenix-like, from her sackcloth and ashes, and soon again enrobe herself in peace and plenty.

The Attack

Through Cranberry inlet had come on Saturday night, under guidance of the ill-famed William Dillon, a party of about 125 Refugees and nondescripts, under command of Lieutenant Blanchard. To these joined themselves the outlawed John Bacon and Richard Davenport, of evil memory, with his band of precious cutthroats.

At dawn of Sabbath this amalgamated party made its first attack on the block-house.

Huddy had been warned of their coming. He was on the alert. He stood prepared.

To Blanchard's summons to surrender he replied, "Come and take us."

The Storm

Urged on by their leaders, the Tories, with cheer and cry, swept to the assault. With defiant shout and bitter curse the Patriots responded.

To onlooking eyes fire and flame appeared. To anxious ears came sound of gun and musket shots. Then, the clash of steel, the moans of wounded, the spasmodic gasps of dying. John Wainwright was the first to fall, pierced by six bullets. John Farr and James Kinsley were killed outright, Moses Robbins, wounded.

The Surrender

The Americans' ammunition gave out. The Tories swarmed over the palisade. There was stabbing of bayonet and clubbing of musket for a while. McDonald, Dodge, Kennedy, and Rostoinder were done to death.

The odds were too great—six to one—Huddy surrendered.

The Slaughter

After surrender came murder. The renegades did not cease their cutting and stabbing. Major John Cook and Captain Ephraim Jenkins were thus bayonetted to death. James Johnson was stabbed in the thigh, from which he went lame ever after.

Huddy and sixteen of his men were made prisoners, as were two prominent civilians, Justice Daniel Randolph and Jacob Fleming. Five of the American soldiers made their escape into the near-by swamp.

Three British officers, Lieutenants Roberts, Inslee, and Iredell, were killed, as were an unknown number of their fighting men. Above a score of the enemy were wounded.

The Departure

That night the jubilant Tories fared-forth from the little harbor, carrying with them the heroic Huddy —preadjudged to his hanging.

1711.—*Continued.*

Vol. lvii. Letter. Dec 7 Mordecai Homan to Gov'r Hunter, that he was a Lieutenant in the "blew Regiment" in the Expedition to Canada.

Account of moneys raised for the support of two companies for the defence of the frontiers last winter names Lieutenants Hayes Babington and Wingart and Colonels John and Peter Schuyler

1712.

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Letter. March 20 Secretary Clarke to Mr Gardiner of Burlington N. J. relative to the pay of Captain Straughans Troop

April 8 Colonel Richard Ingoldesby to take Command of the Garrison at Albany and Schenectady

Letter April 22 P. Schuyler to Secretary Clarke that he had disbanded his Company

1713.

Vol. lviii. List of the officers of the Militia Companies in the several towns in Kings county:

Jacobus Van Cortland Coll:
Henry filkin Lt. Coll: } Field
Garrett Stoothoff Major

Broockland Company	Flattbush Company
Gusbert Bogartt Capt.	Peter Strycker Capt
Garrett Couwenhoven Lieut	Isaack Hegeman Lieut
David Aerson Ensigne	Gulian Cornett Ensigne

Boshwyck Company	Flattlands Company.
Peter Praa Capt	Peter Nevius Capt
ffrederick Symonse Lieut	Harmanus Hoogland Lieut
ffrans Titus Ensigne	Roeloff Terhuynen Ensigne

Lorenhovens
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Vol. I

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1897.

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APPENDIX "H."

Muster Rolls of a Century.

FROM 1664 TO 1760.

1711.—*Continued.*

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Op deze overeenkomsten zijn van toepassing de Uniforme Voorwaarden Hotellerie, gedeponeerd bij de Arrondissements-Rechtbank te 's-Gravenhage.

kouwenhoven, j h j m j, v beuningenstr 34 ... 54 46 26
kouwenhoven, g a m, c a v beverenpln 7 ... 97 22 62
kouwenhoven, b m th, v blankenburgstr 62 ... 64 46 45
kouwenhoven, j a, j boezerstr 64 ... 97 65 73
kouwenhoven, a j m, breitnerln 69 ... 24 93 96
kouwenhoven, m e j, de brink 120 ... 97 45 61
kouwenhoven, a a, s burgerstr 360 ... 80 31 60
kouwenhoven, f j, cartesiusstr 115 ... 65 58 40
kouwenhoven, j m m, l davidsstr 623 ... 91 15 85
kouwenhoven, j h th, drapeniersgaarde 52 ... 66 73 38
kouwenhoven, g, w dreespk 111 ... 88 77 50
kouwenhoven, j a s, enschedeln 7 ... 29 20 24
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kouwenhoven, h l, groenesteinstr 45 ... 89 89 87
kouwenhoven, i m a, oude haagwg 585/k ... 68 04 40
kouwenhoven, j j, hasseltsestr 69 ... 55 30 29
kouwenhoven, a h j s, haverschmidtstr 91 ... 99 70 02
kouwenhoven, m a m, hengeloln 92 ... 66 11 59
kouwenhoven, l b p, hilversumsestr 23 ... 23 72 78
kouwenhoven, j p j, isabellaland 690 ... 83 72 25
kouwenhoven, ineke, v kinsbergenstr 19/b ... 46 74 77
kouwenhoven, a a, kuinrestr 87 ... 29 37 34
kouwenhoven, j t a, leeghwaterstr 139 ... 88 84 87
kouwenhoven, e b, leywg 602 ... 66 35 41
kouwenhoven, th j, loosduinsekd 630 ... 23 06 81
kouwenhoven, j p, lozerln 361 ... 66 23 22
kouwenhoven, m a m, lozerln 431 ... 21 24 32
kouwenhoven, c g m, madepolderwg 43, kweker ... (01749) 4 25 79
kouwenhoven, j j a, madepolderwg 51 ... (01749) 4 65 00
kouwenhoven, p ph j, markelostr 77 ... 21 24 29
kouwenhoven, l j m, ln v meerdervoort 1362, drogist ... 68 55 78
kouwenhoven, c, meppelwg 291 ... 29 70 96
kouwenhoven, c f, meppelwg 1154 ... 21 25 02
kouwenhoven, e f j, minstreelstr 122 ... 88 78 58
kouwenhoven, p b, mozartln 77 ... 25 44 26
kouwenhoven, f n, v musschenb str 93 ... 90 32 64
kouwenhoven, ir g, offenbergln 1/fl56 ... 85 56 83
kouwenhoven, d j f, oosterhesselenstr 252 ... 66 36 39
kouwenhoven, a j g, papestr 19 ... 64 37 79
kouwenhoven, b m, riouwstr 59 ... 50 39 46
tot een datum in het 2e kwartaal 1986 ... 60 50 91
kouwenhoven, marcel, roldestr 102 ... 21 23 12
kouwenhoven, r e i, schermerstr 25 ... 67 18 49
kouwenhoven, j l, scheveningsewg 197 ... 50 04 92
kouwenhoven, h c j, segbroekln 410/a ... 60 61 01
kouwenhoven, ir j j, segbroekln 568 ... 63 10 66
kouwenhoven, j, sportln 868 ... 65 33 48
kouwenhoven, w m, steenzicht 189 ... 29 98 55
kouwenhoven, w, tomatenstr 168 ... 25 43 90
kouwenhoven, j, tuinzyde 12 ... 29 19 91
kouwenhoven, j. van, vaalrivierstr 75 ... 46 34 71
kouwenhoven, f j, weesperstr 154 ... 68 35 80
kouwenhoven, h, zwedenburg 342 ... 83 30 00
kouwenhoven-gidding, m l, goeverneurln 494 ... 93 08 03
kouwenhoven-sperna weiland, m, rusthoekstr 38/k221 ... 54 14 06
kouwenhoven-textor, c e, frankenslag 348 ... 54 26 74
kouwenoord, p, w dreespk 248 ... 88 45 46
kouyzer, r p j, hengeloln 579 ... 67 84 74
kouijzer, a j, zwedenburg 162 ... 47 73 36
kovacevic, r, hollanderstr 70 ... 45 99 12
kovacevic, j, 3e laakdwwg 13 ... 99 47 50
kovacevic, j, lorentzpln 61 ... 90 05 53
kovács, l p, karperdaal 4 ... 97 71 36
kovacs, d a, vierloper 53 ... 55 70 42
kovalev, dr a t, statenln 41/a ... 55 26 29
kovel, l e. de, meppelwg 78 ... 29 68 02
kovi, surinamestr 24, st keuringsinst v onderd vd verwarm- en luchtbeh ind ... 46 92 10
kowalczyk, w, p buysstr 22 ... 52 33 25
kowalski, d, sumatrastr 342 ... 54 53 70
koijmans, p j, westkapelleln 96 ... 23 06 85
koijmans-boon, mw p, c v zantenstr 58 ... 91 15 08
köijsüren, o, hobbemastr 194 ... 80 72 59
koyun, r, coevordenstr 100 ... 21 17 46
kozel, d a, cartesiusstr 132 ... 65 25 67
kozel, w a c, h v doevenerplnts 79 ... 64 34 59
kozel, a d l, leywg 234 ... 67 81 01
kozel, g l c, leywg 266 ... 29 70 04
kozél, h p, markelostr 8 ... 67 01 28
kozèl, h p, theresiastr 75/b ... 83 36 74
kozel, l g, thorbeckeln 607 ... 68 13 77
kozel, f t, tienhovenseln 53 ... 65 27 21
kozel, f, wapserveenstr 167 ... 67 20 79
kozel, j a, willemstr 9, bouwk advis ... 65 67 54
kozel, l t, zuidwal 66/c ... 65 52 08
kozel aannemersbedrijf bv, willemstr 9, kant ... 60 55 67
werkpl en mag, meteoorstr 68 ... 83 31 64
woonhuisaansl
kozel j a ... (01751) 1 54 67
kozel ing m a ... (01751) 1 70 81
kpt koch plywood trading, mezenln 43 ... 65 60 51
kraa, j. de, alkmaarsestr 10 ... 55 00 88
kraa, g c, erasmuswg 704 ... 67 12 04
kraa, c a, escampln 139 ... 23 62 35
kraa, m. de, goudsbloemln 198 ... 60 25 17
kraa, n. de, v karnebeekln 11/b ... 64 67 57
kraa, n. de, keizerstr 344 ... 54 19 96
kraa, j l. de, koppelstokstr 288 ... 54 57 56
kraa, n. de, korendykstr 6 ... 50 21 69
kraa, k. de, landrestr 549, dir no ... 23 78 82
kraa, m. de, maststr 5 ... 52 43 73
kraa, g. de, pluvierstr 9 ... 54 57 67
kraa, b n. de, pluvierstr 9, interieurverzorg ... 54 57 67
kraa jr, n. de, rogstr 19 ... 52 47 06
kraa, s. de, rottumsestr 48 ... 54 21 74
kraa, p j. de, m stokezyde 28 ... 67 93 55
kraa, j. de, terschellingsestr 95 ... 52 05 19
kraa, k. de, vissershavenstr 241 ... 55 97 16
kraa, n. de, vissershavenwg 277/k701 ... 54 92 15
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kraa, j. de, v wesenbekestr 8 ... 52 09 78
kraa, s. de, wieringsestr 562 ... 50 27 27
kraa, a. de, zeezwaluwstr 42 ... 55 03 28

kraa & partners bv, de makelaar og, seinpoststr 7 ... 50 20 00

kraag, r f, daal en bergseln 80 ... 68 01 66
kraag, i a b, dalveen 93 ... 67 33 85
kraag, f, stieltjesstr 229 ... 96 19 38
kraag, l f, valkenbosln 180 ... 60 23 73
kraag, ir f, j de wittln 15, kant octrooigem (elektr) ned octrooibur ... 52 75 00
woonh ... (071) 21 07 98
kraaiveld, b, akkerwindestr 23 ... 23 43 37
kraaiveld, a e c, hoefkd 761 ... 89 44 94
kraaiveld sr, b, wingerdstr 80 ... 63 21 98
kraak, a l, assendelftstr 67 ... 89 18 41
kraak, m, binnentuinen 5 ... 97 59 58
kraak, c, deltapln 93 ... 23 02 20
kraak, gebr, a diepenbrockhof 65, slagerij ... 91 00 87
kraak, f, doldersestr 17 ... 64 66 74
kraak, u c e, erasmuswg 23 ... 88 71 29
kraak, h u, erasmuswg 51 ... 88 39 80
kraak, j e, lonnekerstr 57 ... 29 63 38
kraak, s, ln v meerdervoort 1781 ... 23 98 38
kraak, a, notenpln 117 ... 68 38 02
kraak, c, randveen 51 ... 67 21 42
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kraak, dr j h, rederserf 186 ... 50 27 67
kraak, g, robertaland 59 ... 85 74 00
kraak, f, soestdyksepln 4 ... 65 77 30
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kraak, g l, suezkd 159 ... 63 02 80
kraak, r j, a termotestr 197 ... 97 11 85
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kraak, j, trekwg 351 ... 99 91 98
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kraak, j, wouwermanstr 154 ... 88 26 05
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kraakman, l, j hendrikstr 9/a ... 64 71 86
kraakman, a m, mozartln 502 ... 97 31 78
kraakman, j p j, stevinstr 116 ... 55 37 37
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kraal, b, irisstr 82 ... 60 58 64
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kraal, j c, de sillestr 140 ... 85 17 48
kraal, e, valkenbosln 18/3 ... 60 63 37
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kraamwinkel, j c, b v hensbroekstr 13 ... 90 00 86
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kraamwinkel, t d, zypendalstr 160 ... 94 85 79
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kraan, h w. vd, v o bruynstr 6 ..... 96 00 88
kraan, m p, j camphuysstr 322 ..... 85 39 33
kraan, f, cederstr 53 ..... 63 44 48
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kraan, joh c. vd, dedemsvaartwg 468 67 03 39
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kraan, a j. vd, r feithln 161 ..... 67 63 76
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kraan, l p m. vd, st jacobstr 59 ..... 63 50 61
kraan, th m. vd, keggestr 77 ..... 93 98 41
kraan, l, kerkstr 12 ..... 60 73 15
kraan, h a. vd, kockstr 131 ..... 46 48 78
kraan, a g, laurierstr 123 ..... 23 95 46
kraan, p g j. vd, loosd hoofdstr 330 ... 97 77 28
kraan, c s c. vd, loosduinsekd 3 ..... 89 46 30
kraan, j j. vd, c vd lynstr 165, zuivelbedr 85 26 71
kraan, l a. vd, j maetsuyckerstr 24 ..... 85 90 05
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kraan, w a j, mient 40 ..... 25 74 40
kraan, r. vd, noorderbeekstr 182/2 ..... 64 38 74
kraan, andré, obrechtstr 237 ..... 46 60 45
kraan, w. vd, v oldenbarnev ln 33/e ... 50 09 46
kraan, f c. vd, pasteurstr 168 ..... 90 16 92
kraan, d a. vd, patersweldestr 90 ..... 66 02 78
kraan, m h. vd, paulinastr 96 ..... 85 60 83
kraan, a h. vd, regentesseln 240 ..... 45 24 81
kraan, a t, rooseboomstr 63 ..... 83 65 37
kraan, a e, rusthoekstr 13 ..... 54 36 08
kraan, j c. vd, rynauwenstr 170 ..... 67 62 42
kraan, g d j, scheveningsewg 84/d 55 85 76
kraan, k j, 2e schuytstr 232 ..... 46 54 62
kraan, a p m m, soestdykskd, to 808, woonark plompie 88 41 86
kraan, h w. vd, soestdykskd 101 ..... 23 74 28
kraan, j. vd, stevinstr 147 ..... 55 29 69
kraan, e, stieltjesstr 387 ..... 93 57 20
kraan, j e l m, strandwg 23 55 23
kraan, j, sumatrastr 39 ..... 52 16 06
kraan, j l. vd, thomsonln 233 ..... 63 83 52
kraan, c j. vd, a thymstr 145 ..... 93 30 20
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kraan, c l, g vd veenln 223 ..... 97 06 61
kraan, h. vd, vd veldestr 46 ..... 89 52 42
kraan, r. vd, viljoenstr 6 ..... 80 91 60
kraan, fa henk, visafslagwg 60, palingrokerij en vishdl 54 05 35
woonh h kraan 54 58 12
woonh p kraan ..... (01713) 26 25
kraan, j w, vledderstr 179 ..... 67 21 62
kraan, r s a. vd, r wagnerln 56 ..... 23 98 58
kraan, a. vd, weigeliapln 78 ..... 25 56 72
kraan, vinsent. vd, w de withstr 1/c .. 46 77 50
kraan, p a. vd, w de withstr 42, brandst hdl 45 78 14
kraan, e j l. vd, withuysstr 129 ..... 94 18 06
kraan, a c g, h zwaardecroonstr 137 .. 83 64 52
kraan-kühn, p h. vd, anslostr 138, manicure 88 26 43
kraan-kuiper, b, straussln 438 ..... 25 56 10
kraan-vd spek, a p. vd, mesdagstr 47 ..... 24 12 03
kraan-veelenturf, j m, houttuinen 8 .. 97 49 66
kraanen, p p, bothastr 35 ..... 46 19 76
kraanen, k j m, l davidsstr 503 ..... 97 94 85
kraanen, a c, delftseln 41 ..... 89 93 95
kraanen, r c, ermelostr 7 ..... 46 49 97
kraanen, h j m, nieuwendamln 72 ..... 25 99 40
kraanen, a j h, parkstr 73/a 65 07 48
kraaneveld, e, isabellaland 1178 ..... 47 31 09
kraaneveld, c, robertaland 20 ..... 47 07 76
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kraats jr, w g f. vd, hekkeln 59 ..... 60 75 37
kraats, a. vd, linnaeusstr 157 ..... 90 27 53
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krabbendam-vd stap, e b m c, loosduinsekd 286 ..... 45 94 24

MAY 1986

MOTEL HOORNWIJCK

Rijswijk,

Ref.: Den Haag, Holland from Phone book.

Mr A. Dominicus v Alkemadein 195
P.A. " j. vd Doesstr 55
W.G. " Haringstr 29/E
W.P. " 27/c
Mr J.K.L. " Kipin 8
V.A.A. " Maaswykstr 17
P.A. " Maaswykstr 19
P.M.J. " K Olivereiland 142
J.E " Buismerendstr 163
H.A.K. " Segbroekin 524
G.J. " Tesselschadein 71
M.J. " G vd veenin 217
J.P. " Vyselstr 48

C Kouwenhoven Amandelstr 5
" " 101
A.J. " Bakhuizenstr 44
J.P. " Balsemienin 156
Dr. W.J. " Denschopin 50
A.F. " v Beuningenstr 34
J.H.J.M.J. " C.A.v Bereseppin 7
G A M " v Blankenburgstr 62
B m th " j Boezerstr 64
J A " Breitnerin 69
A J M "

M E I Kouwenhoven de Brink 120
A A " s burgerstr 360
F j " CARTESIUSSTR 115
d m m. " 1 DAVIDSSTR 623
J H th " DRAPENIERSGAARDE 52

Matt & Daisy Dell Kuykendall Crownover by 1986
Ernest Elder Crownover
129 Lakeside Dr.
Santa Rosa, CA
95405

I AM
IS THE HEAD OF ALL FAMILIES

• ONE •

FAMILY BEGINNINGS
WOLPHERT AND ~~STYNTJE~~ NEELTJE VAN KOUWENHOVEN

Wolphert Gerritse Van Kouwenhoven and Neeltje Janse were about 21 and 19 years of age as they appeared in their nuptial garments on January 17, 1605 in the Dutch Reformed Church in Amersfoort, Utrecht Province, Nederland. With what sense of pride and love Wolphert must have looked upon his comely bride! And Neeltje must have looked upon stalwart and manly Wolphert with a bride's loving trust and respect. They made their home in Kouwenhoven, a village about 4 kilometers NW of Amersfoort, on the Eem River, about 25 kilometers upriver from Amsterdam, the nation's seat of government, commerce and industry. The wealthy families of Amsterdam were already establishing their mansions and manorial estates along the river. But the Kouwenhoven family was successful in their agricultural pursuits in their own right. They had even been granted a coat-of-arms because an earlier ancestor had participated in a religious crusade against the abominable barbarians who were desecrating the birthplace of Our Lord and of Christianity—and for that reason they could emplace a cross upon their arms.

Time passes, as it always does. Wolphert and Neeltje undoubtedly enjoyed their moderate success and prominence—they were related to the most prominent families in all of Nederland. Among them his cousin Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, rich Amsterdam diamond and pearl merchant who, in 1621, joined others in organizing the Dutch West India Company, with holdings in Curacao, Aruba, Bonaire, Saint Eustatius, Sabo and part of Saint Martin. Soon they were prepared to join other companies and European nations in establishing interests on the American Continent. Vast areas along the Hudson and East Rivers were available, and The Company decided to recruit at least five outstanding couples to spearhead a great venture in that very inviting area, giving them authority to supervise other families recruited to invest time and labor in the venture, and permitting those families to also become producers.

Kiliaen, also a Director of The Company, naturally thought of his competent and qualified cousins at Kouwenhoven, and invited them to become one of the 'head' couples in Nieuw Neder-

land on the American Continent. He made his proposal to them, and thus placed them in a quandary.

Consider: Wolphert and Neeltje were now about 40 and 38 years of age; they already had a family, and were already well established and successful. Their relatives and friends were about them. All of the benefits that had so creditably accrued to Nederland and her citizens resultant from the great European Renaissance of the period 1350-1550 were theirs: a beneficent government, a highly civilized society with an excellent economy, the Dutch Reformed Church vs. Catholicism, and a national attitude fostering freedom of religion vs. state-church. (I am amazed at how quickly almost all of my ancestors became an active part of the Reformation.)

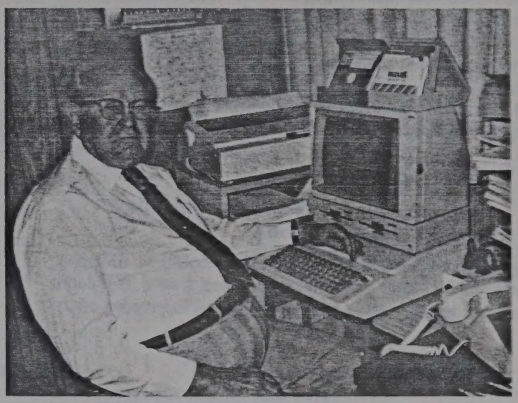
Wolphert and Neeltje wondered whether they should exchange all this for the unknown beyond the Great Waters, for the unknown was nothing except what they might by prodigious labor eventually make of it. And could that eventuality be better than what they already had? Well, Nederland had suffered from the Crusade efforts and unconsciously also benefited. They had suffered from this or that ambitious ruler—the rulers of Spain particularly, and also of nearer wanton chieftains. The great Charlemagne, a rather benevolent emperor and seated at nearby Aachen was not distant in the past. The French and German rulers always contended, joined forces, and contended again. The Holy Roman Empire had for centuries endured and did still, with its always-changing boundaries. The Reformation had engendered a rather universal tilt toward spiritual freedom and benevolent government, and many peoples of various nationalities were thinking of a land where Freedoms might reign. In America they could enjoy what they could create. This was such opportunity as few generations of men had been offered.

Wolphert and Neeltje and their sons Gerrit, Pieter and Jacob were not at all, I think, opportunists, but it is obvious that they had the courage to grasp even an intimidating opportunity. They signed a six-year contract to become part of the venture on Manhattan Island, 2½ miles wide and 12½ miles long, which The Company had bought for about $24 worth of goods from the indigenous Manhattan Indians, and which they named Nieuw Amsterdam.

It was on the 22nd day of April in 1625 that the Van Kouwenhoven and other families recruited for the venture assembled at dockside in Amsterdam or Rotterdam and boarded ship, already provisioned, and set sail westward to their new lives in a raw and untamed land. We do not know the date of their arrival, but it is said that the lower end of Manhattan Island had been divided into six portions, with the Director of the on-site activities drawing Bouwerie number 1, and Wolphert drawing number 6, consisting of the area approximating present-day Division Street on the north, the East River on the east, Oliver Street and Chatham Square on the south, and the Bouwerie (Bowery) on the west; this was about 91 acres for their own personal use, they to receive one-tenth of what they produced for their own. We do not know what was their remuneration for his supervisory activities.

Wolphert and Neeltje and their sons labored and benefited here for five years, then Wolphert returned to Nederland (Holland) to re-negotiate his contract for another term. This he satisfactorily accomplished. However, when he visited cousin Kiliaen at his Amsterdam office he was made a personal offer by Kiliaen. This man of great prestige had been granted by King Maurice of Nassau and House of Orange a large grant of land on the Hudson above Nieuw Amsterdam, comprising the present day counties of Albany, Rensselaer and Columbia, which he named Rensselaerswyck. Well, Kiliaen needed a man who was both trusted and capable to become Director-General of this large Patroonship, and Wolphert was the man he desired; Wolphert was the man he got; their contract was signed on January 16, 1630, just a week after he had renewed his contract with The Company. I don't know what arrangement Wolphert worked out about his new contract with The Company, but he returned to Nieuw Amsterdam prepared to undertake his much greater responsibility at Rensselaerswyck. Rensselaerswyck was 24 miles by 26 miles; 624 square miles, 399,360 acres.

The Van Kouwenhoven family moved upriver to the vicinity of present Albany, and Wolphert directed this venture, recruiting enough families to manage and work the area at least as a beginning.



The author-compiler, Ernest Elder Crownover

After five years Neeltje expressed her desires to return to the Nieuw Amsterdam area, and Wolphert realized that he had amassed sufficient means and credibility to attempt a considerable venture on his own. They resigned the Directorship and returned downriver, where soon Wolphert worked out an arrangement with an official and friend of The Company, Andries Hudde, to purchase in partnership 3,600 acres of land on Long Island from the Indians. They bought 'The Great Flat' which extended approximately from Bedford Creek northwest to Foster Avenue, west to the Gravesend Village line (East 17th Street), south to Bay Avenue, and SE to Gerritsen Creek, according to Elizabeth Conover Kelley in her book *Conover Pioneers and Pilgrims.* They received their title June 16, 1636. This was the heart of present-day Brooklyn; they called the area Breuckelen, and their development Achtervelt. Their names and the names of other ancestors continue as name-places in Brooklyn today. They were the first white settlers on Long Island, 118 miles long and 12 to 20 miles wide.

The partnership with Hudde had to cease within months by Hudde's necessity, and Wolphert took another partner temporarily, then bought him out and took his elder son Gerrit, and my ancestor also, as his partner, according to the then-prevalent laws of primogeniture. Thus it was that in the year 1636 Wolphert and Neeltje became the first permanent white settlers on Long Island; my nine-times great grandparents. There was reason to take Gerrit as partner, for in the previous year, at about age 25, Gerrit had wed Aeltje Cornelise Kool, daughter of Cornelius Lambertse Kool, another Company official, and his wife Aeltje Brackhonge (more ancestors).

According to an excellent monograph written by Morton

Wagman and published in *The Journal of Long Island History*, Wolphert was referred to: "As the foremost property owner and businessman in Amersfoort (Breuckelen), he supplied his neighbors with merchandise, credit, and capital; and his store's location became not only the economic hub of the village but also the center of community life." (From English Transcript of Flatlands Town Records, deeds, miscellaneous, 1661-1831 (St. Wyck, Keskachauge, 379-80; O'Callaghan, ed., Laws and Ordinances, 298-303, 377; Fernow, ed., Records n. Amst., II, 117; VII, 153; Cocheu, *The Van Kouwenhoven-Conover Family*, N.Y. Gen. & Biog. Rec., LXX (July 1939), 234.

Pieter and Jacob moved back onto Manhattan Island and each built a brewery and bought real estate very near where the present two Merchandise Mart buildings reach skyward. These two brothers are the progenitors of Van Kouwenhoven descendants who today go by the name of Conover, and it is their lines that are explored splendidly by Elizabeth Conover Kelley in her book, *Conover Pioneers and Pilgrims*. We leave them in her hands, for we follow elder son Gerrit and wife Aeltje.

Within 10 years, at age 35 in the Spring of 1645, Gerrit was killed by Indians, thus pre-deceasing his mother by 13 years (1658) and his father by 16 years (1661). Fortunately Gerrit and Aeltje had children, for I am descended from their son Willem, born in 1636, who married Jannetje Mont Fort or Monfoort, daughter of Pieter Monfoort and his wife Sarah de Plancken (more ancestors), on February 12, 1665 in the Dutch Reformed Church. Later Aeltje re-married. Strife with the Indians continued, for in the year 1655 there was a great massacre of the Dutch by the constantly-pushed Indians.

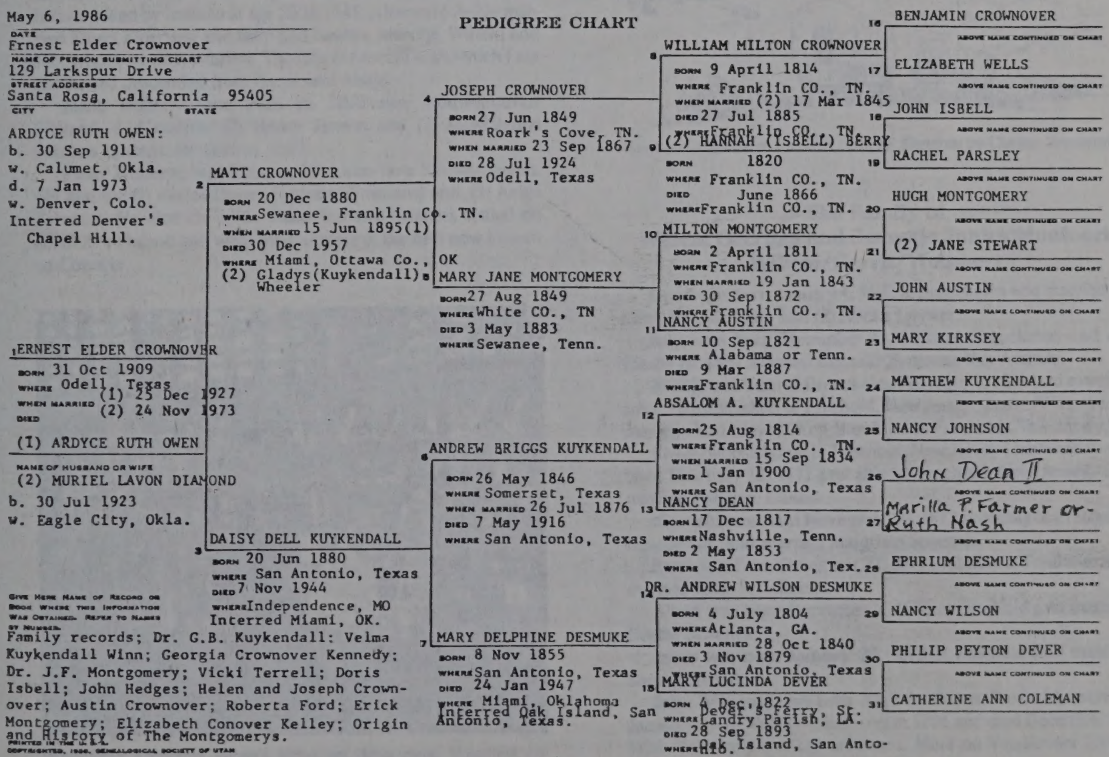
The lives of Wolphert and Neeltje in Nieuw Nederland spanned almost the entire existence of that colony as a Dutch extension, for in the year 1664 the British took over, renaming the area after one of their own non-great nobility, the Duke of York, as New York.

Evidently Wolphert could neither read nor write, for his signature was a stylized 'A.' Such illiteracy did not make him an ignorant man, for obviously both Wolphert and Neeltje were highly intelligent and competent persons. Neeltje during the Achtervelt days entered profitably into a trade with Indians for furs to, in turn, sell to Holland. The two of them were wealthy in land, in goods, in a store and trading center, and in shipping their own goods and the goods of others from a wharf they owned on the ocean-boundary of their holdings. Many genealogies and histories recount the achievements of these ancestors, one writing of Wolphert: "He played an active role in laying the foundations of the cities of Manhattan, Albany, Rensselaer and Brooklyn." (Morton Wagman's Monograph). As a community leader, burgher and judge he was probably the most prominent man in Breuckelen.

Now you know something of how and where we came to be in Holland, how and where we became Americans. Now it is time to do some lineage tracing.

Wolphert Gerritse Van Kouwenhoven's Ancestors

Before we proceed with Wolphert and Neeltje's posterity we should first have a look at their ancestors. I have no information on the ancestry of Neeltje. However, we have four generations of



Wolphert's forefathers (and mine):

His father was Gerrit Janse Van Kouwenhoven, born in the year 1516. Janse—another tie-in with the Janse family?

Grandfather was Jan (John to us) Van Kouwenhoven, born 1495.

Great-grandfather was Willem Van Kouwenhoven, born 1468.

Great-great-grandfather was Jan Van Kouwenhoven, born 1440.

The earliest ancestral couple that has been identified is Gerrit Wolphert Suype, whose wife had a strangely American-sounding name, Styne Roberts. This Gerrit was sufficiently prominent that upon his death he was buried under the floor of the chancel of the Dutch Reformed Church at Nykerk on December 12, 1604.

Previous to this last (or first) identifiable forefather, the men had first or 'given' names only; and those forefathers were variously named Zube, Zuben, Suben, Supen, etc., stretching back into the Middle Ages and the feudal system, which system was the beginnings of organized social organization and polity, and upon which kingdoms and social organization evolved.

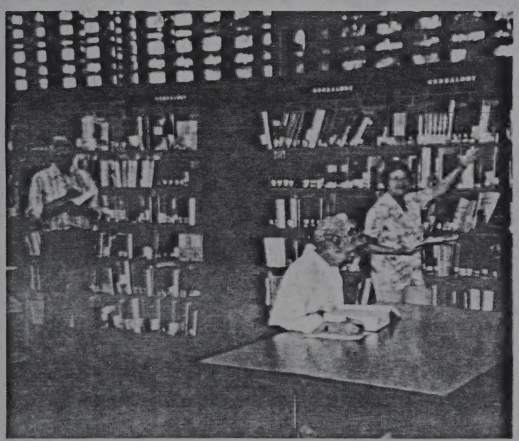
Wolphert and Neeltje's Family

Wolphert and Neeltje's living and maturing sons were:

Gerrit Wolfertse (changed spelling) was born ca. 1610 at Kouwenhoven, Utrecht Province, Holland, married Aeltje Cornelise Kool ca. 1635 at Amersfoort, Flatlands, Breuckelen, Nieuw Nederland. The Kool family will be presented later in this book; spelling changed to Cool. Explanation: In those days the Dutch alphabet did not contain the letter 'C,' so the letter 'K' was used for all such vocalizations. Gerrit and Aeltje had four children before he was killed by Indians at age 35 in 1645. Afterward Aeltje married Elbert Elbertsen and they had Neeltje, Marritje, Willem and Jan, whom we do not follow. The line of descent with which I am concerned descended from Gerrit and Aeltje.

Jacob Wolfertse was born ca. 1612 near Kouwenhoven Holland, and married (1) Hester Jensen and (2) Magdalentje Jacobus Lyssens. He died ca. 1673.

Pieter Wolfertse was born ca. 1614 also near Kouwenhoven. He married (1) Hester Dawes Symons (Simmons) and, (2) Aeltje Sybrants. He died ca. 1675. These last two brothers settled on Manhattan Island and were the founders of the line now known as Conover.



Santa Rosa, California library's genealogy department. Volunteer coordinator Evelyn Pettus Lane selects a book.

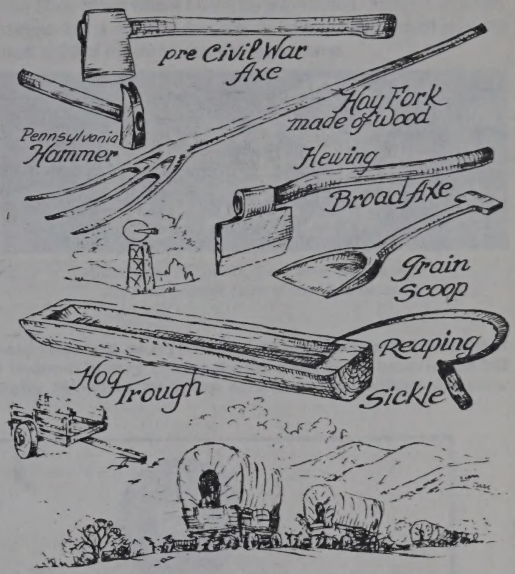
The Family of Gerrit and Aeltje

Neeltje who married Rolof Martense Schenck.

Marritje who married Coort Van Voorhees.

Willem Gerretse was born ca. 1645 at Breuckelen Long Island and married (1) Aeltje Brinkerhoff and (2) Jannetje Jonica Monfoort. Willem and Jannetje Jonica Monfoort are my lineage. More on the Monfoort family later.

Jan Gerretse married Gerardina de Sille.



Hand tools typical of the 17th century. Sketches by Chester Vossbrink.

The Family of Willem Gerritse and Jannetje Jonica Monfoort Willem/Gerrit/Wolphert

Gerrit was born January 4, 1663 at Breuckelen and married (1) Gerdientje de Sille, and (2) Alletta Luyster.

Altje was born December 14, 1665 at Breuckelen and on March 16, 1687 married Cornelis Symonse Van Arsdale.

Neeltje was born at Breuckelen February 7, 1669 and married John Pieter Wyckoff of Freehold, New Jersey, there. (Willem and Jannetje had moved from Brooklyn to Freehold, New Jersey.)

Pieter (whose home in Freehold, New Jersey I have seen) was born February 12, 1671 probably at Freehold, New Jersey, and married Patience Dawes.

Cornelis was born November 20, 1672 probably at Freehold, New Jersey, and married Margrieta Schenck.

Sarah was born December 27, 1674 probably at Freehold, and married John R. Schenck.

Albert was born December 7, 1676 at Freehold and married Neeltje Schenck.

Jacob was born January 29, 1679 at Freehold and married Sarah Schenck.

John Willemse was born April 8, 1681 at Freehold, married Jacoba van der Veer (Vanderveer) in 1704 and died December 29, 1756. This couple is my ancestors. More on Vanderveer family later. (They ran out of Schencks!)

Annetje was born April 13, 1683 at Freehold and married Johannes Antonides.

William was born at Freehold March 7, 1686 and married Annetje Voorhees.

Jacomina was born at Freehold December 28, 1689 and married Elbert Williamson.

Perhaps I should mention that the father of these 12 children named above, Willem, my seven-times grandfather, was for some years a Breuckelen magistrate, and later a judge. He was one of that city's prominent men and businessmen. He continued leadership in Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersey, after moving there.

The Family of John Willemse Couwenhoven and His Wife Jacoba Jonica Vanderveer

John/Willem/Gerrit/Wolphert

Note that the Van is missing, and the spelling is altered.

William was born at Freehold and died ca. 1785. He married Sophie Lane.

Cornelis was baptized, in all likelihood into Dutch Reformed Church, April 6, 1712. He moved to Kentucky.

Peter was baptized December 5, 1714, married Rebecca Combs, daughter of Judge Jonathan Combs, moved to Kentucky and then to Nauvoo, Illinois.

John was born April 12, 1724 at Freehold, New Jersey, married Lydia Predmore August 14, 1752 at Freehold according to New Jersey Archives, Vol. 22, page 76. John died ca. 1780 in Berkeley County, Virginia. John and Lydia are my six-times grandparents.

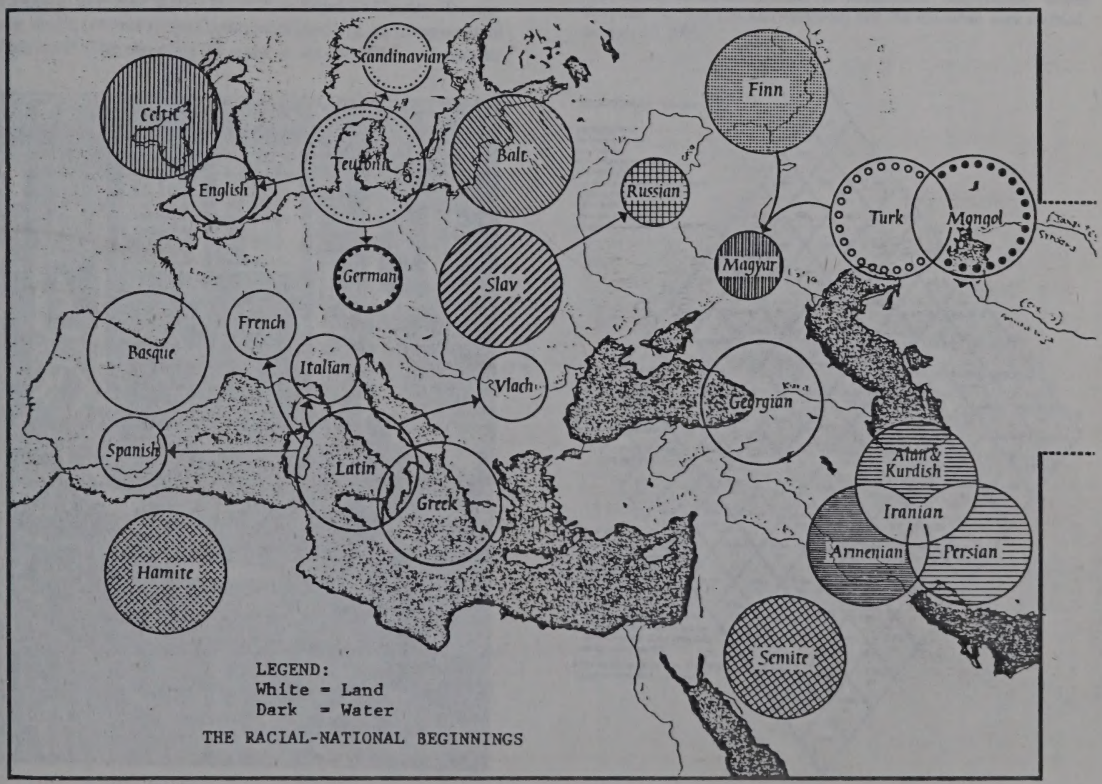
Jacob—no other information.

Domenicus married Mary Updike, moved to Kentucky and changed his name to Cownover. He died ca. 1787.

John and Jacoba had three more children: Tryntje, Trynke, and Elias, about whom I have no information. Sometimes when parents lost a son or a daughter in infancy, they would give the next child of the same sex, the same name.

Minted from 1772-1821, these silver dollars were the most popular coins of our 13 colonies.

The Medieval period opened with the fall of Rome and her Mediterranean empire to its replacement by a superficially Germanized society which gradually evolved into the feudal states and what we call Medieval history. During the thousand years between the fall of Rome and the fall of Constantinople waves of various nomadic peoples terrorized European agricultural and village dwellers. Essentially, c 600 to 1500 A.D.

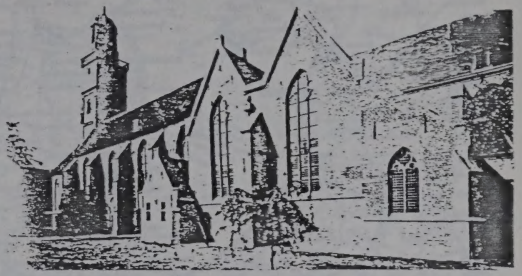


Farmhouse now (1901) on the Jan Covenhoven farm, near Wickatunk, New Jersey, and still owned and occupied by the descendants of the pioneer settler. Photograph taken by Mrs. L. H. S. Conover in the summer of 1900.

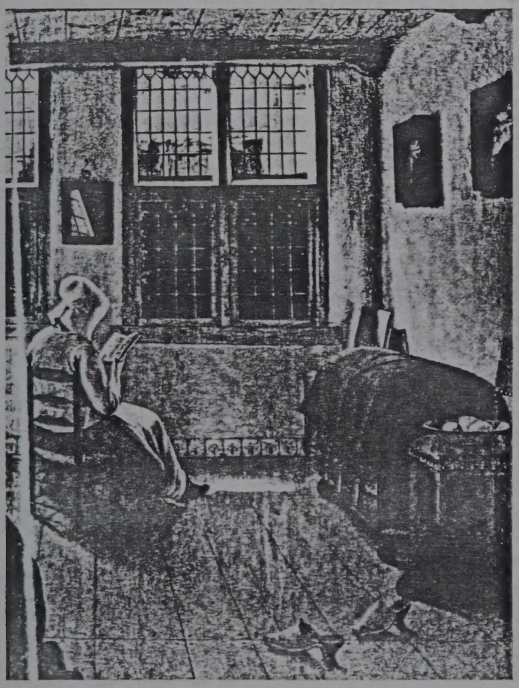
The Family of John Couwenhoven (Covenhoven) and His Wife Lydia Predmore John/John/Willem/Gerrit/Wolphert.

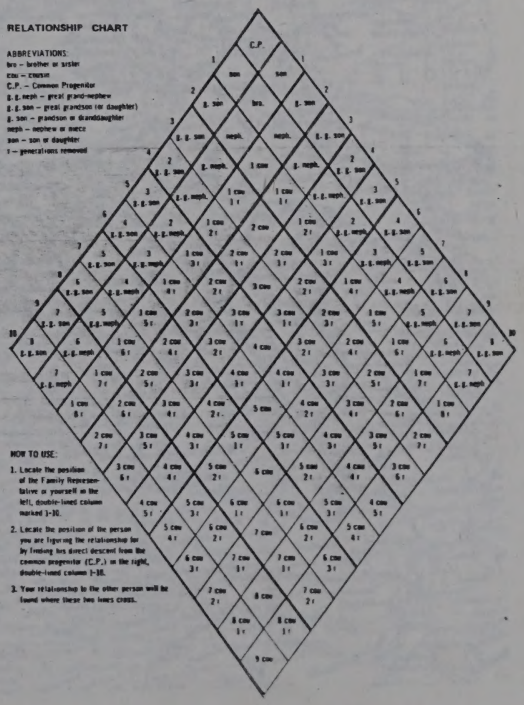
John Couwenhoven changed his name to Covenhoven, as records disclose.

Joseph was born November 17, 1759 in Marlboro County, New Jersey, married Sally Prigmore ca. 1790 in Union County, South Carolina, and died March 15, 1836 in Franklin County, Tennessee, and is interred in the Crownover Cemetery, six miles south of Sherwood. The cemetery lot space is not specified, and may be marked by only a fieldstone. Joseph changed his name to Crownover; he and Sally are my five-times grandparents. There is a lovely story about Joseph and Sally. While serving in the Revolutionary Army in South Carolina Joseph met Sally Prigmore, undoubtedly the loveliest thing he had ever beheld. He fell in love, and apparently she reciprocated. Eventually when Joseph had obtained his discharge from the army he hied himself back to South Carolina and Sally. Learning that in his absence Sally had not "Sat under the apple tree with anyone else but him," they were wed—and hopefully they lived happily ever after. It was Joseph who changed his, and the name of all his posterity to Crownover, and it was he who established the family in Tennessee where it has since been a family of prominence, and it is from Tennessee that the Crownover family has scattered to cover the entire USA. John and Lydia probably had other children.

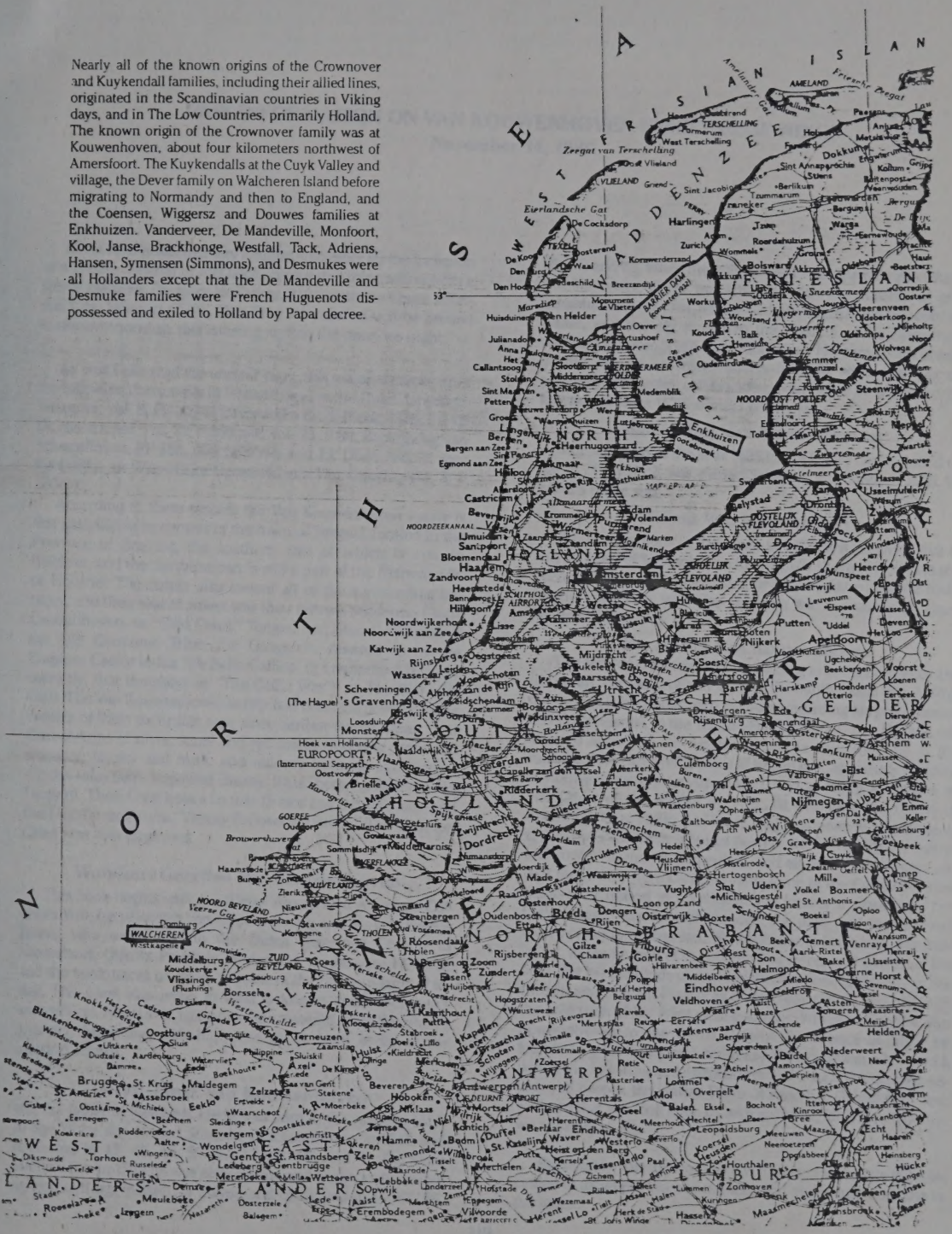


The Dutch Reformed Church in Amersfoort, Netherlands, where Wolphert Gerritse Van Kouwenhoven and Neeltje Janse were married, January 17, 1605.




RELATIONSHIP CHART
ABBREVIATIONS:
bro – brother or sister
cou – cousin
C.P. – Common Progenitor
g. g. neph – great grand-nephew
g. g. son – great grandson (or daughter)
g. son – grandson or granddaughter
neph – nephew or niece
son – son or daughter
t – generations removed
C.P.
HOW TO USE:
1. Locate the position of the Family Representative or yourself on the left, double-lined column marked 1-10.
2. Locate the position of the person you are figuring the relationship to by finding his direct descent from the common progenitor (C.P.) on the right, double-lined column 1-10.
3. Your relationship to the other person will be found where these two lines cross.

Nearly all of the known origins of the Crownover and Kuykendall families, including their allied lines, originated in the Scandinavian countries in Viking days, and in The Low Countries, primarily Holland. The known origin of the Crownover family was at Kouwenhoven, about four kilometers northwest of Amersfoort. The Kuykendalls at the Cuyk Valley and village, the Dever family on Walcheren Island before migrating to Normandy and then to England, and the Coensen, Wiggersz and Douwes families at Enkhuizen. Vanderveer, De Mandeville, Monfoort, Kool, Janse, Brackhonge, Westfall, Tack, Adriens, Hansen, Symensen (Simmons), and Desmukes were all Hollanders except that the De Mandeville and Desmuke families were French Huguenots dispossessed and exiled to Holland by Papal decree.



NEW INFORMATION ON VAN KOUWENHOVEN FAMILY BEGINNINGS

November 14, 1986

In the final postal delivery making it possible for the inclusion of this new material in this book, comes this information from a family member, Dr. Mary McCaffree, 812 Crestmere Court, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101. This final information will be printed tomorrow morning; this is being written the previous night.

As best I can read the unclear copy, this material comes from the following documents in Holland, and in the Dutch language: Taxandra, Vol. 8, PP 207-211; Heraldike Bibliotheck, 1876, P 242; De Navarscher, Vol. 21, P 359 and Vol. 23, P 80; Bechrijving van Schoonhoven, PP 565, 566, 568-574; and J.J. Dodt, Archief voor Kerkelijke an Wereldlijke Gerschiedenis Van Utrecht, Vol. 3, P 240-243.

According to these records the Van Kouwenhoven family is first identifiable as owners of the town of Tengerl, located in the Province of Brabant, the southern part of which is now in Belgium, and the northern part is still a part of the Netherlands, or Holland. The family also owned all of the surrounding territory, and their seat of power was their fortress residence, Castle Coudenhoven, or "Cold Court." Tengerl had been the Capitol of the Old Germanic Tribe, the Gongeren, referred to by the Emperor Caesar in his "De Bello Gallico" (If I remember by Latin correctly, that translates as "The Gallic War"), or The War with Gaul. The Van Kouwenhoven family had been the power and the owners of their particular area since earliest feudal times, their Coat-of-Arms of silver, azure and red colors, denoting peace and sincerity; loyalty and truth, and military fortitude and magnanimity—also faith, hope and charity. It also bore the likeness of a Leopard. Their Crest bore a Leopard's face and a child's face, and their family motto was "Victory Follows the Brave." The Christian Cross was also emplaced.

Wolphert Gerritse Van Kouwenhoven

This book begins with our Nieuw Amsterdam American Colonists Wolphert Gerritse Van Kouwenhoven and his wife Neeltje Janse, who were wed in the Dutch Reformed Church in Amersfoort, Utrecht Province, Nederland, on January 17, 1605, and the book traces on down to some of their descendants of today. This book also refers to what is known about Wolphert's antecedents. Now I will, using this new material, trace Wolphert's ancestry, beginning with him, and go on back as far as the material affords.

Gerrit Jansz Van Kouwenhoven

was the father of Wolphert. Gerrit was born in the castle in 1516. At age 25 he was elected Schepen at Schoonhoven in 1541, and re-elected in 43, 45, 48, 50, 52, 57, 58, 59, and 61. On Saint Martin's Eve in 1553 he was also elected, and began to do double service as Burgomeister, or Mayor, and continued in 65, 67, 68, 69, 71, and 72. When the religious war with Spain erupted during his Mayoralty, Gerrit immediately, with the majority of other inhabitants of the area, left the Catholic Church and became Protestant, and actively supported the freedom of the Netherlands and Brabant from Spain and Catholicism. His name is last entered in the records at Schoonhoven in 1578 when he was still presiding as Elector of Magistrates, an office in which he had functioned since 1575. Gerrit's father was

Jan (John) Van Kouwenhoven

Jan was born in the year 1495 in the family castle, and at the age of 27, in 1522, was elected Schepen, and again in 1525. His father's name was

Willem Van Kouwenhoven

Willem was born in the castle in 1468. It is recorded that he was Schepen of Schoonhoven in 1504, 07, 13, and 17. He had also been doubling as Burgomeister, or Mayor, since 1511. He had a brother Jan who was also Schepen for a number of years. Willem's father was

Jan (John) Van Kouwenhoven

The records are unclear and confusing as to the birthplace and life of Jan. He was probably born in the family castle in c. 1440 (a date which is in conflict with the dates regarding his predecessors and descendants), in the Tenderl-Schoonhoven area. He does not seem to appear in the records there. He does show up in the records of the Utrecht Province of Nederland, apparently residing at Kouwenhoven, near Amersfoort, and as being a member of The Court of the Bishop in 1479. At this time the House of Burgundy, King Philip II of Spain, the Netherlands government, and various contending feudal powers were wrestling for power and control of the Netherlands... and all of the Lowlanders except those who were Catholic—and some of the Catholic—were doing their utmost to rid themselves forever of Spain and her Catholicism. This turmoil clouded the days and the life and record of our forefather Jan. We are forced to leave him, our forefather, to the turmoil of the contending forces and powers of his time. But his multitude of descendants continue to this day in the Utrecht and Brabant Provinces of the Netherlands, and, through the migration of his great-great-grandson Wolphert Gerritse Van Kouwenhoven to the Dutch Colony in America in 1625, he founded a great legacy and multitude of descendants who were a part of the founding and establishment of the Earth's greatest nation and people, the United States of America. Grandfather Jan, we hope that you look upon us with approval, for it is certain that we approve of you.

Regrettably, this information has come to me too late to be included in its proper place in the text, and the people to appear in the index.

Copenhaver

SMYTH COUNTY HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

Gen

By

GOODRIDGE WILSON

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Publishea in Connection with the
CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF SMYTH
COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1932

281684

SMYTH COUNTY HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

GOODRIDGE WILSON

souri Freelove Thomas, Feb. 28, 1846; Asenath Wilder Thomas, Feb. 14, 1848; Mitchell Wood Thomas, Jan. 5, 1850; Martha Elizabeth Thomas, Jan. 25, 1852; Mary Ellen Thomas, Oct. 9, 1854 (died April 20, 1891); Abijah Preston Thomas, July 28, 1857; Montgomery Thomas, Aug. 10, 1860 (died April 12, 1862); Priscilla Cavinette Thomas, Sept. 17, 1864.

Deaths: Abijah Thomas, born May 21, 1814; died December 1, 1876. Priscilla Cavinette Thomas (nee Scott), wife of Abijah Thomas, born June 7, 1820; died in December, 1885.

Old deeds: Deed from Joseph Sin Clair, John Sin Clair, Robert Sin Clair and Alexander Sin Clair to Joseph Cole, dated Nov. 18, 1785, recorded in the Clerk's Office of Washington County, Virginia, in Deed Book No. 1, page 27, conveys 196 acres, granted to Charles Sin Clair, deceased, by patent bearing date of 8th day of August, 1753; the said Charles Sin Clair by his last will made July 5, 1776, left the said land to the said grantors. This tract of land is situated in the County of Washington and known by the name of "Sin Clair's Bottom" on the South Fork of the Holston River.

Deed from Joseph Cole to Thomas Thomas, dated Jan. 16, 1792, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of Washington County in Deed Book No. 1, page 239, consideration 150 pounds current money, conveys a tract of land described as follows: "One certain tract or parcel of land containing 400 acres, be the same more or less, being the same that the said Joseph Cole purchased of Henry Bowen, being and lying in Washington County on the waters of the South Fork of Holston River."

Frederick Copenhaver came from Wythe in 1804 to settle on land in the Old Chilhowie country and found the Copen-

haver family of Smyth. Mr. Henry Copenhaver gives the following data on him:

COPENHAVER-COPENHAGEN-KJOBENHAVEN

During the reign of Frederick IV of Denmark, that country suffered much in the wars with Sweden under Charles XII. In 1710 a frightful pestilence cut off 25,000 in Copenhagen alone (among them the ancestors of this family), and to increase his revenue, the King let out his armies to other princes who needed and could afford to pay for foreign auxiliaries, and 12,000 Danes were lent to England to fight in the Spanish War.

This brief history is given to show the conditions of that country when in 1722 Jacob Copenhagen, a younger son of a baron, himself a captain in the army lent to England, dissatisfied with the life of strife, migrated to the New World.

Jacob Copenhagen (Kjobenhaven, meaning ship harbor) landed near Philadelphia, where he lived a number of years and married. He moved to York County, Pennsylvania, where he raised a large family, among whom were five sons, Thomas, Simon, Jacob, Robert, and Daniel. One of these sons, Thomas, prospered financially and became quite a prominent man in his day. He held commissions in Pennsylvania state troops during the Revolutionary War, from captain to colonel, gave considerable financial aid to the cause, and was well and favorably known to General Washington, having served on his staff for a time. In fact, all of these sons took an active part in the Revolutionary War, rendering service in the state troops of Pennsylvania.

Great grandfather, Frederick Copenhaver, died Jan. 20, 1836, 66 years and 19 days old. Great grandmother, Edna Phillipi Copenhaver, born July 1, 1770; died July 7, 1857; buried at Mt. Zion. Twelve children—six boys and six girls —were born to them: Henry, Christley, John, David, Samuel,

Thomas, Sallie, Elizabeth, Mollie, Christina, Katherine, Barbara.

Henry married Barbara Phillippi, Christley married Mary Cullop and Elizabeth Groseclose, John married Elizabeth Cullop, David married Virginia Anderson, Samuel married Sallie Tilson, Thomas married Rachel Tilson, Sallie married George Dutton, Elizabeth married Daniel Wolfe, Mollie married James Johnson (no children), Barbara and Christina married Adam Rosenbaum, and Catherine married John Mercer and moved West.

Grandfather, Henry Copenhaver, born Aug. 21, 1791; died July 20, 1886. He was the father of fourteen children: Mary (died in infancy), John, Felty, Frederick, Katherine, Frank, Peter, Joseph, Eliza, Thomas J., Daniel, Charles S., James H., and William Edward.

Mary, oldest, died in infancy, buried at Mt. Zion; John married Mary Brown, buried at Ebenezer; Felty married Rebecca St. John, buried at Ebenezer and Rebecca in Washington County, Virginia; Frederick married Betty Hubble, buried at Ebenezer; Katherine married Ananias Sprinkle, buried at Fort Worth, Texas; Frank married Margaret Porter, buried at Greenwood; Peter married Sue Flannagan, buried at Ebenezer; Joseph married Katherine Meyers, buried at Greenwood; Eliza married Robert Harkrader, buried at Wytheville; Thomas married Sue Carter, buried at Ebenezer; Daniel married Mary Groseclose, buried at Greenwood; Charles married Rebecca Mitchel, buried at Greenwood; James married Sue Snodgrass, buried at Greenwood; Edward married Rena Hash, buried at Greenwood.

My father and mother, John and Mary Brown Copenhaver, were married in Smyth County, Virginia, by Rev. Elijah Hawkins, Nov. 3, 1842. Raised ten children, three boys and seven girls, Joseph Brown Copenhaver, T. Pearse,

Ella D., Fannie B., Henry Polk, Sue V., Kate and Sally (twins), Marissa Garden, and Mary.

Twenty-four Copenhavers of Smyth County were in the Confederate Army, twenty-two of them brothers and first cousins.

Nathaniel Hull (born 1726) and his wife, Abigail Platt, of Fairfield and Redding, Conn., and later of Ulster County, New York, moved to Smyth County, Virginia, in 1787. They were followed two years later by their son, Samuel Hull, and his wife, Bethena Norton, whose son, Norton, was a captain in the Black Hawk War. He was the great grandfather of Graham T. and Wythe M. Hull, Sr., and also of Henry B. and D. D. Staley, now living in Marion.

Capt. Norton Hull married Remember Thomas, daughter of Thomas Thomas. She died, leaving an infant son. Capt. Norton Hull's sister, Mrs. David Denton, reared Thomas Thomas Hull, who was left motherless in infancy, and a strange coincidence was that she was later to rear the orphan children of Thomas Thomas Hull, one of whom, the late Capt. David Denton Hull, was named for her husband. Thomas Thomas Hull and his wife, Sarah Byars, are buried at Denton's Chapel, three miles west of Marion.

The Coles, of which there are two families, are among the oldest residents of Smyth County. Tradition says that they came from New England by way of New York, as did the Hull family. The oldest known Coles were Joseph (will probated 1785) and Israel (will probated 1792). They settled near the church in St. Clair's Bottom. Joseph Cole II gave the land on which the church stands. His grave is under a large pine in the rear of the church. Joseph, Samson, and Zacheus Cole, sons of Joseph Cole, Sr., married three of the

Volume Two

MATT and DAISY DELL KUYKENDALL CROWNOVER

• Their Ancestry and Posterity •

VAN KOUWENHOVEN

ERNEST ELDER CROWNOVER
Author and Compiler

VAN KOUWENHOVEN ADDENDA

From Henry B. Hoff's researches entitled "Genealogies of Long Island Families" published by Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., Baltimore, in 1987 and beginning on page 505, Vol. 2, I have extracted information as follows, with some comments of my own.

Cocheu and Beekman (earlier researchers) are quoted as writing : "I (we) do not know of any of their name (Van Kouwenhoven) who have been convicted of any infamous crime. Their family history is remarkably free from all dishonorable stains."

Wolfert Gerritsz Van Kouwenhoven was sometimes called Van Amersfoort, and sometimes Van Kouwenhoven although usually only by his patronymic "Gerritsz." Note: I am using the spelling that was used by the writers whom I am quoting.

Wolfert Gerritsen was descended from the family named Sube, Zuben and/or Supen, pre-dating the year 1400 in the Veluwe (Gelderland). He had equally good ancestry (to a considerable degree the same ancestry) as Van Rensselaer and Van Schlichtenhorst. His father, Gerrit Wolferts Suype, husband of Styne Roberts, was, as a prominent citizen, buried in the chancel of the church at Nykerk, on December 12, 1604. This Gerrit and Styne Roberts were my 11 times grandparents.

Accepting the Director-Generalship of Rensselaerswyck in 1630, Wolphert the migrator sailed from Holland with the company of farmers he would supervise, on the bark Eendracht, clearing the Texel March 21, 1630, and arriving in Nieuw Amsterdam on May 24. Wolphert (my spelling) had already been a 'head farmer' on Manhattan Island for 5 years, and was returning to his family on that island after a trip to Holland to re-negotiate his contract with the Dutch West India Company, and had done so, but a week later signed the Directorship contract with his cousin Kilian Va Rensselaer to head Rensselaerswyck. I don't know how he cleared matters with the Dutch West India Company, of which Kiliaen was also a Director.

Wolphert, while managing Rensselaerswyck, also continued his farm operations on Bouwerie #6 on Manhattan Island, and held it even after his purchase of the 3,600 acre tract on Long Island on June 16, 1636. He released Bouwerie #6 March 31, 1639. According to Hoff, Bouwerie #6 was located south of present Division street, east of Catharine street, west of Montgomery street, and the home was east of Chatham Square.

Reference is made to the marriage of our immigrant ancestors in the manuscript "The Van Kouwenhoven Family in the Netherlands and in New Netherland, 1440-1630, by L.P. de Boer, prepared after his research in Holland: "In the marriage record of the Dutch Reformed Church of Amersfoort, which begins with the year 1583, appears the following entry, with translation by de Boer 'Banns registered 9 January 1605, Wolfer Gerrit's son and Neltjen Jans' daughter, both from Amersfoort, Married 17 January." So we now learn that Neeltje Jans' father, our ancestor also, was named Neltjen Jans.

In my book I have written of the prominence Wolphert and Neeltje

achieved in the American colony of the Dutch, and the profound respect with which they were regarded by those who followed him and Neeltje to Manhattan Island, Rensselaerswyck, and Long Island and Brooklyn as their influence and leadership expanded. His and Neeltje's contemporaries certainly had no greater respect for this remarkable couple than does this their ten times grandson.

"Wolfert Gerritsz Van Kouwenhoven (the immigrant) died on a date between March 2, 1662, and June 24, 1662."

GERRIT WOLPHERTSE VAN KOUWENHOVEN AND AELTJE CORNELISE KOOL

Gerrit, by right of primogeniture, had bought into partnership with his parents, and succeeded them in the operation of the 3,600 acre tract of land which was the primary item of their estate. Gerrit's younger brothers Pieter and Jacob moved to Manhattan Island. built breweries and homes there, and there fathered the segment of the Van Kouwenhoven family which goes by the name of Conover. In 1647 he (our ancestor) and others established themselves on either side of the road which led from Flatbush to "The Ferry." The village thus formed was located on the present Fulton Street, in the vicinity of the junction of Hoyt and Smith Streets with Fulton, southeast of the present Borough Hall, and was called Breuckelen after the ancient village in Holland. "His descendants spread over Kings ans Queens Counties, New York, and Monmouth County, New Jersey, emigrating to the south and west. Gerrit was a magistrate in Flatlands. He died ca 1645. He had married Aeltje Cornelis Cool ca. 1635, daughter of Cornelis Lambertse Cool of Gowanus. Aeltje died prior to 1683.

GERRIT AND AELTJE HAD FOUR CHILDREN OF RECORD - the first American-born Van Kouwenhovens.

WILLEM GERRETSE was born in Flatlands in 1636 and married (1) Aeltje Brinckerhoff and (2) Jannetje Monfoort on February 12, 1665. Willem and Jannetje are our ancestors, were the first American-born, and it is through Jannetje that we are descended from our Carolingian, Angevin, Aquitanian, (French) Plantagenet (French-Norman-English) and Canmore (Scot-English) royal ancestors - the primary motivation of this supplement to my original book.

JAN (JOHN) GERRITSE was born in Flatlands in 1639, and wed Gerardina de Sille May 18, 1670.

NEELTJE GERRITSE was born in Flatlands, baptized September 20, 1641, died ca. 1672. Married Roelof Martense Schenk of Flatlands.

MARRETJE GERRITSE was baptized April 10, 1644, died prior to 1709, wed Coert Stephense Van Voorhees of Flatlands.

We will now follow the data on our ancestor Willem Gerretse who is listed above. Willen is said to have died about 1728 at age 94. He was a Flatlands magistrate and Schepen (mayor or city councilor). In the Dutch Reformed Church he was first a Deacon and then an Elder.

THE MOVE TO NEW JERSEY.

On November 1, 1709 Willem and Aeltje sold their Flatlands property to their son William and moved to Marlborough, Monmouth County, New Jersey, with their children. We are descended from their child, Jan (John).

JAN (JOHN) WILLEMSE VAN KOUWENHOVEN AND JACOBA JACOMINA VANDERVEER

JAN was born April 9, 1681 in Flatlands, and was baptized into the Dutch Reformed Church there on April 11, 1681. It was about the year 1704 that he and our ancestress Jacoba (Jonica?) (Jacomina?) Vanderveer were married. Jan died December 29, 1756 at Freehold, New Jersey. They had seven children, namely William, Cornelis, Peter, John our ancestor, Jacob, and Domenicus. Shortly I will provide some Vanderveer information, but first I follow son John.

JOHN COVENHOVEN AND LYDIA PREDMORE

JOHN was born to his parents John and Jacoba Vanderveer Van Kouwenhoven at Freehold, New Jersey April 12, 1724. According to the New Jersey Archives, Vol. 22, P. 76, he and Lydia Predmore were married August 14, 1752 at Freehold, and they are my ancestors and the ancestors of those who share my ancestry closely. With one or two preliminary name-changes, he changed his surname to COVENHOVEN and he and Lydia moved to Berkeley County Virginia, about 1771, and then apparently to near Mapleton, Pennsylvania. John Covenhoven and Lydia Predmore had and undetermined number of children, but among them was a son named Joseph, whom we call 'Old Joseph' to distinguish him from my grandfather 'Young Joseph." Old Joseph's father had changed the surname to Covenhoven, and Joseph decided to make one more change of the surname:

JOSEPH CROWNOVER AND SALLY PRIGMORE

Now that we have our surname changed from Van Kouwenhoven to Covenhoven to Crownover, I will desist from further recording of the family and refer you to my book, page 10, or to the book by Helen and Joe Crownover entitled "Crownover Families in USA," page 13.

Born in Canon City, Colo.
Wife of Scott Holcomb Sherman.

Descendant of Richard Warren, as follows:

1. Robert Dennis Hall (1849-1935) m. 1887 Margaret L. Tobin (b. 1860).
2. Isaac Dennis Hall (1807-73) m. 1831 Hannah Norris (1811-97).
3. Benjamin Norris (1770-1855) m. Mary Cox (b. 1772).
4. John Norris (1732-1808) m. 1757 Elizabeth Vunis (1736-1822).
5. Paul Vunis (d. 1737) m. Alice Church (b. 1706).
6. Thomas Church (1674-1746) m. Sarah Hagman (b. 1679).
7. Benjamin Church (b. 1640) m. 1667 Alice Southworth.
8. Richard Church (1608-68) m. Elizabeth Warren (d. 1670).
9. Richard Warren m. Elizabeth Jouatt (1583-1673).

Richard Warren (d. 1628), of Massachusetts, was a signer of the Mayflower Compact.

MRS. ELLA CONOVER GRAY FLECK. 8020

Born in Philadelphia, Pa.
Wife of Harry W. Fleck.

Descendant of Pietrus (Peter) Wolfertsen Van Couwenhover, as follows:

1. James Henry Gray (1850-1925) m. 1872 Adah Pamelia Conover (1851-89).
2. Lemuel Conover (1819-96) m. 2nd Elizabeth Robinson (1827-87).
3. Joseph Conover (1777-1850) m. Ruhamah Leeds.
4. Joseph Conover m. 1771 Sarah Steelman.
5. John (Conover) Covenover m. Sarah Adams.
6. Peter (Covenover) Cownover m. Mary ——.
7. Peter Wolfertsen (Covenover) Van Couwenhover m. 1665 Altji Sibiants (d. 1670).

Pietrus (Peter) Wolfertsen Van Couwenhover, of New Amsterdam, N. Y., was Surveyor-General of Colony, 1655.

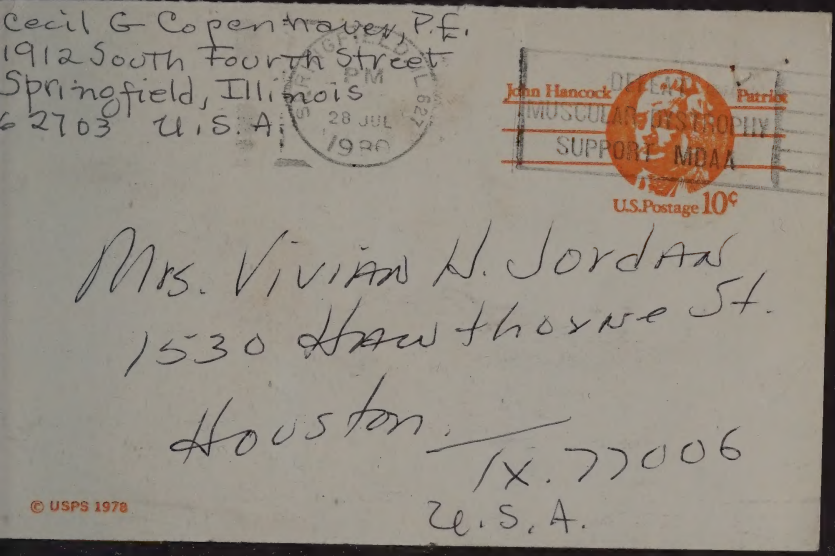
MISS JEANNE MARIE TERRY. 8021

Born in Bridgeport, Conn.

Descendant of Hugh Welles, as follows:

1. Charles G. Terry (b. 1906) m. 1926 Ruth K. Cartright (b. 1906).
2. Charles H. Terry (b. 1885) m. 1904 Grace L. Hadden (b. 1885).
3. David Hadden (1845-1919) m. 1880 Harriet E. Loomis (1863-1922).
4. George A. Loomis m. 1859 Fedora A. Welles (1836-93).
5. Ralph Gaylord Welles (1804-88) m. 1829 Eunice E. Allyn (d. 1885).
6. Ralph Welles (1775-1849) m. 1800 Eliza Parsons (1780-1850).
7. Bazy Welles (1744-1814) m. 1769 Ruth Gaylord (1750-1836).
8. John Welles (1710-95) m. Hannah Baker.
9. Samuel Welles (b. 1688) m. 1709 Rachel Cadwell.
10. Samuel Welles (d. 1690) m. 1684 Sarah Clark.

Dons / Amer Colonists


Cecil G Copenhaver, P.E.
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Mrs. Vivian N. Jordan
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Henry Copenhaver md [illegible]ara Vaught d/o christley Vaught (Wacht) + Anna Elizabeth Phillippi p 75 Copenhaver Bk. — p67 christopher Copenhaver md Susannah Vaught dau of Chrisley Vaught + charity Rosenbaum. Vaughts + Copenhaver left Va + came to Pulaski Co, Kentucky Nothing on your other lines. Have volumes on Copenhaver. what do you want to Know? Do you have Pulaski Co Books? Will send you what I have if you desire — From Pulaski Co Ky — christophers family went to Indiana Henrys family in Va. — 6 children — Have the Most on dau Elizabeth who md Micheal, Wampler. They also went to Monroe Co Indiana.

Mrs. Vivian H. Jordan
1530 Hawthorne Street
Houston, Texas 77006
3 Sept 1980

Mr. Cecil G. Copenhaver
1912 South 4th Street
Springfield, Ill. 62703

Dear Mr. Copenhaver:

Thank you so much for answering my query. The Copenhavers have married with so many of my Virginia lines, and I'm stuck on some of those lines, so I just thought that 'going around by the back door' so to speak might give me some clues that would help me.

I'm on the staff of the Clayton Genealogical Library here in Houston, and we do have the Pulaski Co., Ky. books that you mentioned. But we do not have a 'Copenhaver Book' in our family history room. If this could be zeroxed on a good machine, leaving a good margin on the left, I'm sure that our library would bind this material. I would of course, pay for the zeroxing, if you would let me know the price, plus postage.

There is a Christopher H. Coley, son of my Francis Coley, who married in 1854, Lydia Copenhaver. I'm anxious to know more about this Francis Coley-(b. 1800 N. C.)-who his father was, where in N. C. he is located, etc. On several marriage bonds, he is listed, by his children as 'Thomas'..getting a little confused with the Coleys.

I need to know more about Christian (Christley) Vaught b. 1785- Where? who were his parents??

You've already helped by giving me the full name of Anna Elizabeth Phillippi!! Now I need to know about her people. It never ends, does it? We must be a little crazy, but I love it !!

I hope to hear from you soon. Enclosed is a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Vivian H. Jordan
1530 Hawthorne Street
Houston, Texas 77006
3 Sept 1980

Mr. Cecil G. Copenhaver
1912 South 4th Street
Springfield, Ill. 62703

Dear Mr. Copenhaver:

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Sincerely,

November 13, 1980

Dear Mrs. Jordan,

We were gone the month of October, our vacation time, so have not been able to answer your letter. Prior to that we had a home invasion and a few days later I was assaulted on the Kroger parking lot--and a block away by two colored boys. In July on the 29th our garage had been broken into. From all experiences my nerves have been impaired and just now are things getting back to normal.

The Copenhaver book has a wealth of material but while it istyned there have been so many inserts, corrections and write-overs that I seriously doubt it would copy very well. If you still think that you would want it copied I will take it to a place while the weather is still good here. They charge ten cents for 8½ x 11 sheet and there are over a 162 pages. Have you contacted the Pa. Historical library? They have volumes on the Copenhaver families.

Yes, genealogy is a fascinating hobby and the search never ends. Now we are seeking the Williams family--Frederick whose daughter, Lavina md in 1802 Samuel Copenhaver and began the Copenhaver clan in Wayne County, Kentucky.

Incidently this Copenhaver book was complied by Cornelius E. Konnenheffer of Emporium, Pennsylvania in 1968. There is another The Copenhaver Family of Wythe County, Virginia complied by Clifford R. Canfield August 1958. Mr. Canfield is a teacher and has been in Germany a number of times, teaching He has several publications. (3 or 4 pages)

Please let us hear what you desire.

Sincerely,

Pamela W. Copenhaver

Pamela W. Copenhaver

Mrs. Cecil G.
1912 South Fourth Street
Springfield, Illinois
62703 U. S. A.
Tele 217-528-7120 Res.

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Pamela W. Copenhaver

Cecil G.
South Fourth Street
ngfield, Illinois
3 U. S. A.
217-528-7420 Res.

SMYTH COUNTY HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

By

GOODRIDGE WILSON

Mrs. Vvian H. Jordan
1530 Hawthorne Street
Houston, Texas 77006
5 Dec. 1980

Copenhaver -

Mrs. Cecil G. Copenhaver

You have really had a trying time! I do hope that things are looking a little better than when you wrote me the 13 Nov.

Your thoughtfulness in taking the time to answer my letter is appreciated. Rather than have you go to all that trouble of zeroxing almost 200 pages from your book of Pennsylvania Copenhavers/ Koppenheffers..I'll just take your advice and write to the Pa. Historical Library and get them to do it for me. If you could send me the page numbers that I would need....of course, I only need the information that would pertain to my Flanagans, Coleys, Vaughts and Phillippi families.

We do not have a Copenhaver Genealogy book in our library and I usually like to add anything like that, if I can, to our collection. Our library is a majoy research center for the nation, but we do not have the money to buy genealogies!! So our patrons will give us their compilations etc. As a result, we have a room that is called the 'Family History Room. Perhaps you and your husband would like to give some of your research papers to our library. People usually put their name and addresses on their work and then someone that wished to add or correct could get in touch directly. With over 30,000 patrons a year, you would probably pick up some more 'cousins'.

If you had the address of this Mr. ~~Cornelius-E~~ Clifford R. Canfield, (if still alive) that has written the Copenhover book of Wythe Co., Va., perhaps he would like to place one on our library.

Once again, I do thank you for your information and if the Library in Pa., can't help me, than I just might have to ask you to do the zeroxing.....next spring!!

Have and happy, healthy Holiday Season.

Sincerely,

281684

Note - 10 Jan '80 being for both books, so I could zerox them

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1530 Hawthorne Street
Houston, Texas 77006
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Copenhaver

SMYTH COUNTY HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

Gen

By

GOODRIDGE WILSON

Gen
975.5
W

Published in Connection with the
CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF SMYTH
COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1932

281684

Frederick Copenhaver came from Wythe in 1804 to settle on land in the Old Chilhowie Country & founded the Copenhaver family of Smyth.

Mr. Henry Copenhaver gives the following data on him:

COPENHAVER-COPENHAGEN-KJOBENHAVEN

During the reign of Frederick IV of Denmark, that country suffered much in the wars with Sweden under Charles XII. In 1710 a frightful pestilence cut off 25,000 in Copenhagen alone (among them the ancestors of this family), and to increase his revenue, the King let out his armies to other princes who needed and could afford to pay for foreign auxiliaries, and 12,000 Danes were lent to England to fight in the Spanish War.

This brief history is given to show the conditions of that country when in 1722 Jacob Copenhagen, a younger son of a baron, himself a captain in the army lent to England, dissatisfied with the life of strife, migrated to the New World.

Jacob Copenhagen (Kjobenhaven, meaning ship harbor) landed near Philadelphia, where he lived a number of years and married. He moved to York County, Pennsylvania, where he raised a large family, among whom were five sons, Thomas, Simon, Jacob, Robert, and Daniel. One of these sons, Thomas, prospered financially and became quite a prominent man in his day. He held commissions in Pennsylvania state troops during the Revolutionary War, from captain to colonel, gave considerable financial aid to the cause, and was well and favorably known to General Washington, having served on his staff for a time. In fact, all of these sons took an active part in the Revolutionary War, rendering service in the state troops of Pennsylvania.

Great grandfather, Frederick Copenhaver, died Jan. 20, 1836, 66 years and 19 days old. Great grandmother, Edna Phillipi Copenhaver, born July 1, 1770; died July 7, 1857; buried at Mt. Zion. Twelve children—six boys and six girls —were born to them: Henry, Christley, John, David, Samuel,

Thomas, Sallie, Elizabeth, Mollie, Christina, Katherine, Barbara.

Henry married Barbara Phillippi, Christley married Mary Cullop and Elizabeth Groseclose, John married Elizabeth Cullop, David married Virginia Anderson, Samuel married Sallie Tilson, Thomas married Rachel Tilson, Sallie married George Dutton, Elizabeth married Daniel Wolfe, Mollie married James Johnson (no children), Barbara and Christina married Adam Rosenbaum, and Catherine married John Mercer and moved West.

Grandfather, Henry Copenhaver, born Aug. 21, 1791; died July 20, 1886. He was the father of fourteen children: Mary (died in infancy), John, Felty, Frederick, Katherine, Frank, Peter, Joseph, Eliza, Thomas J., Daniel, Charles S., James H., and William Edward.

Mary, oldest, died in infancy, buried at Mt. Zion; John married Mary Brown, buried at Ebenezer; Felty married Rebecca St. John, buried at Ebenezer and Rebecca in Washington County, Virginia; Frederick married Betty Hubble, buried at Ebenezer; Katherine married Ananias Sprinkle, buried at Fort Worth, Texas; Frank married Margaret Porter, buried at Greenwood; Peter married Sue Flannagan, buried at Ebenezer; Joseph married Katherine Meyers, buried at Greenwood; Eliza married Robert Harkrader, buried at Wytheville; Thomas married Sue Carter, buried at Ebenezer; Daniel married Mary Groseclose, buried at Greenwood; Charles married Rebecca Mitchel, buried at Greenwood; James married Sue Snodgrass, buried at Greenwood; Edward married Rena Hash, buried at Greenwood.

My father and mother, John and Mary Brown Copenhaver, were married in Smyth County, Virginia, by Rev. Elijah Hawkins, Nov. 3, 1842. Raised ten children, three boys and seven girls, Joseph Brown Copenhaver, T. Pearse,

Ella D., Fannie B., Henry Polk, Sue V., Kate and Sally (twins), Marissa Garden, and Mary.

Twenty-four Copenhavers of Smyth County were in the Confederate Army, twenty-two of them brothers and first cousins.

Nathaniel Hull (born 1726) and his wife, Abigail Platt, of Fairfield and Redding, Conn., and later of Ulster County, New York, moved to Smyth County, Virginia, in 1787. They were followed two years later by their son, Samuel Hull, and his wife, Bethena Norton, whose son, Norton, was a captain in the Black Hawk War. He was the great grandfather of Graham T. and Wythe M. Hull, Sr., and also of Henry B. and D. D. Staley, now living in Marion.

Capt. Norton Hull married Remember Thomas, daughter of Thomas Thomas. She died, leaving an infant son. Capt. Norton Hull's sister, Mrs. David Denton, reared Thomas Thomas Hull, who was left motherless in infancy, and a strange coincidence was that she was later to rear the orphan children of Thomas Thomas Hull, one of whom, the late Capt. David Denton Hull, was named for her husband. Thomas Thomas Hull and his wife, Sarah Byars, are buried at Denton's Chapel, three miles west of Marion.

The Coles, of which there are two families, are among the oldest residents of Smyth County. Tradition says that they came from New England by way of New York, as did the Hull family. The oldest known Coles were Joseph (will probated 1785) and Israel (will probated 1792). They settled near the church in St. Clair's Bottom. Joseph Cole II gave the land on which the church stands. His grave is under a large pine in the rear of the church. Joseph, Samson, and Zacheus Cole, sons of Joseph Cole, Sr., married three of the

RESEARCH REGISTER

(For recording a brief account of your research activities to assist you to avoid duplicating your searches.)

LOCATION OF RECORD (Give info on where found or filed; library call No.; filing enclosure No.; possessor, etc.)	SEARCHES COMPLETED (Number searches consecutively and give date. List name of book, film or other type of record, author, information sought, etc.)	INFORMATION FOUND (Make a brief statement of results of search. Indicate the Data Work Sheet or Family Group Record you have completed for your records.)
	S.L. Lib. - Wed. 15 Apr '81	
Film - 873,856 -	Copenhaver Fam.	
	Thomas Koppenhelfer, immigrant	
	Arrived - a Palatine on board ship	
	"James Goodwill", Master David	
	Crockett, from Rotterdam via	
	Deal, Eng. 15 June 1728.	
	Settled Heidelberg Twp., Lancaster	
	Co., Pa.	

Additional suggestions on the use of this sheet may be found in The Sixth Edition of THE HOW BOOK FOR GENEALOGISTS available through The Everton Publishers.

(TRANSCRIBED FROM THE FILM COPY OF BOOK, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH)

THE EARLY KOPPENHEFFER FAMILY IN AMERICA

Among the list of Palatines imported in the ship, "James Goodwill", Mr. David Crokatt, Commander, from Rotterdam, but last from Deal, England, June 15, 1728, arriving in Philadelphia on September 11, 1728, was our immigrant ancestor, Thomas Koppenhaffer. He also took the Oath of Allegiance on September 11, 1728. He was probably from Wurttemberg, Germany but we are not sure of the exact location of his home.

Thomas Koppenheffer, along with other Koppenheffers, eventually settled at Heidelberg Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Lancaster later became Dauphin County. Today, Heidelberg is Jackson Township located in Lebanon County, just east of Myerstown, Pa.

Some members of the Koppenheffer family belonged to the Lutheran Church and others to the Reformed Church. Koppenheffers were charter members of Christ Lutheran Church in Berks County, Pa. It was started in 1743, and is about a mile west of Stonchaburg on the old road of Route 422. Many records pertaining to the Koppenhoffer family were found here.

The parents of Thomas Koppenheffer, (or Koppenhofer as it was sometimes spelled), were Wolf(gang) Koppenheffer and Anne Maria _____. They arrived on the ship "Pensilvania" at Philadelphia accompanied by their son, Michael, and three daughters. Wolf and Michael took the Oath of Allegiance at Philadelphia, Pa. on Sept. 11, 1732. They settled at Heidelberg township, Lancaster, Pa.

Thomas Koppenheffer was a Captain of Militia in Colonel Timothy Green's Battaliaon, mustered in Hanover Township, Lancaster County, Pa. from August 12, 1776 to February 1777. In 1777 he was Captain of the 1st Company of Colonel John Roger's 6th Battalion. On Aug. 30, 1777, his Company was stationed at Chester, Pa. under Col. Alexander Lowrey. In 1779 Captain Thomas Copenhaver had the 3rd Company of

the 6th Battalion of the Lancaster County Militia.

Captain Thomas married three times. Most of his children were probably from the first marriage. He married Catharina Mosser (Musser) before 1760 in Pa. Her parents were John Jacob Mosser, (died 1766) a farmer and Catharina _____. John's parents were John Adam Mosser, (Sept. 8, 1684-Jan. 8, 1770) and Anna Maria Boehm. John Jacob Musser lived near Capt. Thomas Coppenhaver in what is now Union Township, Lebanon Co. His father, John Adam, came on the same ship as Thomas Koppenheffer the Immigrant in 1728, and the two Lutheran preachers, John Casper Stoever, Sr., who went to Va. and John Caspar Stoever, Jr. who stayed in Pa.

On Oct. 27, 1778, Captain Thomas married Elizabeth Niess (Neese-Nease). Later, in about 1783 or 1784 in Montgomery Co., Va. he married Juliana Senk(e)? (Six). There was one daughter, Magdalena, born to this marriage. Juliana died in Wythe Co., Va. in 1813.

It was probably in about 1780 that Capt. Thomas Coppenhaver and his family moved into Montgomery Co., Va. In Oct.

Their Children:

1. Thomas, farmer, Heidelberg township, Lancaster Co.
2. Michael, farmer, Heidelberg township, Lancaster Co.
3. Anna ~~Barbara~~ Rosina (Rusanna), (Feb. 15, 1715 - Apr. 12, 1778) married Dec. 18, 1734 Christopher Meyer, Labanon Co.
4. Anna Barbara, (died Mar. 8, 1748) married Oct. 6, 1735 (John) Peter Kucker (died Jan 1775), farmer, Lebanon Co. Their dau. Anna Catherine, (Jan 12, 1738-Sept 16, 1794), married May 24, 1757 Colonel Adam Orth, (March10, 1733 -Nov. 15, 1794) Lebanon, (Iron Forge) Lebanon Co.
5. Anna Catherine, (June 15, 1717- Feb 13, 1763) Married Aug. 2, 1738 Matthias Smyser, (Schmeiaser), Feb. 17, 1715-April 12, 1778), weaver, Manchaster Township, York Co.

Thomas Koppenheffer, a farmer, married Anna Maria Zinn. It is believed that his children were by his first wife. His second wife was Anna Elizabeth Holtzmann, (born Feb. 1715, d. June 2, 1748), "recently from Germany". His third wife was (Catherine) Elizabeth Lehman, (a widow). They were married on January 25, 1749. Thomas died in 1762 as his will is dated March 2, 1762. To his wife Elizabeth, he left 129 pounds, twelve shilling and four and three-fourths pence. To each of his children he left sixty-three pounds , twelve shillings and one pence.

His children:

A Henry.....b. July 7, 1729
B Michael.....b. 1733
C Simon .....b. 1735
D Thomas (Captain)...b. 1739
E Regina .....b. 1740
F Maria Eva Catherina b. 1741
G Catherina b. 1745

A Henry K. a farmer of Heildeberg Twnp. m. Christina Rieth (Reed) . She was b. 11 June 1737 and d. onMar. 3, 1815. Her parents were J. Michael Rieth and Barbara Faeg,(dau. of Peter Faeg). Henry died on Feb. 5, 1809. This family stayed in Jackson Township, Lebanon Co., Pa.

Their children:

Elizabeth married Feb. 29, 1780 Christian Breidinbauch

Catharina married John Shuey

Thomas, (Jan. 31, 1762-Feb. 27, 1845), farmer, Union Township of Lebanon Co., married Catharina Eckert,(April 10, 1768-Nov 2, 1837)

the 6th BATTALION OF

Eva, (July 9, 1763), married April 20, 1786 Friederich Seibert

Daniel, (April 2, 1765)

Anna Margaret (August 20, 1766-Sept 10, 1834), married John Michael Moser (Musser). (April 2, 1764-December25, 1843)

Maria Barbara, (July 12, 1769), married Dec. 9, 1789 David Kilmer

Anna Christina, (March 21, 1772)

Maria Margaretta, (May 25, 1774)

Johannes, (December 6, 1776)

Henry, (June 19, 1778) farmer, Jackson township, Lebanon Co. married (1)Jan. 16, 1802 Maria Barbara Haak(Hawk), (Oct. 18, 1785-Oct. 18, 1812),(2) Elizabeth Haak, (died 1845)

Christina, (Nov. 18, 1780-1884). married 1798 Philip Henry Houtz, (1770-1848). They moved to Ohio in 1835. In 1849 the family moved to Rockcreek Township, Wells Co., Ind. Philip was the son of ~~John~~ Philip Houtz,(1745-1799) + Barbara Dups (Dubbs). 1748-1811 A who arrived from Switzerland on Aug. 29, 1730, and Anna Margaretta Royer, (1718-1789), duaghter of Sebastian Royer.

Henry was the son of Philip Houtz (1745-1766),

B Michael Koppenheffer, a farmer and distiller of Mifflin Township Dauphin County, Pa., married Anna Catharina _____. He died 1823

their children:

Eva Margaretta b. Dec. 2, 1768

Anna Catharina b. July 17, 1771

Simon Coppenheffer, a farmer of NEW BERRY Township, York Co. Pa., married (Eva) Maria Elizabeth _____-. They left Heidelberg township, Lancaster Co. in about 1770 and settled in Manchester Township, York Co. In aobut 1783 it appears that he sold his 230 acres farm land to his cousin Michael Smyser and settled in Newberry Township, York Co. Simon Koppenheffer served in the REv.

War with the rank of Captain. He died on Aug. 28, 1802.

Their children:

C Simon, Feb. 13, 1756

Johannes Michael, (Oct. 15, 1758_ farmer and tanner, Conewago Township, York County, married Jane Gutwalt. He enlisted on July 1, 1776 and served in the REv. War. Michael died on July 28, 1836.

Martin, (Jan 25, 1760-Mar 4, 1824), farmer, Newberry Township, York Co. married Anna Mary Wentz.

Eva Elizabeth, (January 17,1761), married John Sands

Simons,(NOv. 15, 1762), farmer, Heidelberg Township, York Co. married Anna Elizabeth Wolfe.

Johannes (Nov. 25, 1764)

Benjamin (Sept. 30, 1766)

Maria Barbara, (1771), married George M. Davits

Catherina married Abraham Rankin

D Thomas Koppenheffer, was a farmer in Hanover Township, Lancaster Co., now Union Township, Lebanon Co. Pa.

E Regina married jan. 3, 1781 John Deiss(Tice), Lebanon Co.

F Maria Eva Catherina married Aug. 30, 1763 Christian Lehman, (July 29, 1744 June 22, 1819) Lebanon Co.

G Catharina married (1) Michael Bollinger, Lebanon Co.

(2) June 24, 1777, Joseph Flory, Lebanon Co.

Captain Thomas Koppenheffer was b in Heidelberg Township, which is now Jackson Township, Lebanon Co., Pa. He was confirmed on Whitsunday, 1754 when he was fifteen years old and Christ (Tulpehocken) Evangelical Lutherna Church, Tulpehocken Township, Berks Co. Today this is Marion Township in Berks Co., west of Stouchsburg, Pa.

On March 29, 1764, Captain Thomas received a loan of seventy-eight pounds from his brother Simon. It was to be repaid by May 1, 1765 or Simon was to receive, among other things, "one white-maine and tail horse colt."...100 bushels of wheat in the house and barm "fifteen bushels of buckwheat."

In july 1764, Capt. Thomas Koppenheffer purchased 137 acres, one-half of a larger tract, from Jacob Moser(Musser). (His father-in-law). On Nov. 16, 1767 he paid the Jacob Moser estate sixty=two pounds, seventeen shillings and two pence to the following : Catharina Koppenheffer (his wife), eldest daughter of Jacob Moser; Rachel, wife of Adam Goodman(Gutman), Eve Werick' _Christiann, Elizabeth, and Jacob Moser, a minor. Peter Hedrick was a guardian for Jacob Moser.

On May 31, 1769, Captain Thomas sold Peter Hedrick 137 acres of land in Hanaover Township, Lancaster Co. for 149 pounds, eight shillings and ten pence.

Captain Thomas was a prominant man in Lancaster Co., Pa. during the Rev. War and was later an important landowner in Montgomer Co., Va. It is thought that he furnished wood for the Iron Forges of the Miess family at Union Forge and for his cousin Colonel Adam Orth at Lebanon.

Captain Thomas Koppenheffer was on the committee that drew up the Hanover Resolutions in 1774.

THE HANOVER RESOLUTIONS OF 1774

As early as the spring of 1774, meetings wereheld in different townships, the resolves of only two of which are preserved to us. The earliest was that of an assemby of the inhabitants of Hanover, Lancaster County, Pa. held on Saturday, June 4, 1774, Colonel Timothy Green, Chairman, "to express their sentiments on the present critical stat of affairs" It was then and there"Unanimously resolved:

"1st. that the recent action of the Parliment of Great Britain is iniquitous and oppressive.

"2. That it is the bounden duty of hte inhabitants of America to oppose every measure which tends to deprive them of their just prerogatives.

"3, Tjat in a closer union of the Colonies lies the safeguard of the prople.

"4. That in the event of Great Britain attempting to force unjust laws upon us by the strength of arms, our cause we leave to Heaven and our rifles.

"5. That a committee of nine be appointed who shall act for us and in our behalf as emergency may require.

"The committee consistd of Colonel Timothy Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Koppenheffer, William Clark, James Stewart, Joshep Barnett and Joh n Rogers.

(new microfilm page)

1781 he bought land on which he had already been living. This was located near what is not Rural Retreat, Wythe County, Va. In 1782, he was listed in the Montgomery County personal tax roll. In 1783, John Maxwell sold Capt. Thomas 310 acres of land located on the southe branch of Reed Creek on the tract known as Radcliffs Marsh. On Sept. 1, 1789, roads were established from Collmans Glades to James Scott's on the head of Cripple Creek. Thomas Coppenhaver, Peter Raizer and David Bustard were overseers. Captain Thomas sold about 115 acres of land to Thomas Nease in 1790. On June 15, 1798, Captain Thomas was granted a license to retail goods and on Nov. 14, 1799, he was fined for refusing to serve as a juror. He died intestate in 1802, Wythe Co., Va. and is buried there. The personal propert of his estate was inventoried and sold at public sale by the executor , Maichal Moyers, (his son-in-law), on March 4, 1803. This did not include real estate. On Jan. 9 1814, Frederick, Samuel, nad Henry, sons of Captain Thomas, sold three-tenths of the farm or 193 acres, located on Reed Creek, to George Wampler for 450 dollars. This was in accordance with the will of Juliana for dividing the property after her death.

Their children (?)

Maria Catharina, July 8, 1760, Married June 24, 1777, Michael Moyers,(Myers) a farmer, of Pa., later Wytne Co., Va.
Christian marrried Michael Brown, a farmer, Wythe Co., Va.
Thomas III, July 16, 1763, married Barbara Staley.
Catherine(1765 ? Nov. 27, 1830), married John Rosenbaum, a farmer, Wash. Co. Va
Elizabeth married(1) Feb. 27, 1793 Henry Groseclose
(2) Feb. 17, 1795 Philip Wiseman
Mary married Feb. 29, 1796 John Wiseman
Frederick (Jan 1, 1770_ Married Eva Phillippi, Smyth, Co. Va.
John was a farmer
Samuel married Feb. 4, 1802, Lavenia Williams, farmer, Wayne Co., Ky.

Henry married June 8, 1802 Barbara Vaught, farmer, Va.
Magdalene (Molly) married Sept. 2, 1802 George Wiseman

Catherine may not have been a duaghter of Captain Thomas Copenhaver but the death record of her son, Adam Rosenbaum, in Marion, Va., states that his mother was Catherine Copenhaver, Also, Mrs. Callie Hufford of Rural Retreat, Va. daughter of Polly Copenhaver Weaver, told me that when she once vjsited Adam Rosenbaum with my grandmother, Missouri Copenhaver Hounshell, he told her that they were related.

Thomas Copenhaver III, a farmer of Wythe Co., Va. married Barbara Staley. He was born in Hanover Township, Lancaster Co., Pa. and was living in Montg. Co., Va. in 1780 when he served for four months in the Army in Va. and N. C. He lived in Wythe Co., Va. for many years before moving to Lincoln Co. Mo. in 1831. Thomas III died in Mo. in 1836.

Their children ?

Mary married June 17, 1802 Jacob Creger
Elizabeth married Dec. 8, 1806 Peter Greger
Valentine (died 1825) married May 28, 1819 Elizabeth Wiseman
Joseph, married June 31, 1819 Nancy Moore
Jacob (died 1878)
Geter (Peter) died 1843
Abraham
Martin S. ma. 21 Apr. 1821, Polly Creager

Frederick Copenhaver was born near Lickdale, Union Township, Lebanon Co., Pa. It is about twenty miles east of Harrisburg, Penn. In about 1780 he moved with his father to Montg. Co. Va. Sometime before 1790 he married Eva Phillippi, b. July 1, 1770. She was the daughter of John Phillippi and Eva Barbara Eichelberger. In 1801-1804 Frederick Copenhaver, a farmer, moved with his fmaily from what is now Wythe Co., Va. to what is now Smiiythe Co. Va. in the Chilhowie area. Frederick died on J-an. 20, 1836 in Smythe Co., Va. is is buried there at Mt. Zion. Eva. died on July 9 1857 in Smythe Co. is also uried at Mt. Zion.

Their children

Henry (August 21, 1790-July 20,1868) married Sept. 28, 1818 Barbara Phillippi Nov. 5, 1800-Feb. 20, 1889) daughter of Christian.
Christley (Feb. 23, 1792-Dec. 25, 1873) married (1) Mary Cullop (2) Elizabeth Groseclose (Feb. 21, 1811-Mar. 29, 1872.
John Christian June 3, 1793), married Elizabeth Cullop (Gallop??v.j.)
Catherine married (1) John Mercer; (2) Sept. 15, 1837, Wm. Davis
Molly married James Johnston
Sally (1801-1868) married Feb. 12, 1822, George Dutton (1797-1883)
Barbara (died before 1827) married Adam Rosenbaum
Elizabeth married Daniel Wolfe
Davisd married June 29, 1808) married (1)_____Wells and had a son Wm Anderson Wells. (2) Adam Rosenbaum (Aug. 16, 1802-Dec. 27, 1893) and had a duaghe Elizabeth who married John Alfred Copenhaver.
Thomas (Dec. 22, 1811-Jan 3, 1882) married June 20, 1832 Rachel Tilson (Feb. 4, 1812-Oct. 19, 1884).
Samuel (May 14, 1814-July 16, 1876) married Mar. 28, 1837 Eliza Ann Tilson (Jan. 19, 1819-Jan 14, 1888)

THE COPENHAVER FAMILY IN WYTHE COUNTY, VA.

The first name of the father of John Copenhaver (b. 1800) is unknown. However, he was a grandson of Captian Thomas Copenhaver and was, probably, the son of his son Joh. The mother of Joh, b. 1800 was Catherine Neff. She was b. on Sept. 9, 1776 and was a daughter of Michael Neff. The Michael Neff farm was located about three miles out of Rural Retreat, Va. on the road to Cedar Springs, not far from the farm of Captain Thomas Copenhaver.

John Copenhaver was born on Jan 2, 1800 near Rural Retreat, Va. In about 1805 hsi mother, Catherine, married Henry Umberger, Sr. who lived at the Umberger home aoubt four northwest of Wytheville, Va. on what is not (1959) Rose Hill Farm , home of F. B. Kegley. On Nov. 28, 1821, in Wytne Co., Va. John Copenhaver married Rebecca Kegley, daughter of Christian Kegley. She was born on March 9, 1800 on lher fathers farm about three miles from the Henry Umberger, Sr. farm. They started housekeeping in a log cabin which stood close to the present home of Mr. F. B. Kegley.

Since Captain Thomas Copenhaver died intestate, it was many years before his estate was settled. The final settlement came in 1838 when George Wampler, trustee of the estate, put the farm up for sale. John Copenhaver boughthis grandfather's old home including 351 acres southe of Rural Retreat on Upper Reed Creek which was part of an area called Radcliff's Marsh. Later in 1843, John bought 389 acres of land from Christopher Brown on Upper Tate's Run which was to become the Ephraim Copenhaver estate.

John was a prosperous prominent landowner in Wythe Co. and he raised a large family of fourteen children. The first ten children were probably born near Rose Hill Farm and the last four near Rural Retreat, Va. John's mother, Catherine Umberger died on Oct. 9, 1847 is buried at St. Pauls near Crockett, Va. Rebecca Copenhaver died on Aug. 12, 1871 and is also buried at St. Pauls. John Copenhaver died on Nov. 20, 1873 and is buried at St. Pauls by his wife and mother.

Their children

Elizabeth b. June 28, 1822
Ephraim b. Dec. 21, 1823
Amos b. Aug. 31, 1825
Amanda b. April 1, 1827
James B. Aug. 10, 1828
Lydia b. Aoril 9, 1830
Sally B. Feb. 4, 1832
Catherine b. July 10, 1833
Anne b. March 27, 1835
John Alfred b. Feb. 18, 1837
Polly b. Oct. 9, 1838
Daniel Flore b. Jan 19, 1841
Pearson Abram b. April 29, 1843
Joseph Emra b. Mar. 2, 1845

1. Elizabeth Copenhaver, b. near Wytheville, Va. and Waymon Etter, b. Oct. 20, 1813 in Wythe Co., Va. were married on Feb. 13, 1860 at Rural Retreat, Va.. Th They lived near Crockett, Va. where Uncle Waymon farmed.. Aunt Eliza. died

on March 22, 1884 near Crockett, Va. and is buried at St. Pauls, near Crockett, Va. Uncle Waymon died on June 27, 1886 at Crockett, Va. and is buried at St. Pauls, near Crockett, VA.

Their nchildren

Sarah Ellen b. Sept. 13, 1860
Augusta Octava b. Jan 13, 1863
Margaret Ann Rebecca b. April 1, 1867

(Sarah) Ella Etter, b. at Crockett, Va. and Joel Everett Givens,(B. Aug. 17, 1855 in Carroll Co., Va.) were married on May 31, 1879 at Crockett. They moved to yeager, Tenn. 1895. They also lived at McMinnville, Tenn. In 1903, they moved to Norman, Oklahoma and finally settled in or near Clovis, New Mexico in about 1907. Mr. Givens was a preacher for may yars. He died on May 7, 1913 near Clvis, N.M. and is buried in the Cemetery at Clovis, N. M. Mrs. Givens d. Oct. 13, 1942 at Clovis, New Mexico and is buried there.

their children:
Boyd Franklin b. July 19, 1880
Marthan Elizabeth b. Jan 5, 1882
Claude Preston b. 23 Aug 1883
Lena Grace 23 Mar 1885

2. Ephraim Copenhaver. (b. near Wythe ville, Va.) and Regina Phillippi, (b. Oct. 18, 1826 in Wythe Co Va.) wrer married on Aug. 27, 1845 at Crockett, Va. For many years they lived near Crockett, where Uncle Ephraim farmed. Uncle Ephraim died on Nov. 21, 1898 at Crockett. Va. and is buried at St. Pauls near Crockett, Va. Aunt Regina died on July 9, 1906 at Crockett, Va. is alo buried at St. Pauls.

Their Children:
Isaac Lafayette b. June 22, 1846
John Peter b. Sept. 8, 1847
Amanda June b. May 23, 1850
Elizabeth Frances b. June 6, 1853
Margaret Susan bb.May 27, 1857
Agusta Caroline b. April 5, 1861
Sara Ellen b. July 24, 1863
Robert Ephraim b. Jan 20, 1867
Malissia Josephine b. May 25, 1871

Isaac Copen haver, b. Crockett, and Katherine King, b. Jan 7, 1847 at Crockett, were married on Nov. 26, 1868, at Wytheville They lived at Crockett Va where Mr. Copejhaver farmed. He died July 7, 1918 at Crockett. and is buried at S. Pauls near Crockett. Mrs. Copenhaver died on Jan 3, 1928 at Crockett and is buried at St. Pauls.

Their children:
Sanders Frazier b. Dec 11, 1869
Elizabeth Frances b. Mar 9, 1872
Ida Jane b. Sept 12, 1874
David Jackson b. April 5, 1877

Lelia Melia	b. December 3, 1880
Ephraim	b/ 29 Mar 1882
Frank McCall	b. 10 Oct 1884
Henry Neal	b/ 8 Oct 1891

III Amos Copenhave, (born Near Wytheville, Virginia), and Elizabeth Caroline Scherer were married on Oct. 4, 1846 in Wythe Co., Va. by James A. Brown, Minister. Aunt Elizabeth died a short time after their marriage and was buried in Wythe Co., in Va.(?)

Amos Copenhaver and Augusta Clementina Herbst, (born Aug. 14, 1825 at Gettysburg, Pa.), daughter of Rev. John Herbst and Juliana Kurtz, were married on Nov. 27, 1855 in Wythe Co., Va. Uncle Amos was graduated from Gettysburg College, Pa. in 1854. He attended Gettysburg Seminary in 1854-55 and was licensed by the Virginia Synod in 1855 and was ordained by the Virginia Synod in 1857. For many years he was a Lutheran Circuit Rider Minister. Uncle Amos died on Oct. 6, 1914 at Pittsburgh, Pa. and is buried in Grandview Cemetery, Tyrone, Pa. Aunt Augusta died on Dec. 11, 1914 at Pittsburgh, Pa and is also buried in Grandview Cemetery, Tygrone, Pa.

Their Children

William Kurtz	b. Sept 24, 1857
Caroline Virginia	b. July 27, 1860
John Amos	b. Mar 21 1863

William Copenhaver, (born in Jefferson Co., Va) and Alice Savillah Kepner, (born Sept 24, 1858 at Port Royal, Pa.) were married on Jan 24, 1884 at Port Royal, Pa. Mr. Copenhaver was graduated from the Missionary Institute in 1872 and Susquehanna Univ. He was a .....

V. James Copenhaver, (born near Wytheville, Va) and Nancy Jane Davis (born Jan 19, 1835) were married on _____at_____ Uncle James farmed for many years on his farm on the Blue Spring Highway about ten miles southeast of Abingdon, va. Aunt Jane died on June 19, 1890 near Meadow View, Va. and is buried at Oak Hill Cem. near Damascus, Va. Uncle James died on Jan 25, 1900 near Meadow View, Va. and is also buried at Oak Hill Cem. near Damascus.

Their Children

William Pepper	b. Aug. 9, 1851
Mary Elizabeth	b. Apr 14, 1854
Augusta Virginia	b. Aug 24, 1858
Florence Matilda	b. Apri 28, 1863
Susan Rebecca	b. Apr 16, 1866
John David	b. July 14, 1868
Ida Vickie	b. Feb 7, 1873 ½

William Copenhaver, (born in Wythe Co., Va) and Vitoria Margaret Greenwood, (born May 9, 1863 in Smyth Co., Va) were married on May 22, 1895 at Marion, Vir. For many years they lived at Meadow View, Va. where Mr. Copenhaver farmed. Mrs. Copenhaver died on Nov 19, 1919 at Meadow

died on Apr 20, 1920 at Meadow View, Va. and is also buried at Ebenezer Cem. near Marion, Va.

.....

VI. Lydia Copenhaver, (born near Wytheville,Va) and Christopher Kendrick Coley,(born on March 2, 1831 at Rural Retreat, Va) son of Francis Coley and Sarah Vaught, were married on Nov 9, 1854 in Wythe Co., Va by Rev. -James A. Brown. For many years Uncle Chris Coley was a farmer and he also taught school. 1 Aunt Lydia died on Sept 4, 1898 at Rural Retreat Va. and is buried at Rural Retreat, Va. Uncle Chris died on Feb. 21, 1902 at Rural Retreat, Vir. and is also buried there.

Their children

Elizabeth Frances b. Oct 14, 1856
William Marion b. Oct 26, 1858
Lee Johnson b. Aug 22, 1860
Virginia Alice b. Apr 21, 1862
Sarah Caroline b. Mar 26, 1866
John Francis b. Dec 11, 1867
L aura Belle b. Aug 31, 1870

Elizabeth Coley, (born at Rural Retreat, V) and William Michael Buchanan, (Born in 1853) were married on Nov 28, 1894 near Rural Retreat Va. They lived near Rural Retreat where Mr. Buchanan farmed. Mrs. Buchanan died in about 1920 near Rural Retreat, Va and is buried there. Mr. Buchanan died and is also buried at Rural Retreat.

William, (Born at Rural Retreat, Va) and Josephine Catherine Neff, (born Feb 27, 1863) at Rral Retreat, Va)were married on Dec 27, 1881 at Rural Reateat, Va. For many years Mr. Coley was a teacher and farmer at Rural Retreat, Va . Mrs. Coley d. 3 Mar 1914 at Rural Retreat, Va.

~~VI. Lydia Copenhaver, (born near Wytheville, Va) and Christopher~~

and is buried there in Mountain View Cem. Mr. Coley died on April 21, 1942 at Rural Retreat, Va and is buried there beside his wife.

Their Children

Nettie McNair b. Nov 8, 1882
Myrtle Neff b. April 18, 1884
Gilbert Ellis b. Dec 2, 1885
Lula Grace b. Sept 19, 1887
William Frederick b. Oct 11, 1900

Nettie Coley, (born at Rural Retreat, Va) died on Feb 17, 1890 at Rural Retreat, Va and is buried there.

Myrtle Coley,(born at Rural Retreat, Va) and Walter Herbert Mountcastle, (born May 27, 1893 in Eastern Va) were married on May 22, 1932 at Richmond Va. and is buried at Richmond. Myrtle still lives at Harrisburg, Va.

Gilbert Coley, (born at Rural Retreat, Va) died on July 5, 1887 at Rural Retreat, Va and is buried there.

Grace Coley, (born at Rural Retreat, Va) kand James Clarence Conway Price (born March 19, 1881 at Blacksburg, Va) were married on Oct 28, 1907 at Rural Retreat, Va. They lived at Stuart, Va. Grace died on Apr 7, 1942 Sturart, Vas and is buried at Rural Retreat, Va. Clarence still lives a Stuart, Va.

Their Chldren

Frederick LeRoy b. Feb 15, 1911
James William b. Oct 6, 1914

Fred Price, (born at Auburn, Ala) and Ruth Magdalene Myers(born May 1e, at Ringgold, Va.) were married on Dec 5, 1942 at Ringgold, Va. They live at Chatham, Va where Fred is a teacher.

Their children

Donald LeRoy b. Dec 20, 1946
Carol Leigh b. Dec 24, 1948

James Price, (born at Auburn,1a) and Callie Ruth Carter, (born June 30, 1921 at Stuart, Va) were married on June 4, 1945 at Stuart, Va. They live at Stuart, Va where James attends Duke University.

William Coley, (born at Rural Retreat, Va) and Frances Wright Gilkeson, (born on July 9, 1900 at Middlebrook, Va) were married on June 30, 1926 at Brownsburg, Va. They live at Waynesboro, Vir. where William is a Supervisor of Apple Standardization, working for the Va. Dept. of Agric. Frances is a school teacher in the Waynesboro School System.

VII Sally Copenhaver, (born near Wythe ville, Va) and John George Kegley,(born Nov 1, 1827 anear Wythevill, Va) son of Martin Kegley and Molly Meyers, were married on Sept 20, 1849 near Rural Retreat, Va. Theey lived near Wytheville, Va. (near the present Fish Hatchery) where Uncle George farmed. - Aunt Sally died on April 8, 1860 at her home and is buried at St. Johns Cem. three miles north of Wytheville, Va. and is buried at Galilee Christian Church about three miles south of Wytheville,Va.

Their Children

Henry Myers b. Aug 27, 1850
Markham Rebecca b. July XX 21, 1852
Windfield Scott b. Aug 30, 1854
George Washington b. June 9, 1856
Campbell Jeter b. Jan 28, 1859

Henry Kegley, (born near Wytheville, Va) and Nancy Harsh, (born Jan 18, 1851 at Wytheville, Va) were married on Aug 31, 1871 at Spencer, Ind. They lived in Owen, Co. Ind. for many years and then moved to Marion Co. Ind. where they lived until their death. Mr. Kegley was bpth a farmer and gardner. He died on Mar 9, 1921 at Indianapolis, Ind. and is buried there. Mrs. Kegley died on July 6, 1926 at Indianapolis, Ind. and is also buried there.

~~Their Children~~

Ix Anne Copenhaver, (born near Wytheville, Va) and Alexander Smith Snavely, (born Nov 9, 1832 at Crockett, Va) son of John Snavely and Betsy Branstetter were married on Oct 28, 1858 at Rural Retreat, Va. For many years Uncle Alex farmed on the farm where Frank Snavely now lives, near Crockett, Vir. Aunt Anne died on Sept 20, 1908 at Crockett, Va and is buried at St. Pauls near Crockett, Va. Uncle Alex died on Sept 20 k920 at Crockett, Va and is buried at St. Pauls beside his wife

Their Children

John Alexander b. Oct 5, 1859
Nannie Rebecca b. Feb 16, 1867
Ambrose Lafayette b Sept 14, 1868

John Snavely, (born at Crockett, Va) and Mary Albertine Shaver, (born May 10, 1866 at Rockport, Missouri) were married Apr 13, 1884 at Crockett, Va/ where Mr. Snavely farmed and raaised fruit. Mr. Snavely died on Dec 3, 1906 at Crockett, Va a nd is buried at St. Pauls near Crockett. Mrs. Snavely died on Dec. 27, 1938 at Wytheville, Va and is buried bedide her husband at St. Pauls.

Their Children

Amy Rose b. Ja 18 1885
Wilmer Edison b. Dec 10, 1887
Flora Mae b. Sept 15, 1891

X. John Alfred Copenhaver, (born near Wytheville, Va) and Elizabeth Rosenbaum, (born Dec 25, 1837 in Smyth Co., Va) dau. of Adam Rosenbaum and Christine Copenhaver, (dau. of Frederick Copenhaver and Eva Phillippi) were married on Mar 17, 1858 in Wythe Co., Va.(?) They lived at Crockett, Va where Uncle Alf. farmed. During the Civil War he served in the Conf. Army. On May 15, 1862 he was mustered into the Army at Wytheville, Va. Major French for a period of three years. He was a private and a teamster of Co. H, 63rd ~~###~~ V. Inf. Reg. The Company muster roll for July and August 1864, last on file, shows him absent without leave. Teh Union prisoner of war records show that he was captured on July 3, 1864 near M Marietta, Ga., and was imprisoned at Nashville, Tenn. Military Prison, Louisville, Ky. and Camp Norton, Indianapolis, Ind. where he was paroled and forwarded to City Point, Va on March 4, 1865 for exchange. He was received at Boulware's and Cox's Wharves, James River, Va about March 11, 1865 by the Conf. Agent for exchange. l Aunt Betsy died on March 18, 1876 at Crockett, Va. and is buried at St. Pauls near Crockett, Va. On her tombstone are the following words: "She was a find and affectionate wife, fond mother and friend to all"

Their children

Thomas Edward b Dec 24, 1860
D Missouri Catherine b. Feb 16, 1862
William Pierce b. Mar 12, 1866
Nancy b 8 Jan 1868
Erastus Amos b. 12 Sept 1869
Albertia Lulia 9 Nov 1871 Margaret Letitia 10 July 1874
the 6th Battalion at the [illegible] Sarah A Mar 1876

XL Polly Copenhaver, (born at Rural Retraat, Va.) and Albert Josiah Weaver, (born Jan 18, 1837 near R. R., Va.) son of Abraham Weaver and Rachel _____ were married on March 18, 1858 at R.R. Va. They lived at the old Weaver home by the Lee Highway one mile west of the R. R. turnoff where Uncle Joe farmed. Uncle Joe died on Jan 2, 1905 near R. R., Va adn is buried at Kimberling, near R .R. va ~~and is~~ about two miles north of the Lee Highway. Aunt Polly died on Oct 11, 1926 near R.R. Va and is also buried at Kimberling.

Their children

Margaret D. b. Aug 11, 1859
Daniel Pearson b. Aug 22, 1861
Caroline Rebecca b. June 25, 1866
John Abraham b. Sept 23, 1867

Margaret Weaver, (born near R. R. Va.) died on Sept 17, 1862 near R. R. Va and is buried at Kimberling.

Daniel Weaver (b near R. R. Va.) and Margaret Webster, (born near Roanoke, Va) were married on Sept. 28, 1892 at Roanoke, Vir. They lived at Vicksburg, Miss. where Mr. Weaver was and engineer for the Illinois Central R. R. and Mr. Weaver died on Nov 10, 1892 near Shelby, Miss and is buried at Kimberling, near R. R., Va. Mrs. Weaver leater remarried and lives in Roanoke, Va.

XII Daniel Copenhaver, (born At R. R., VA) and Elizabeth Matilda Neff, (born May 19, 1844 at R. R., Va) dau of Daniel Neff and Amanda Jane Scott, were married on Apr 22, 1862 at R. R., Va. Aunt Elizabeth died on Oct 15, 1877 at R. R., Va and was buried at St. Pauls near Crockett, Va.

Their children

Mary Jane b. June 20, 1864
William Floyd b. Sept 10, 1868
Alice Laura b. Apri 27, 1870
Charles Repass b. Sept 18, 1872
James Brown b. Nov 11, 1874
Nettie Elizabeth b. Oct 8, 1877

Mollie Copenhaver, (Born at R. R., Va) and Jackson J. Ratcliff, (born July 14, 1852 in Wythe Co., Va) were married on Jan 1, 1888 in Wythe Co., Va. They lived near Crockett, Va where Mr. Ratcliff farmed They are both buried at St. Pauls near Crockett, Vir.

Their Children

Guyla Elizabeth b. Dec 18, 1888
Nettie Lee b. July 20, 1891
Louis Brown b May 29, 1895
Lola Mae b. April 4, 1898

Guyla Ratcliff, (born at Rural Retreat, Va) and Van Kesner were married on _____at _____. Guyla died in 1948 or 49 and is b. Burlington, N. C.

XIII Pearson Copenhaver, (born at R. R., Va) and Frances Elizabeth Litz, (born Nov 8, 1841 in Smyth Co., Va.) were married on June 16, 1866 in Wythe Co., Va. They lived near R. R., Va where Uncle Pearson farmed. Aunt Frances died on Jan 12, 1875 near Rural Retreat, Va and is buried at Kimberling near R. R.

Their child:

Missouri Caroline b. Aoril 2, 1867

Missouri Copenhaver, (born near R. R., Va and Geroge Henry Miller, born Oct 31, 1863 near Pulaski, Va) dwere married on Nov. 17, 1886 near R. R., Va. They lived near Pulaski, Va where Mr. Miller farmed. Mr Miller died on Oct 31, 1943 at Newburn, Va and is buried at Newburn, Va. Mrs. Miller died on May 12, 1954 at Pulaski, Va and is also buried at New burn, Va.

Their Children

Mary Mabel b. Aug 16, 1887
Annie Blanche b. April 4, 1889
Roy Lee b. July 29, 1891
Pierson Randolph b. Aoril 15, 1897
Franky Stella b. Sept 27, 1898
Adam Fred b. June 29, 1901
Eugene Embert b. June 11, 1903

Mabel Miller, Born near Pulaski, Va and Harry Arthur Farris, (born Apri l 2, 1882 at Allisonia, Va.) weree maried on Sept ~~3/21/1882~~// Sept 2 1908 near Pulaski, Va. They lived near Newburn, Va where Harry farmed and dairyied.

Their Children
~~/////////////~~

~~Eva/Margarette//b//Dec/2//1788/~~
A

Note: Micro printer, Not the best! ? by #'s & 'A, O, E, etc - that were blurred

(TRANSCRIBED FROM THE FILM COPY OF BOOK, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH)

THE EARLY KOPPENHEFFER FAMILY IN AMERICA

Among the list of Palatines imported in the ship, "James Goodwill", Mr. David Crokatt, Commander, from Rotterdam, but last from Deal, England, June 15, 1728, arriving in Philadelphia on September 11, 1728, was our immigrant ancestor, Thomas Koppenhaffer. He also took the Oath of Allegiance on September 11, 1728. He was probably from Wurttemberg, Germany but we are not sure of the exact location of his home.

Thomas Koppenheffer, along with other Koppenheffers, eventually settled at Heidelberg Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Lancaster later became Dauphin County. Today, Heidelberg is Jackson Township located in Lebanon County, just east of Myerstown, Pa.

Some members of the Koppenheffer family belonged to the Lutheran Church and others to the Reformed Church. Koppenheffers were charter members of Christ Lutheran Church in Berks County, Pa. It was started in 1743, and is about a mile west of Stonchaburg on the old road of Route 422. Many records pertaining to the Koppenhoffer family were found here.

The parents of Thomas Koppenheffer, (or Koppenhofer as it was sometimes spelled), were Wolf(gang) Koppenheffer and Anne Maria _____. They arrived on the ship "Pensilvania" at Philadelphia accompanied by their son, Michael, and three daughters. Wolf and Michael took the Oath of Allegiance at Philadelphia, Pa. on Sept. 11, 1732. They settled at Heidelberg township, Lancaster, Pa.

Thomas Koppenheffer was a Captain of Militia in Colonel Timothy Green's Battaliaon, mustered in Hanover Township, Lancaster County, Pa. from August 12, 1776 to February 1777. In 1777 he was Captain of the 1st Company of Colonel John Roger's 6th Battalion. On Aug. 30, 1777, his Company was stationed at Chester, Pa. under Col. Alexander Lowrey. In 1779 Captain Thomas Copenhaver had the 3rd Company of

the 6th Battalion of the Lancaster County Militia.

Captain Thomas married three times. Most of his children were probably from the first marriage. He married Catharina Mosser (Musser) before 1760 in Pa. Her parents were John Jacob Mosser, (died 1766) a farmer and Catharina _____. John's parents were John Adam Mosser,(Sept. 8, 1684-Jan. 8, 1770) and Anna Maria Boehm. John Jacob Musser lived near Capt. Thomas Coppenhaver in what is now Union Township, Lebanon Co. His father, John Adam, came on the same ship as Thomas Koppenheffer the Immigrant in 1728, and the two Lutheran preachers, John Casper Stoever, Sr., who went to Va. and John Caspar Stoever, Jr. who stayed in Pa.

On Oct. 27, 1778, Captain Thomas married Elizabeth Niess (Neese-Nease). Later, in about 1783 or 1784 in Montgomery Co., Va. he married Juliana Senk(e)?(Six). There was one daughter, Magdalena, born to this marriage. Juliana died in Wythe Co., Va. in 1813.

It was probably in about 1780 that Capt. Thomas Coppenhaver and his family moved into Montgomery Co., Va. In Oct.

Their Children:

1. Thomas, farmer, Heidelberg township, Lancaster Co.
2. Michael, farmer, Heidelberg township, Lancaster Co.
3. Anna ~~Barbara~~ Rosina (Rusanna), (Feb. 15, 1715 - Apr. 12, 1778) married Dec. 18, 1734 Christopher Meyer, Labanon Co.
4. Anna Barbara, (died Mar. 8, 1748) married Oct. 6, 1735 (John) Peter Kucker (died Jan 1775), farmer, Lebanon Co. Their dau. Anna Catherine, (Jan 12, 1738-Sept 16, 1794), married May 24, 1757 Colonel Adam Orth, (March10, 1733 -Nov. 15, 1794) Lebanon, (Iron Forge) Lebanon Co.
6. Anna Catherine, (June 15, 1717- Feb 13, 1763) Married Aug. 2, 1738 Matthias Smyser, (Schmeiaser), Feb. 17, 1715-April 12, 1778), weaver, Manchaster Township, York Co.

Thomas Koppenheffer, a farmer, married Anna Maria Zinn. It is believed that his children were by his first wife. His second wife was Anna Elizabeth Holtzmann, (born Feb. 1715, d. June 2, 1748), "recently from Germany". His third wife was (Catherine) Elizabeth Lehman, (a widow). They were married on January 25, 1749. Thomas died in 1762 as his will is dated March 2, 1762. To his wife Elizabeth, he left 129 pounds, twelve shilling and four and three-fourths pence. To each of his children he left sixty-three pounds , twelve shillings and one pence.

His children:

A Henry.....b. July 7, 1729
B Michael.....b. 1733
C Simon .....b. 1735
D Thomas (Captain)...b. 1739
E Regina .....b. 1740
F Maria Eva Catherina b. 1741
G Catherina b. 1745

A Henry K. a farmer of Heildeberg Twnp. m. Christina Rieth (Reed) . She was b. 11 June 1737 and d. onMar. 3, 1815. Her parents were J. Michael Rieth and Barbara Faeg,(dau. of Peter Faeg). Henry died on Feb. 5, 1809. This family stayed in Jackson Township, Lebanon Co., Pa.

Their children:

Elizabeth married Feb. 29, 1780 Christian Breidinbauch

Catharina married John Shuey

Thomas, (Jan. 31, 1762-Feb. 27, 1845), farmer, Union Township of Lebanon Co., married Catharina Eckert,(April 10, 1768-Nov 2, 1837)

Eva, (July 9, 1763), married April 20, 1786 Friederich Seibert

Daniel, (April 2, 1765)

Anna Margaret (August 20, 1766-Sept 10, 1834), married John Michael Moser (Musser). (April 2, 1764-December25, 1843)

Maria Barbara, (July 12, 1769), married Dec. 9, 1789 David Kilmer

Anna Christina, (March 21, 1772)

Maria Margaretta, (May 25, 1774)

Johannes, (December 6, 1776)

Henry, (June 19, 1778) farmer, Jackson township, Lebanon Co. married (1)Jan. 16, 1802 Maria Barbara Haak(Hawk), (Oct. 18, 1785-Oct. 18, 1812),(2) Elizabeth Haak, (died 1845)

Christina, (Nov. 18, 1780-1884). married 1798 Philip Henry Houtz, (1770-1848). They moved to Ohio in 1835. In 1849 the family moved to Rockcreek Township, Wells Co., Ind. Philip was the son of John Philip Houtz,(1722-1776) who arrived from Switzerland on Aug. 29, 1730, and Anna Margaretta Royer, (1718-1789), duaghter of Sebastian Royer.

Henry was the son of John Philip Houtz (1709-1766), 45 9 +Barbara Dups (Dubbs) 1748-1811

B Michael Koppenheffer, a farmer and distiller of Mifflin Township Dauphin County, Pa., married Anna Catharina _____. He died 1823

their children:

Eva Margaretta b. Dec. 2, 1768

Anna Catharina b. July 17, 1771

Simon Coppenheffer, a farmer of NEW BERRY Township, York Co. Pa., married (Eva) Maria Elizabeth _____-. They left Heidelberg township, Lancaster Co. in about 1770 and settled in Manchester Township, York Co. In aobut 1783 it appears that he sold his 230 acres farm land to his cousin Michael Smyser and settled in Newberry Township, York Co. Simon Koppenheffer served in the REv.

War with the rank of Captain. He died on Aug. 28, 1802.

Their children:

C Simon, Feb. 13, 1756

Johannes Michael, (Oct. 15, 1758_ farmer and tanner, Conewago Township, York County, married Jane Gutwalt. He enlisted on July 1, 1776 and served in the REv. War. Michael died on July 28, 1836.

Martin, (Jan 25, 1760-Mar 4, 1824), farmer, Newberry Township, York Co. married Anna Mary Wentz.

Eva Elizabeth, (January 17,1761), married John Sands

Simons,(NOv. 15, 1762), farmer, Heidelberg Township, York Co. married Anna Elizabeth Wolfe.

Johannes (Nov. 25, 1764)

Benjamin (Sept. 30, 1766)

Maria Barbara, (1771), married George M. Davits

Catherina married Abraham Rankin

D Thomas Koppenheffer, was a farmer in Hanover Township, Lancaster Co., now Union Township, Lebanon Co. Pa.

E Regina married jan. 3, 1781 John Deiss(Tice), Lebanon Co.

(this starts a new pg. Don't know if it fits here or not yet!!

F Maria Eva Catherina married Aug. 30, 1763 Christian Lehman, (July 29, 1744 June 22, 1819) Lebanon Co.

G Catharina married (1) Michael Bollinger, Lebanon Co.

(2) June 24, 1777, Joseph Flory, Lebanon Co.

Captain Thomas Koppenheffer was b in Heidelberg Township, which is now Jackson Township, Lebanon Co., Pa. He was confirmed on Whitsunday, 1754 when he was fifteen years old and Christ (Tulpehocken) Evangelical Lutherna Church, Tulpehocken Township, Berks Co. Today this is Marion Township in Berks Co., west of Stouchsburg, Pa.

On March 29, 1764, Captain Thomas received a loan of seventy-eight pounds from his brother Simon. It was to be repaid by May 1, 1765 or Simon was to receive, among other things, "one white-maine and tail horse colt."...100 bushels of wheat in the house and barm "fifteen bushels of buckwheat."

In july 1764, Capt. Thomas Koppenheffer purchased 137 acres, one-half of a larger tract, from Jacob Moser(Musser). (His father-in-law). On Nov. 16, 1767 he paid the Jacob Moser estate sixty=two pounds, seventeen shillings and two pence to the following : Catharina Koppenheffer (his wife), eldest daughter of Jacob Moser; Rachel, wife of Adam Goodman(Gutman), Eve Werick' _Christiann, Elizabeth, and Jacob Moser, a minor. Peter Hedrick was a guardian for Jacob Moser.

On May 31, 1769, Captain Thomas sold Peter Hedrick 137 acres of land in Hanaover Township, Lancaster Co. for 149 pounds, eight shillings and ten pence.

Captain Thomas was a prominant man in Lancaster Co., Pa. during the Rev. War and was later an important landowner in Montgomer Co., Va. It is thought that he furnished wood for the Iron Forges of the Miess family at Union Forge and for his cousin Colonel Adam Orth at Lebanon.

Captain Thomas Koppenheffer was on the committee that drew up the Hanover Resolutions in 1774.

THE HANOVER RESOLUTIONS OF 1774

As early as the spring of 1774, meetings wereheld in different townships, the resolves of only two of which are preserved to us. The earliest was that of an assemby of the inhabitants of Hanover, Lancaster County, Pa. held on Saturday, June 4, 1774, Colonel Timothy Green, Chairman, "to express their sentiments on the present critical stat of affairs" It was then and there"Unanimously resolved:

"1st. that the recent action of the Parliment of Great Britain is iniquitous and oppressive.

"2. That it is the bounden duty of hte inhabitants of America to oppose every measure which tends to deprive them of their just prerogatives.

"3, Tjat in a closer union of the Colonies lies the safeguard of the prople.

"4. That in the event of Great Britain attempting to force unjust laws upon us by the strength of arms, our cause we leave to Heaven and our rifles.

"5. That a committee of nine be appointed who shall act for us and in our behalf as emergency may require.

"The committee consistd of Colonel Timothy Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Koppenheffer, William Clark, James Stewart, Joshep Barnett and Joh n Rogers.

(new microfilm page)

1781 he bought land on which he had already been living. This was located near what is not Rural Retreat, Wythe County, Va. In 1782, he was listed in the Montgomery County personal tax roll. In 1783, John Maxwell sold Capt. Thomas 310 acres of land located on the southe branch of Reed Creek on the tract known as Radcliffs Marsh. On Sept. 1, 1789, roads were established from Collmans Glades to James Scott's on the head of Cripple Creek. Thomas Coppenhaver, Peter Raizer and David[illegible] Bustard were overseers. Captain Thomas sold about 115 acres of land to Thomas Nease in 1790. On June 15, 1798, Captain Thomas was granted a license to retail goods and on Nov. 14, 1799, he was fined for refusing to serve as a juror. He died intestate in 1802, Wythe Co., Va. and is buried there. The personal propert of his estate was inventoried and sold at public sale by the executor , Maichal Moyers, (his son-in-law), on March 4, 1803. This did not include real estate. On Jan. 9 1814, Frederick, Samuel, nad Henry, sons of Captain Thomas, sold three-tenths of the farm or 193 acres, located on Reed Creek, to George Wampler for 450 dollars. This was in accordance with the will of Juliana for dividing the property after her death.

Their children (?)

Maria Catharina, July 8, 1760, Married June 24, 1777, Michael Moyers,(Myers) a farmer, of Pa., later Wytne Co., Va.
Christian marrried Michael Brown, a farmer, Wythe Co., Va.
Thomas III, July 16, 1763, married Barbara Staley.
Catherine(1765 ? Nov. 27, 1830), married John Rosenbaum, a farmer, Wash. Co. Va
Elizabeth married(1) Feb. 27, 1793 Henry Groseclose
(2) Feb. 17, 1795 Philip Wiseman
Mary married Feb. 29, 1796 John Wiseman
Frederick (Jan 1, 1770_ Married Eva Phillippi, Smyth, Co. Va.
John was a farmer
Samuel married Feb. 4, 1802, Lavenia Williams, farmer, Wayne Co., Ky.

(new microfilm page)

Henry married June 8, 1802 Barbara Vaught, farmer, Va.
Magdalene (Molly) married Sept. 2, 1802 George Wiseman

Catherine may not have been a duaghter of Captain Thomas Copenhaver but the death record of her son, Adam Rosenbaum, in Marion, Va., states that his mother was Catherine Copenhaver, Also, Mrs. Callie Hufford of Rural Retreat, Va. daughter of Polly Copenhaver Weaver, told me that when she once vjsited Adam Rosenbaum with my grandmother, Missouri Copenhaver Hounshell, he told her that they were related.

Thomas Copenhaver III, a farmer of Wythe Co., Va. married Barbara Staley. He was born in Hanover Township, Lancaster Co., Pa. and was living in Montg. Co., Va. in 1780 when he served for four months in the Army in Va. and N. C. He lived in Wythe Co., Va. for many years before moving to Lincoln Co. Mo. in 1831. Thomas III died in Mo. in 1836.

Their children ?

Mary married June 17, 1802 Jacob Creger
Elizabeth married Dec. 8, 1806 Peter Greger
Valentine (died 1825) married May 28, 1819 Elizabeth Wiseman
Joseph, married June 31, 1819 Nancy Moore
Jacob (died 1878)
Geter (Peter) died 1843
Abraham
Martin S. ma. 21 Apr. 1821, Polly Creager

Frederick Copenhaver was born near Lickdale, Union Township, Lebanon Co., Pa. It is about twenty miles east of Harrisburg, Penn. In about 1780 he moved with his father to Montg. Co. Va. Sometime before 1790 he married Eva Phillippi, b. July 1, 1770. She was the daughter of John Phillippi and Eva Barbara Eichelberger. In 1801-1804 Frederick Copenhaver, a farmer, moved with his fmaily from what is now Wythe Co., Va. to what is now Smiiythe Co. Va. in the Chilhowie area. Frederick died on J-an. 20, 1836 in Smythe Co., Va. is is buried there at Mt. Zion. Eva. died on July 9 1857 in Smythe Co. is also uried at Mt. Zion.

Their children

Henry (August 21, 1790-July 20,1868) married Sept. 28, 1818 Barbara Phillippi Nov. 5, 1800-Feb. 20, 1889) daughter of Christian.
Christley (Feb. 23, 1792-Dec. 25, 1873) married (1) Mary Cullop (2) Elizabeth Groseclose (Feb. 21, 1811-Mar. 29, 1872.
John Christian June 3, 1793), married Elizabeth Cullop (Gallop??v.j.)
Catherine married (1) John Mercer; (2) Sept. 15, 1837, Wm. Davis
Molly married James Johnston
Sally (1801-1868) married Feb. 12, 1822, George Dutton (1797-1883)
Barbara (died before 1827) married Adam Rosenbaum
Elizabeth married Daniel Wolfe
Davisd married June 29, 1808) married (1)_____Wells and had a son Wm Anderson Wells. (2) Adam Rosenbaum (Aug. 16, 1802-Dec. 27, 1893) and had a duaghe Elizabeth who married John Alfred Copenhaver.
Thomas (Dec. 22, 1811-Jan 3, 1882) married June 20, 1832 Rachel Tilson (Feb. 4, 1812-Oct. 19, 1884).
Samuel (May 14, 1814-July 16, 1876) married Mar. 28, 1837 Eliza Ann Tilson (Jan. 19, 1819-Jan 14, 1888)

THE COPENHAVER FAMILY IN WYTHE COUNTY, VA.

The first name of the father of John Copenhaver (b. 1800) is unknown. However, he was a grandson of Captian Thomas Copenhaver and was, probably, the son of his son Joh. The mother of Joh, b. 1800 was Catherine Neff. She was b. on Sept. 9, 1776 and was a daughter of Michael Neff. The Michael Neff farm was located about three miles out of Rural Retreat, Va. on the road to Cedar Springs, not far from the farm of Captain Thomas Copenhaver.

John Copenhaver was born on Jan 2, 1800 near Rural Retreat, Va. In about 1805 hsi mother, Catherine, married Henry Umberger, Sr. who lived at the Umberger home aoubt four northwest of Wytheville, Va. on what is not (1959) Rose Hill Farm , home of F. B. Kegley. On Nov. 28, 1821, in Wytne Co., Va. John Copenhaver married Rebecca Kegley, daughter of Christian Kegley. She was born on March 9, 1800 on lher fathers farm about three miles from the Henry Umberger, Sr. farm. They started housekeeping in a log cabin which stood close to the present home of Mr. F. B. Kegley.

Since Captain Thomas Copenhaver died intestate, it was many years before his estate was settled. The final settlement came in 1838 when George Wampler, trustee of the estate, put the farm up for sale. John Copenhaver boughthis grandfather's old home including 351 acres southe of Rural Retreat on Upper Reed Creek which was part of an area called Radcliff's Marsh. Later in 1843, John bought 389 acres of land from Christopher Brown on Upper Tate's Run which was to become the Ephraim Copenhaver estate.

John was a prosperous prominent landowner in Wythe Co. and he raised a large family of fourteen children. The first ten children were probably born near Rose Hill Farm and the last four near Rural Retreat, Va. John's mother, Catherine Umberger died on Oct. 9, 1847 is buried at St. Pauls near Crockett, Va. Rebecca Copenhaver died on Aug. 12, 1871 and is also buried at St. Pauls. John Copenhaver died on Nov. 20, 1873 and is buried at St. Pauls by his wife and mother.

Their children

Elizabeth b. June 28, 1822
Ephraim b. Dec. 21, 1823
Amos b. Aug. 31, 1825
Amanda b. April 1, 1827
James B. Aug. 10, 1828
Lydia b. Aoril 9, 1830
Sally B. Feb. 4, 1832
Catherine b. July 10, 1833
Anne b. March 27, 1835
John Alfred b. Feb. 18, 1837
Polly b. Oct. 9, 1838
Daniel Flore b. Jan 19, 1841
Pearson Abram b. April 29, 1843
Joseph Emra b. Mar. 2, 1845

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Lydia b. April 9, 1830
Sally B. Feb. 4, 1832
Catherine b. July 10, 1833
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on March 22, 1884 near Crockett, Va. and is buried at St. Pauls, near Crockett, Va. Uncle Waymon died on June 27, 1886 at Crockett, Va. and is buried at St. Pauls, near Crockett, VA.

Their nchildren

Sarah Ellen b. Sept. 13, 1860
Augusta Octava b. Jan 13, 1863
Margaret Ann Rebecca b. April 1, 1867

(Sarah) Ella Etter, b. at Crockett, Va. and Joel Everett Givens,(B. Aug. 17, 1855 in Carroll Co., Va.) were married on May 31, 1879 at Crockett. They moved to yeager, Tenn. 1895. They also lived at McMinnville, Tenn. In 1903, they moved to Norman, Oklahoma and finally settled in or near Clovis, New Mexico in about 1907. Mr. Givens was a preacher for may yars. He died on May 7, 1913 near Clvis, N.M. and is buried in the Cemetery at Clovis, N. M. Mrs. Givens d. Oct. 13, 1942 at Clovis, New Mexico and is buried there.

their children:
Boyd Franklin b. July 19, 1880
Marthan Elizabeth b. Jan 5, 1882
Claude Preston b. 23 Aug 1883
Lena Grace 23 Mar 1885

2. Ephraim Copenhaver. (b. near Wythe ville, Va.) and Regina Phillippi, (b. Oct. 18, 1826 in Wythe Co Va.) wrer married on Aug. 27, 1845 at Crockett, Va. For many years they lived near Crockett, where Uncle Ephraim farmed. Uncle Ephraim died on Nov. 21, 1898 at Crockett. Va. and is buried at St. Pauls near Crockett, Va. Aunt Regina died on July 9, 1906 at Crockett, Va. is alo buried at St. Pauls.

Their Children:
Isaac Lafayette b. June 22, 1846
John Peter b. Sept. 8, 1847
Amanda June b. May 23, 1850
Elizabeth Frances b. June 6, 1853
Margaret Susan bb.May 27, 1857
Agusta Caroline b. April 5, 1861
Sara Ellen b. July 24, 1863
Robert Ephraim b. Jan 20, 1867
Malissia Josephine b. May 25, 1871

Isaac Copen haver, b. Crockett, and Katherine King, b. Jan 7, 1847 at Crockett, were married on Nov. 26, 1868, at Wytheville They lived at Crockett Va where Mr. Copejhaver farmed. He died July 7, 1918 at Crockett. and is buried at S. Pauls near Crockett. Mrs. Copenhaver died on Jan 3, 1928 at Crockett and is buried at St. Pauls.

Their children:
/ Sanders Frazier b. Dec 11, 1869
Elizabeth Frances b. Mar 9, 1872
Ida Jane b. Sept 12, 1874
David Jackson b. April 5, 1877
Allie Gertrude b. Sept 22, 1879

Lelia Melia	b. December 3, 1880
Ephraim	b/ 29 Mar 1882
Frank McCall	b. 10 Oct 1884
Henry Neal	b/ 8 Oct 1891

III Amos Copenhave, (born Near Wytheville, Virginia), and Elizabeth Caroline Scherer were married on Oct. 4, 1846 in Wythe Co., Va. by James A. Brown, Minister. Aunt Elizabeth died a short time after their marriage and was buried in Wythe Co., in Va.(?)

Amos Copenhaver and Augusta Clementina Herbst, (born Aug. 14, 1825 at Gettysburg, Pa.), daughter of Rev. John Herbst and Juliana Kurtz, were married on Nov. 27, 1855 in Wythe Co., Va. Uncle Amos was graduated from Gettysburg College, Pa. in 1854. He attended Gettysburg Seminary in 1854-55 and was licensed by the Virginia Synod in 1855 and was ordained by the Virginia Synod in 1857. For many years he was a Lutheran Circuit Rider Minister. Uncle Amos died on Oct. 6, 1914 at Pittsburgh, Pa. and is buried in Grandview Cemetery, Tyrone, Pa. Aunt Augusta died on Dec. 11, 1914 at Pittsburgh, Pa and is also buried in Grandview Cemetery, Tygrone, Pa.

Their Children

William Kurtz	b. Sept 24, 1857
Caroline Virginia	b. July 27, 1860
John Amos	b. Mar 21 1863

William Copenhaver, (born in Jefferson Co., Va) and Alice Savillah Kepner, (born Sept 24, 1858 at Port Royal, Pa.) were married on Jan 24, 1884 at Port Royal, Pa. Mr. Copenhaver was graduated from the Missionary Institute in 1872 and Susquehanna Univ. He was a .....

V. James Copenhaver, (born near Wytheville, Va) and Nancy Jane Davis (born Jan 19, 1835) were married on _____at_____ Uncle James farmed for many years on his farm on the Blue Spring Highway about ten miles southeast of Abingdon, va. Aunt Jane died on June 19, 1890 near Meadow View, Va. and is buried at Oak Hill Cem. near Damascus, Va. Unc le James died on Jan 25, 1900 near Meadow View, Va. and is also buried at Oak Hill Cem. near Damascus.

Their Children

William Pepper	b. Aug. 9, 1851
Mary Elizabeth	b. Apr 14, 1854
Augusta Virginia	b. Aug 24, 1858
Florence Matilda	b. Apri 28, 1863
Susan Rebecca	b. Apr 16, 1866
John David	b. July 14, 1868
Ida Vickie	b. Feb 7, 1873 ½

William Copenhaver, (born in Wythe Co., Va) and Vitoria Margaret Greenwood, (born May 9, 1863 in Smyth Co., Va) were married on May 22, 1895 at Marion, Vir. For many years they lived at Meadow View, Va. where Mr. Copenhaver farmed. Mrs. Copenhaver died on Nov 19, 1919 at Meadow View, Va and is buried at Ebenezer Cem. near Marion, Va. Mr. Copenhaver

died on Apr 20, 1920 at Meadow View, Va. and is also buried at Ebenezer Cem. near Marion, Va.

.....

VI. Lydia Copenhaver, (born near Wytheville,Va) and Christopher Kendrick Coley,(born on March 2, 1831 at Rural Retreat, Va) son of Francis Coley and Sarah Vaught, were married on Nov 9, 1854 in Wythe Co., Va by Rev. -James A. Brown. For many years Uncle Chris Coley was a farmer and he also taught school. 1 Aunt Lydia died on Sept 4, 1898 at Rural Retreat Va. and is buried at Rural Retreat, Va. Uncle Chris died on Feb. 21, 1902 at Rural Retreat, Vir. and is also buried there.

Their children

Elizabeth Frances b. Oct 14, 1856
William Marion b. Oct 26, 1858
Lee Johnson b. Aug 22, 1860
Virginia Alice b. Apr 21, 1862
Sarah Caroline b. Mar 26, 1866
John Francis b. Dec 11, 1867
L aura Belle b. Aug 31, 1870

Elizabeth Coley, (born at Rural Retreat, V) and William Michael Buchanan, (Born in 1853) were married on Nov 28, 1894 near Rural Retreat Va. They lived near Rural Retreat where Mr. Buchanan farmed. Mrs. Buchanan died in about 1920 near Rural Retreat, Va and is buried there. Mr. Buchanan died and is also buried at Rural Retreat.

William, (Born at Rural Retreat, Va) and Josephine Catherine Neff, (born Feb 27, 1863) at Rral Retreat, Va)were married on Dec 27, 1881 at Rural Reateat, Va. For many years Mr. Coley was a teacher and farmer at Rural Retreat, Va . Mrs. Coley d. 3 Mar 1914 at Rural Retreat, Va.

VI/// Lydia Copenhaver, /// born near Wytheville, Va) and Christopher

and is buried there in Mountain View Cem. Mr. Coley died on April 21, 1942 at Rural Retreat, Va and is buried there beside his wife.

Their Children

Nettie McNair b. Nov 8, 1882
Myrtle Neff b. April 18, 1884
Gilbert Ellis b. Dec 2, 1885
Lula Grace b. Sept 19, 1887
William Frederick b. Oct 11, 1900

Nettie Coley, (born at Rural Retreat, Va) died on Feb 17, 1890 at Rural Retreat, Va and is buried there.

Myrtle Coley,(born at Rural Retreat, Va) and Walter Herbert Mountcastle, (born May 27, 1893 in Eastern Va) were married on May 22, 1932 at Richmond Va. and is buried at Richmond. Myrtle still lives at Harrisburg, Va.

died on Apr 20, 1920 at Meadow View, Va. and is also buried at Shenandoah Cem. near Marion, Va.

.....

VI. Lydia Copenhaver, (born near Smithville,Va) and Charlesopher Kendrick Coley,(born on March 2, 1911 at Rural Retreat, Va) son of Amanda Coley and Sarah Vaught, were married on Nov 9, 1934 in Wythe Co., Va by Rev. James A. Brown. For many years Uncle Chuck Coley was a farmer and he also taught school. I have Lydia died on Sept 6, 1939 at Rural Retreat Va. and is buried at Rural Retreat, Va. Uncle Chuck died on Feb. 21, 1972 at Rural Retreat, Va., and is also buried there.

Their children

Elizabeth Frances b. Oct 14, 1935
William Marion b. Oct 29, 1939
Joe Johnson b. May 22, 1940
Virginia Alice b. Nov 21, 1942
Sarah Carolina b. Mar 25, 1950
John Francis b. Dec 11, 1957
Diana Dolla b. May 31, 1970

Elizabeth Coley, (born at Rural Retreat, Va) and William Richard Boohman, (born in 1933) were married on Nov 29, 1954 near Rural Retreat Va. They lived near Rural Retreat where Mr. Boohman farmed. Mrs. Boohman died in about 1970 near Rural Retreat, Va and is buried there. Mr. Boohman died and is also buried at Rural Retreat.

William, (born at Rural Retreat, Va) and Josephine Crockins Neff, (born Feb 27, 1933) at Rural Retreat, Va)were married on Dec 27, 1952 at Rural Meadows, Va. Joe now lives near Mr. Coley was a teacher and farmer at Rural Retreat, Va . Pete. Coley d. 3 Nov 1974 at Rural Retreat, Va.

and is buried there in Mountain View Cem. Mr. Coley died on April 21, 1962 at Rural Retreat, Va and is buried there beside his wife.

Their Children

Retta Marie b. Nov 3, 1953
Myrtle Neff b. April 19, 1954
Gilbert Allie b. Dec 2, 1955
Julia Grace b. Sept 10, 1957
William Frederick b. Oct 12, 1959

Retta Coley, (born at Rural Retreat, Va) died on Feb 17, 1990 at Rural Retreat, Va and is buried there.

Myrtle Coley,(born at Rural Retreat, Va) and Walter Burbank Hurdenville, (born May 27, 1932 in Bandon Va) were married on May 22, 1953 at Richmond Va. and is buried at Richmond. Myrtle still lives at Hurdenville, Va.

Gilbert Coley, (born at Rural Retreat, Va) died on July 5, 1887 at Rural Retreat, Va and is buried there.

Grace Coley, (born at Rural Retreat, Va) kand James Clarence Conway Price (born March 19, 1881 at Blacksburg, Va) were married on Oct 28, 1907 at Rural Retreat, Va. They lived at Stuart, Va. Grace died on Apr 7, 1942 Sturart, Vas and is buried at Rural Retreat, Va. Clarence still lives a Stuart, Va.

Their Chldren

Frederick LeRoy b. Feb 15, 1911
James William b. Oct 6, 1914

Fred Price, (born at Auburn, Ala) and Ruth Magdalene Myers(born May le, at Ringgold, Va.) were married on Dec 5, 1942 at Ringgold, Va. They live at Chatham, Va where Fred is a teacher.

Their children

Donald LeRoy b. Dec 20, 1946
Carol Leigh b. Dec 24, 1948

James Price, (born at Auburn,la) and Callie Ruth Carter, (born June 30, 1921 at Stuart, Va) were married on June 4, 1945 at Stuart, Va. They live at Stuart, Va where James attends Duke University.

William Coley, (born at Rural Retreat, Va) and Frances Wright Gilkeson, (born on July 9, 1900 at Middlebrook, Va) were married on June 30, 1926 at Brownsburg, Va. They live at Waynesboro, Vir. where William is a Supervisor of Apple Standardization, working for the Va. Dept. of Agric. Frances is a school teacher in the Waynesboro School System.

VII Sally Copenhaver, (born near Wythe ville, Va) and John George Kegley,(born Nov 1, 1827 anear Wythevill, Va) son of Martin Kegley and Molly Meyers, were married on Sept 20, 1849 near Rural Retreat, Va. Theey lived near Wytheville, Va. (near the present Fish Hatchery) where Uncle George farmed. - Aunt Sally died on April 8, 1860 at her home and is buried at St. Johns Cem. three miles north of Wytheville, Va. and is buried at Galilee Christian Church about three miles south of Wytheville,Va.

Their Children

Henry Myers b. Aug 27, 1850
Markham Rebecca b July ~~XX~~ 21, 1852
Windfield Scott b. Aug 30, 1854
George Washington b. June 9, 1856
Campbell Jeter b. Jan 28, 1859

Henry Kegley, (born near Wytheville, Va) and Nancy Harsh, (born Jan 18, 1851 at Wytheville, Va) were married on Aug 31, 1871 at Spencer, Ind. They lived in Owen, Co. Ind. for many years and then moved to Marion Co. Ind. where they lived until their death. Mr. Kegley was bpth a farmer and gardner. He died on Mar 9, 1921 at Indianapolis, Ind. and is buried there. Mrs. Kegley died on July 6, 1926 at Indianapolis, Ind. and is also buried there.

~~Their Children~~

Ix Anne Copenhaver, (born near Wytheville, Va) and Alexander Smith Snavely, (born Nov 9, 1832 at Crockett, Va) son of John Snavely and Betsy Branstetter were married on Oct 28, 1858 at Rural Retreat, Va. For many years Uncle Alex farmed on the farm where Frank Snavely now lives, near Crockett, Vir. Aunt Anne died on Sept 20, 1908 at Crockett, Va and is buried at St. Pauls near Crockett, Va. Uncle Alex died on Sept 20 k920 at Crockett, Va and is buried at St. Pauls beside his wife

Their Children

John Alexander b. Oct 5, 1859
Nannie Rebecca b. Feb 16, 1867
Ambrose Lafayette b Sept 14, 1868

John Snavely, (born at Crockett, Va) and Mary Albertine Shaver, (born May 10, 1866 at Rockport, Missouri) were married Apr 13, 1884 at Crockett, Va/ where Mr. Snavely farmed and raaised fruit. Mr. Snavely died on Dec 3, 1906 at Crockett, Va a nd is buried at St. Pauls near Crockett. Mrs. Snavely died on Dec. 27, 1938 at Wytheville, Va and is buried bedide her husband at St. Pauls.

Their Children

Amy Rose b. Ja 18 1885
Wilmer Edison b. Dec 10, 1887
Flora Mae b. Sept 15, 1891

X. John Alfred Copenhaver, (born near Wytheville, Va) and Elizabeth Rosenbaum, (born Dec 25, 1837 in Smyth Co., Va) dau. of Adam Rosenbaum and Christine Copenhaver, (dau. of Frederick Copenhaver and Eva Phillippi) were married on Mar 17, 1858 in Wythe Co., Va.(?) They lived at Crockett, Va where Uncle Alf. farmed. During the Civil War he served in the Conf. Army. On May 15, 1862 he was mustered into the Army at Wytheville, Va. Major French for a period of three years. He was a private and a teamster of Co. H, 63rd ~~Reg~~ V. Inf. Reg. The Company muster roll for July and August 1864, last on file, shows him absent without leave. Teh Union prisoner of war records show that he was captured on July 3, 1864 near M Marietta, Ga., and was imprisoned at Nashville, Tenn. Military Prison, Louisville, Ky. and Camp Norton, Indianapolis, Ind. where he was paroled and forwarded to City Point, Va on March 4, 1865 for exchange. He was received at Boulware's and Cox's Wharves, James River, Va about March 11, 1865 by the Conf. Agent for exchange. 1 Aunt Betsy died on March 18, 1876 at Crockett, Va. and is buried at St. Pauls near Crockett, Va. On her tombstone are the following words: "She was a find and affectionate wife, fond mother and friend to all"

Their children

Thomas Edward b Dec 24, 1860
D Missouri Catherine b. Feb 16, 1862
William Pierce b. Mar 12, 1866
Nancy b 8 Jan 1868
Erastus Amos b. 12 Sept 1869
Albertia Lulia 9 Nov 1871
Margaret Letitia 10 July 1874
Sarah 4 Mar 1876

XL Polly Copenhaver, (born at Rural Retraat, Va.) and Albert Josiah Weaver, (born Jan 18, 1837 near R. R., Va.) son of Abraham Weaver and Rachel _____ were married on March 18, 1858 at R.R. Va. They lived at the old Weaver home by the Lee Highway one mile west of the R. R. turnoff where Uncle Joe farmed. Uncle Joe died on Jan 2, 1905 near R. R., Va adn is buried at Kimberling, near R .R. va ~~and/it~~ about two miles north of the Lee Highway. Aunt Polly died on Oct 11, 1926 near R.R. Va and is also buried at Kimberling.

Their children

Margaret D. b. Aug 11, 1859
Daniel Pearson b. Aug 22, 1861
Caroline Rebecca b. June 25, 1866
John Abraham b. Sept 23, 1867

Margaret Weaver, (born near R. R. Va.) died on Sept 17, 1862 near R. R. Va and is buried at Kimberling.

Daniel Weaver (b near R. R. Va.) and Margaret Webster, (born near Roanoke, Va) were married on Sept. 28, 1892 at Roanoke, Vir. They lived at Vicksburg, Miss. where Mr. Weaver was and engineer for the Illinois Central R. R. and Mr. Weaver died on Nov 10, 1892 near Shelby, Miss and is buried at Kimberling, near R. R., Va. Mrs. Weaver leater remarried and lives in Roanoke, Va.

XII Daniel Copenhaver, (born At R. R., VA) and Elizabeth Matilda Neff, (born May 19, 1844 at R. R., Va) dau of Daniel Neff and Amanda Jane Scott, were married on Apr 22, 1862 at R. R., Va. Aunt Elizabeth died on Oct 15, 1877 at R. R., Va and was buried at St. Pauls near Crockett, Va.

Their children

Mary Jane b. June 20, 1864
William Floyd b. Sept 10, 1868
Alice Laura b. Apri 27, 1870
Charles Repass b. Sept 18, 1872
James Brown b. Nov 11, 1874
Nettie Elizabeth b. Oct 8, 1877

Mollie Copenhaver, (Born at R. R., Va) and Jackson J. Ratcliff, (born July 14, 1852 in Wythe Co., Va) were married on Jan 1, 1888 in Wythe Co., Va. They lived near Crockett, Va where Mr. Ratcliff farmed They are both buried at St. Pauls near Crockett, Vir.

Their Children

Guyla Elizabeth b. Dec 18, 1888
Nettie Lee b. July 20, 1891
Louis Brown b May 29, 1895
Lola Mae b. April 4, 1898

Guyla Ratcliff, (born at Rural Retreat, Va) and Van Kesner were married on _____ at _____. Guyla died in 1948 or 49 and is b. Burlington, N. C.

XIII Pearson Copenhaver, (born at R. R., Va) and Frances Elizabeth Litz, (born Nov 8, 1841 in Smyth Co., Va.) were married on June 16, 1866 in Wythe Co., Va. They lived near R. R., Va where Uncle Pearson farmed. Aunt Frances died on Jan 12, 1875 near Rural Retreat, Va and is buried at Kimberling near R. R.

Their child:

Missouri Caroline b. Aoril 2, 1867

Missouri Copenhaver, (born near R. R., Va and Geroge Henry Miller, born Oct 31, 1863 near Pulaski, Va) dwere married on Nov. 17, 1886 near R. R., Va. They lived near Pulaski, Va where Mr. Miller farmed. Mr Miller died on Oct 31, 1943 at Newburn, Va and is buried at Newburn, Va. Mrs. Miller died on May 12, 1954 at Pulaski, Va and is also buried at New burn, Va.

Their Children

Mary Mabel b. Aug 16, 1887
Annie Blanche b. April 4, 1889
Roy Lee b. July 29, 1891
Pierson Randolph b. Aoril 15, 1897
Franky Stella b. Sept 27, 1898
Adam Fred b. June 29, 1901
Eugene Embert b. June 11, 1903

Mabel Miller, Born near Pulaski, Va and Harry Arthur Farris, (born Apri 1 2, 1882 at Allisonia, Va.) weree maried on Sept ~~3/at/1882//~~ Sept 2 1908 near Pulaski, Va. They lived near Newburn, Va where Harry farmed and dairyied.

Their Children
~~////////////////~~

~~Eva/Margaretta//b.//Dec/2,//1768/~~
A

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE HISTORIAN

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, FEBRUARY 22, 1897.

WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.,
STATE PRINTERS,
ALBANY AND NEW YORK.
1897.

Appendix "H."

MUSTER ROLLS AND MILITARY COMMISSIONS ISSUED FOR THE COLONY OF NEW YORK BETWEEN THE YEARS 1664 AND 1760 — COVERING THE PERIOD OF THE CAPTURE OF NEW NETHERLANDS BY THE ENGLISH (SEPT. 1664), THE RECAPTURE OF NEW YORK BY THE DUTCH (AUG 1673), THE RESTORATION OF NEW YORK TO THE ENGLISH BY THE DUTCH (FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1674); THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION OF 1688; THE WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1689; THE UNSUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION AGAINST CANADA, 1689—1690; QUEEN ANNE'S WAR AND THE SECOND UNSUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION AGAINST CANADA 1709—1711; WAR OF THE "AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION" BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE 1744, CONCLUDED BY THE PEACE OF 1748; AND THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR FROM 1754 INCLUDING THE BATTLE OF LAKE GEORGE, SEPT. 8, 1755. THESE MUSTER ROLLS PRACTICALLY END WITH THE DEATH OF GEORGE II.

The subjoined military records taken from the Colonial Archives in the possession of our State Library represent military services of officers and men, covering a period of nearly one hundred years of the history of the province of New York.

In addition to the New York troops several rolls of militiamen who were stationed in New Jersey during the years 1673 and 1715

1673.—*Continued.*

Vol. xxiii. Page 106.

Horly and Marble	Captain Albert Heymansen
	Lieutenant Jan Broersen
	Ensign Gerrit Andriaensen

Page 138 Oct. 25.

Appointment of Militia officers for the towns of Midwout (Flatbush) Amesfoort (Flatlands), Breuckelen, Utrecht, Bushwyck and Gravesend.

Midwout	Captain Jan Strycker
	Lieutenant Titus Sirix
	Ensign Pieter gilliamsen
Amesfort	Captain Elbert Elbertse
	Lieutenant Roelef Martensen
	Ensign Dirck Jansen

Page 139

Breuckelen	Captain Jeronimus Rapalie
	Lieutenant Michael Hanse
	Ensign Daniel Rapalie
Utrecht & Boswyck	Captain Jacques Cortelyou
	Lieutenant Joost Cockuyt
	Ensign Ryn Jansen
Gravasande	Captain Richard Stilwill
	Lieutenant Samuel Homs
	Ensign Williem Golding

Names of the Militia officers of New Orange (New York) and their oath.

Page 179 Dec. 19.

We the undernamed commissioned officers of Militia of the City of New Orange viz't.

Captain Cornelis Steenwyck Captain Martin Kregier, Captain Johannis Van Brugh, Captain Egidius Luyck, Lieutenant Willem Beekman, Lieutenant Jacob Kyp, Lieutenant Christoffel Hooglant, Lieutenant Nicolaes Bayard, Ensign Gabriel Minvielle, Ensign

1715.—*Continued.*

Vol. lx. Page 57.

Jacob Remson	John Lambertse
Rinear reinearsee	Harmanus Gisberye
Jacob Hagewout	Rinear ffollman
Isaac hagewout	William van dune
Aartt van derbilt	Peter Luister
rem Adrianse	Peter Stryker
Gerrett Adrianse	41

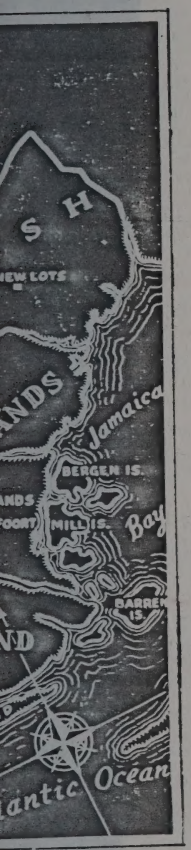
Kings County Militia 1715—Captain Aartt van Pelts Company

Aartt van Pelt Captt
Johannis Swartt Leff
Thomas fferdon En.s

Jacob van sutfin	Abraham van Sut fin
Hendrick Janson	Tiss Lane
Andrew Emans	Cherik van dick
Barentt Bantt	John van peltt
Nicholas Lake	Rutgart van Brunt
Benjamen Hulsart	Jacob Swartt
Rutgart van Bruntt	Anthony Hulsartt
Tunis van peltt	Okaa van Nuies
John van peltt	John van Nuies
hendrick Emans	Isaac van Nuies
Jaques Cortelian	25

Kings County Militia 1715—Captain Thomas Stillwells Company.

Thomas Stillwell Captt
Barent Johnson Leff
ffer van Sekelen En.s



REGISTER

In Alphabetical Order,

of the

Early Settlers of Kings County,

LONG ISLAND, N. Y.,

from its

First Settlement by Europeans to 1700;

With Contributions to their Biographies and Genealogies, compiled from various sources.

By Teunis G. Bergen

Introduction by Harriett Mott Stryker-Rodda, C. G.

19 73

POLYANTHOS
Cottonport

Fl^{h} in 1677. Issue:—Johannes Willemse; Peter Willemse; Marike or Maria Willemse, m. Jacobus Aucke Van Nuyse; Catharine Willemse, m. Aug. 27, 1690, Johannes Fonteyn; Cornelis Willemse; Rachel Willemse, (sup.) to have d. single; and Sarah Willemse, m. Albert Coerten Voorhees, and d. in 1736. Signed his name "*Willem Guljamse.*"

Cornil, Thomas, (soldier.) In 1644 Thomas Maby attempted to kill him on the flats at Amersfoort (Fld^{s}), as per Col. Man.

Cornish, John, of Fld^{s}. His will is da. Dec. 19, 1651, in which he bequeaths all his property to Samuel London s. of Ambrose London, and to Ann da. of Edmond Audley of Fld^{s}, as per G^{d} town rec. Made his mark to documents.

Thomas, one of the first settlers of G^{d} in 1646, in which year he was allotted a plantation-lot, as per town rec. A planter's lot as fixed by the town regulations consisted of 20 morgens or 40 A., with sufficient salt meadows to keep 6 head of cattle.

Cornwell, Thomas, on list of inhabitants of G^{d} in 1650, per town rec. Prior to 1656 owned plantation-lot No. 18 in said town. In 1648 leased for 3 years the cleared land on Lady Mody's plantation. He d. prior to 1650. His wid., Elizabeth, about Jan. 1651 m. John Morriee, at which date by the marriage papers his surviving children were:—Elizabeth, about 7 years old (bp. Jan. 12, 1644, in N. U., Samuel, about 5; Johanna, about 3; and Marah, about 1½, as per G^{d} rec.

Corson or Carsten, John, of G^{d}, owned lot No. 3 on G^{d} Neck in 1688. Apl. 22, 1693, sold to his brother Peter of G^{d} his share in a certain lot in the Neck, as per town rec.

Peter of G^{d}, m. Deborah ——. Oct. 23, 1693, he sold Ab^{m} Emans his dwelling-house and building-plot in G^{d} which he bought of Thos Coduington, as per town rec. Sept. 25, 1694, Peter Corson of Cape May, N. J., sold his interest in 2 allotments on Gisbert's I., Nos. 8 and 12, which he and his brother John Corson had bought of Wm Goulding, to Cornelis Williamse and Derck Brower of G^{d}, as per town rec. Signed his name "*Peter Corsen.*"

Peter, *Cornelis*, and *Hendrick*. See Vroom.

Cortelyou or Corteljau, Cornelis (Jaquesz), of N.U., b. about 1662; m. *Neeltje Volckers* of Bu^{k}; d. about 1690.

Bushwick

Took the oath of allegiance in N. U. in 1687 as a native. Neeltje after his death m. 2d, Sept. 15, 1692, Johannis Vander Grift of N. U. Issue:—Annetje, bp. Sept. 9, 1688, in Flh, and m. Mar. 29, 1711, Isaac Liquier of Buk.

Jacques 1st, emigrated from Utrecht in the Netherlands to this country about 1652, as private tutor of the children of Cornelis Van Werckhoven, and was a surveyor. He m. Neeltje Van Duyn, sister of Gerret Cornelisse, and resided at first in N. A.; d. about 1693. Owned and occupied the Nayack tract in N. U., for which he obtained a patent from Gov. Nicolls. Was Surveyor-Gen. of the colony in 1657; made, as supposed, the first map of the city of N. Y.; on patents of N. U. of 1668 and '86, of which town he was the founder; a representative of said town in the Hempstead convention of 1665; and vendue-master for the county in 1672. Oct. 20, 1685, he was appointed justice of the peace as per p. 141 of Cal. of Eng. Man. On the laying out the village of N. U. in 1657 he was allotted plantation No. 10, cong. 30 morgens, which he sold Jan. 6, 1665, to Hendrick Mattyse Smack. In addition to his Kings Co. lands, he appears to have been interested in a tract of some 12,000 morgens at Aquackanonk on the Passaic, purchased by himself and associates of the Indians. (See p. 118 of the Rec. of the Gov. and Council of E. N. J.) Issue:—Jacques 2d, b. about 1662; Pieter, b. about 1664; Cornelis; Helena; Maria; and Willem. Signed his name "*Ja. Corteljau.*"

Jacques 2d, b. about 1662; m. 1st, Oct. 4, 1685, Marretje Hendricks Smack; m. 2d, Jan. 1706, Altie I. Boerman; d. in 1726. Owned and cultivated part of his father's tract in N. U., where he took the oath of allegiance in 1687 as a native, and of which town he was capt. of militia in 1693. Will da. Mar. 4, 1726. Issue:—Meeltje or Aeltje, b. Nov. 30, 1691, d. young; Geertje, b. Nov. 18, 1693, m. Hendrick Van Lieuwen; Helena, b. Nov. 29, 1695; Jacques, b. Sept. 26, 1697, d. young; Hendrick, b. Sept. 10, 1699, d. young; Neeltje, b. July 18, 1703; Marya, b. Nov. 16, 1706; Jacques of N. U., b. Sept. 25, 1707, m. Mary or Marretje ——; Hendrick of N. J., b. Apl. 18, 1711, m. 1st, Aug. 3, 1731, Antie da. of Albert Coerte Voorhies, m. 2d, Aug. 19, 1742, Catrina ——; Dyna, b. Mar. 1, 1715; and Frederick, b. Nov. 22, 1716. Signed his name "*Jaques Cortelyou.*"

Jaques (s. of Peter and Diewertje), b. about 1698; m. Apl. 25, 1718, Jacomintie Van Pelt; d. Oct. 10, 1757. Farmer in N. U. Issue:—Deborah, b. Nov. 29, 1720, m. Derick Bergen of Gowanus; Peter, b. Oct. 3, 1722; and Nelthe, b. Mar. 6, 1726.

Peter (s. of Pieter and Diewertje), b. Sept. 26, 1699; m.

Feb. 24, 1710, Neeltje Van Pelt of N. U.; d. in 1764. No trace of his issue.

Pieter (*Jaquesz*), b. about 1664; m. prior to Nov. 15, 1694, Diewertje De Wit; d. Apl. 10, 1757. Was a surveyor, and owned and cultivated a part of his father's tract in N. U., taking the oath of allegiance in said town in 1687 as a native. With others of Kings. Co., about 1710, bought the Harlington tract in Somerset Co., N. J. Issue:—Neeltje, bp. Nov. 15, 1694, in Br^{n}, d. young; Jaques, b. about 1698; Peter, b. Sept. 25, 1699; Cornelis, b. Aug. 17, 1701, and settled on S. I.; Helena, b. Sept. 21, 1703; Willem, b. Sept. 27, 1705; Maria, b. Aug. 10. 1707, d. young; Dorotea or Deborah, b. Nov. 20, 1719; and Neeltje, b. Mar. 20, 1712, m. Sept. 29, 1745, Barent Johnson. Signed his name "*Pieter Corteljou.*"

Willem (*Jaquesz*) of N. U., of which place he took the oath of allegiance in 1687 as a native. No further trace.

Cossart, Jaques, on ass. rolls of Bu^{k} of 1675 and '83. There were Kosaerts residing on the Raritan in 1733. This may be Jacques Cousard. There was a Jacob Cossar who took the oath of allegiance to the English in N. Y. in 1664.

Cosseau, see Cousard.

Cosin, Job. He with others of G^{d}, Oct. 1655, notified the Director-Gen. and Council of their danger from the savages, as per Col. Man.

Courten, Harmen, emigrated from Voorhuysen in Gelderland in Feb. 1659 with w. and 5 chil., and settled in N. U.

Myndert, see Korten.

Steven, see Voorhies.

Cousard or Cosseau, Jacques or Jacob, a Frenchman, of Br^{n}, m. *Lydia Willems* of Bu^{k}. Took the oath of allegiance to the English in N. Y. in 1664; on ass. roll of Br^{n} in 1693 and cen. of 1698. There was a Jacques Cousseau and Magdalena du Tullier his w., mem. of the R. D. ch. of N. A. prior to 1660. Issue:—Jacques, bp. Apl. 11, 1668, and David, bp. June 18, 1671, both in N. Y.

Covert, see Coevert.

Cowenhoven, Couwenhoven, Kouwenhoven, or Van Couwenhoven, Albert Willemse (s. of William Ger-

Cortelyou

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Edited by

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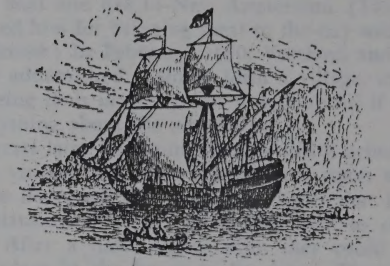
The Early Dutch and Swedish Settlers of New Jersey



ADRIAN C. LEIBY

1964

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New York, N. Y. • Toronto, Canada • London, England

V

COMMUNIPAW AND BERGEN

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS after the 1655 Indian War, people were not allowed to live in unprotected outlying places, and the country to the west of the Hudson was abandoned to the Indians. Michael Jansen Vreeland, whose home at Communipaw had escaped the holocaust, removed himself and his family to the safety of Manhattan, where he kept a taproom. Several of the other refugees from Pavonia and Communipaw took up the same work. However, Peter Stuyvesant was not a man to abandon fertile land near peltry very long, particularly when it began to look more and more as if the recent Indian uprising was the last desperate fling of the savages near New York, as it proved to be. He soon opened negotiations with the Indians to repurchase Pavonia and Communipaw, and on January 30, 1658, bought all of the land south of Weehawken between the Hackensack and the Hudson. While he was carrying on his negotiations, Vreeland and six other "interested farmers . . . driven away by the savages from their farms in Pavonia, Gemoenepaen, and other neighboring places," told the authorities that they were inclined to reoccupy their former places of residence, to restore their buildings and to cultivate their former fields, but as they had been greatly injured and suffered immense losses by the incursions of the savages, they earnestly solicited an exemption from tithes and other similar burdens for a few years.

Their petition was granted on condition that they

group themselves in the form of a village of at least ten or twelve families, "to be in the future more secure for their defense . . . without which the Director General and Council deem the reoccupation of the deserted fields too dangerous."

Earlier, on December 31, 1655, Jacob Stoffelsen had asked permission to return to the Ahasimus bouwerie, pleading that he had twice been driven away by Indians and that he was now an old man of fifty-four. The officials insisted on their earlier orders against separate settlements, but let Stoffelsen return.

Vreeland and his six neighbors soon did the same. By June, 1658, Vreeland had enough cattle on his Communipaw farm to sell 27 head to the South River settlement. On the other hand, as late as October, 1659, one of the men on the west shore, Ide Van Vorst, was attacked by Indians while he was dressing meat and obliged to take to his boat and flee to New Amsterdam. (The authorities fined him for bringing meat to the city without an excise license.) In February, 1660, Vreeland and the others were admonished again to form a village, under threat of losing their property, but it is doubtful if they ever did anything about the admonition.

Twenty years later Communipaw was still a primitive place. Two visitors to the settlement slept upon some straw on the floor, and felt themselves lucky that their host sold blankets, some of which they used to cover themselves. After a hard night's rain, they could not find a dry place in the house to lie down. They had "some good cider, and enjoyed some roast raccoon, very fat and of good flavor." They had nowhere seen or eaten finer apples, they reported, very large, fair, and of good taste, only 56 of which could be put in a heaped-up bushel.

On March 1, 1660, Tielman Van Vleck, of New Amsterdam, and Pieter Rudolphus, a merchant of the same place, sought permission to settle on the maize land back of Communipaw, and were refused. Five months later the Director and his council reversed themselves and

Saddle River
utch churches
ack, Paramus,
Dumont, all
their Dutch
ne Dutch town
the province,
ey's important
er the Raritan
phia, was less
situated," one
of an exceed-
banks of the
men's houses,
e and several

e had been a
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erica's misfor-
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isical English.
e, it was pro-
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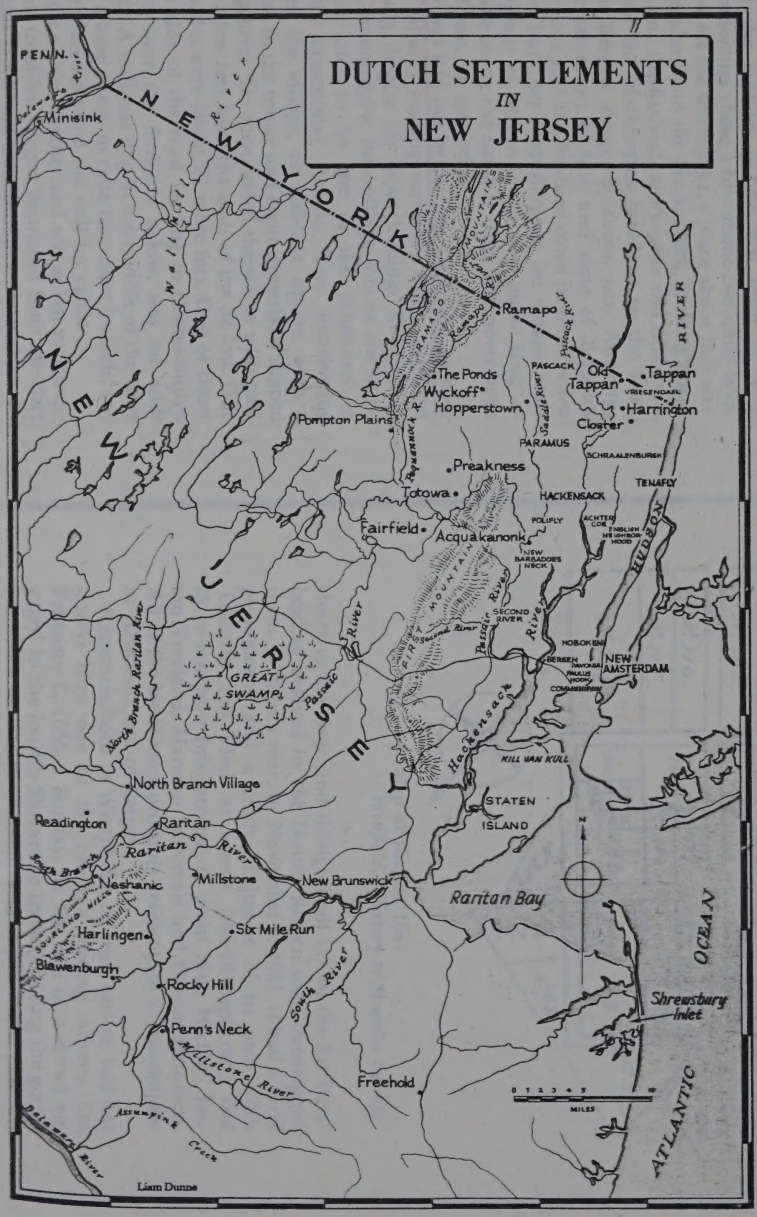


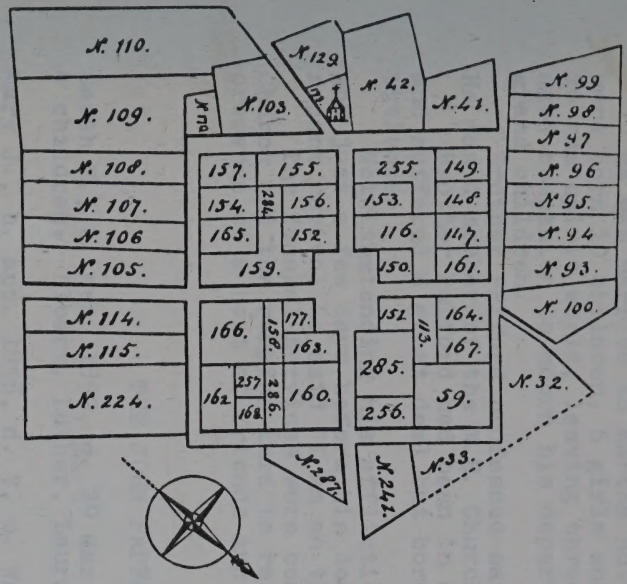
NEW JERSEY
IN
DUTCH SETTLEMENTS

Van Vleck and Rudolphus were permitted to found a village there, "on a convenient spot which may be defended with ease, to be selected by the authorities."

Van Vleck, who had studied law in Amsterdam, was descended from a prominent family of Maastricht in the province of Limburg, but he had lived in Bremen, Germany, for many years and was probably born there. He can be called the founder of the first town in New Jersey. The authorities chose a hill about two miles back of Paulus Hook for the settlement, a place about half way between the Hudson and the Hackensack, looking down on Mill Creek and the flatlands of Pavonia and Ahasimus to the east and the Hackensack meadows to the west. They called it Bergen. Bergen-op-Zoom, near Antwerp, stands on the same sort of hill, and some of Bergen's founders may have had the Brabant town in mind when they named it, but *"het dorp Berghen int nieuwe maiz lant"*—"the village of Bergen in the new maize land"—might well have borne the name if there had never been a Bergen-op-Zoom, or any other.

The village was laid out by Jacques Cortelyou, of New Utrecht, the colony's leading surveyor, much respected for his learning despite his Deist leanings in religion. He plotted Communipaw into village lots at the same time and was later to be one of the promoters of Acquackanonk, present-day Passaic. Two intersecting streets divided the village, an 800-foot square, with a small commons in the center and eight irregularly shaped lots in each quarter. He surrounded the whole with palisades set out a few feet from the ends of the 32 lots. Outside the palisades were about 27 more lots. One of them, on the south side of the road leading to Communipaw looking down over the flatlands below, was set aside for the church. A well was dug in the middle of the town square, with a long sweep to raise the water buckets, and troughs were placed around the well for cattle.

Founded just as New Netherland was at last surmounting its Indians troubles, Bergen flourished from the start. Though Paulus Hook and Communipaw were older and



Map of Bergen, 1664
Winfield, "History of Hudson County"

closer to the river, and though both lay on the flat farmland so beloved by the Dutch, Bergen soon outstripped them. Within a year, by November 5, 1661, it had a local government and a court of justice of its own, with Tielman Van Vleck as *schout* (sheriff-magistrate) and three *schepens* (magistrates) to assist him, Michael Jansen Vreeland, Harman Smeeman and Caspar Steinmets. All of the latter were probably residents of Communipaw or Ahasimus, not of Bergen.

Smeeman, born in Westphalia 37 years earlier, had not always been one of the colony's leading citizens. On February 8, 1654, a Sunday, he was one of a crowd engaged in the loutish Shrovetide sport of riding the goose, for which he was prosecuted. The object of the pastime,

Sent by Vivian Hill Jordan Feb 1982

JOHN HENRY PAFFORD OBITUARY
Article from The Methodist Advocate Journal

Pafford, John Henry Pafford was born April 20, 1832 and departed this life January 6, 1913, being 80 years, 8 months and 15 days old.

He was married to Martha Hutton in the year 1854: to this union were born 10 children, 6 girls and 4 boys. Three having preceeded him to the spirit world, leaving three sons and four daughters with his aged companion to mourn his departure. He has two sisters and 34 grand children.

Brother Pafford professed saving faith in Christ Christmas 1908. He was a member of the M.E. Church, South.

Brother Pafford had been in declining health for several years and suffered a great deal but bore his sufferings with Christian patience.

Notwithstanding his afflictions he was faithful to attend church and just a few days before his death in his testimony during the recent revival he said "I am on the way."

The funeral services were conducted by the writer at Centenary Church and the remains laid to rest in the Hutton Cemetery in the presence of a host of friends and loved ones.

D.C. Slagle

THE JOHN PAFFORD CHILDREN

Sarah E., b. app. 1857, d. 29 Mar 1877, m. Wm. H. Prather
4 children: Elbert, Luther, Laura, Bertha

Mary J., b. app. 1858, d. ?, m. Wm. (Billy) Goodpaster Chil: Robert, Milton, Bill

Safronia Adeline, b. 5 Dec 1860, d. 2 Mar 1934, m. Emory Flanagan
8 children: Wm. Henry, Anna Eliz, George Mace, James Mark, Florence Emmeline, (Nora Blanche,) Bocey Alice, Clarence Owen
*my mom.

James R., b. app. 1864, d. ? m.
5 children: Luther, Frank, Lula, Nannie, Irene

Florence E., b. app. 1868, d. ?, never married

Charles T., b. app. 1871, d. ?, m. Lena Haulsee
1 child: Zella

Wiley Patrick, b. 26 July 1872, d. April 1941, m. 23 Dec. 1897, Georgia Corman, (Georgia b. 17 Dec 1877, d. 23 Dec 1970)
4 children: Lockie, Orville, Harry, Anna

Barvria, R.E., b. app. 1875, d. 15 April 1877 at Staleys Creek from hives.

Birten M. (Bertie), b. 6 June 1878, d. 19 Feb 1966, m. Alanson Cormany
4 children: Lizzie Kate, Roscoe, Marvin, Imon

FEB 26 1974

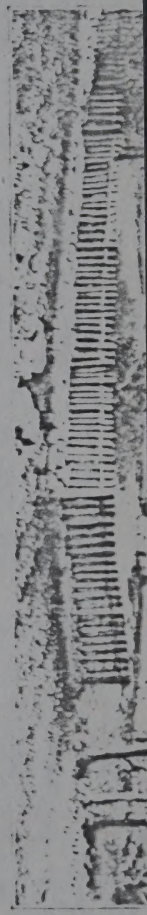
Reid from Natalie Flanagan Ponder
dau/ George Flanagan

Early Settlers of King's Co., N.Y.

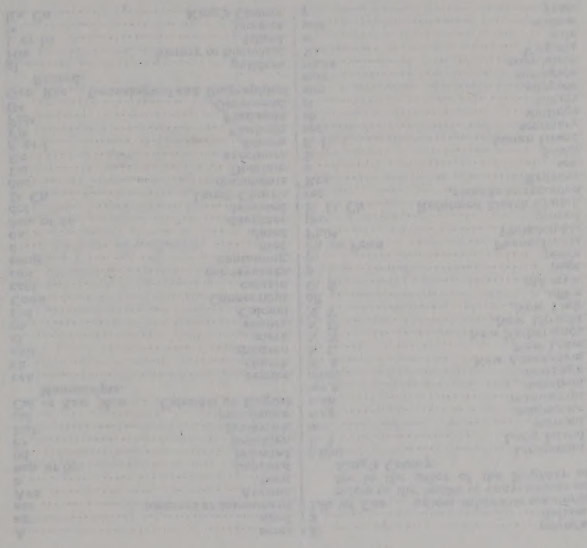
ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

A	acres.
ag	aged.
ass	assessed or assessment.
Ave	Avenue.
b	born.
bap. or bp	baptized
bd	bounded.
Br	Brooklyn.
Bu^k	Bushwick.
cal	calculation.
Cal. of Eng. Man	Calendar of English Manuscripts.
cen	census.
ch	church.
chil	children
cl	clerk.
co	county.
Col	Colonel.
Conn	Connecticut.
capt	captain.
con	conveyances.
cong	containing.
d	died.
da	dated.
dau. or da	daughter.
dec	deceased.
D. Ch	Dutch Church.
doc	documents.
Do	Dominie.
Ex	executors.
fl. or f	florens.
Fl^b	Flatbush.
Fld^s	Flatlands.
G^d	Gravesend.
Gen. Rec	Genealogical and Biographical Record.
gl	guilders.
His	history or historical.
I. or Id	Island.
J^a	Jamaica.
Ks. Co	King's County.
£	pounds.
$	dollars.
Lib. of Con	unless otherwise specified, refers to the books of conveyances on file in the office of the Register of King's County.
Lieut	Lieutenant.
L. I	Long Island.
m	married.
mag	magistrate.
man	manuscript.
me n	members.
mort	mortgage.
N. A	New Amsterdam.
N. L	New Lotts.
N. N	New Netherlands.
N. U	New Utrecht.
N. Y	New York.
off	office.
O. S	old style.
p	page.
p	pence.
Pa. or Penn	Pennsylvania.
Phil^a	Philadelphia.
pro	proved.
R. D. Ch	Reformed Dutch Church.
rec	records or recorded.
Reg	Register.
s	son.
S	South.
S. I	Staten Island.
sec	secretary.
sh	shillings.
st	stivers.
sup	suppose.
surr	surrogate.
trans	translation
Va	Virginia.
w	wife.
wid	widow.
y	years.

THE CORTELYOU GENEALOGY



REMSEN HOUSE, CHERRY, NEAR CLINTON STREET



Barnett
1944-

THE CORTELYOU GENEALOGY

A
Record of
JAQUES CORTELJOU
and
of many of
his
DESCENDANTS

By
JOHN VAN ZANDT CORTELYOU

Press of
BROWN PRINTING SERVICE
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
1942

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Printed by
BROWN PRINTING SERVICE
Lenoir, North Carolina
1968

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Just Among Ourselves

This book, as far as the writer himself is concerned, was begun in the 1890's. But it was not earlier than twenty years ago that the work began to develop to any great extent. During the last eight years, however, practically all my time has been devoted to it.

But in this matter, Teunis G. Bergen, that enterprising genealogist who found and published a wealth of data on the old Dutch families, preceded me by at least thirty years. His *Early Settlers of Kings County* has been of great assistance in this work. Apparently he did considerable investigating as to Cortelyou lines, and it looks as though he had planned to publish a book on the Cortelyou family. But Bergen's tabulation of the New Jersey Cortelyou's, a copy of which came into my possession many years ago, almost drove me to distraction. Of about ninety Cortelyou's listed in his table not a trace could be found. Later the source of his information was discovered—a letter written by Peter Cortelyou (No. 365) and now in L. I. Historical Society collections. Even then the error was not easily detected. After a close study, however, I found that the ninety missing Cortelyou's actually possessed the surname Stults; they were descendants of a Helen Cortelyou. Peter Cortelyou's letter had been somewhat carelessly written and it gave the wrong impression. But once the mistake was discovered it was very apparent.

Others, long before Bergen's time, were keeping Cortelyou records. I refer especially to an old Dutch manuscript book, once the property of Teunis G. Bergen but now in the Long Island Historical Society Collections. I call this the "MS Surveying Book." Most of the book is filled with surveying problems, all the descriptive matter being in Dutch. It looks as though this book may have been used by Pieter Cortelyou, the surveyor, of the second generation. On one page we have:

> "Pieter Cortelyou deiongen Anno 1699 den 25 September
> Anno 1701 den 17 augustus is geboren Cornelis
> Anno 1703 den 21 desember is geboren Helena", etc.

Some of the later notations are in English.

On a page near the end of this book we find:

1. "Peter Cortelyou is my name
   and with my pan I writh the same
   and If my pan hed ben better
   I whod demand Every Later"
2. "Jacobus Swart"
3. "Jaques Cortelyou Is my name
   and with my Pen I write ye Same
   and If my pen Had been better
   I would Amended Every Letter"
4. "Tunis Swart anno Domnj 1723"

The above would give the impression that some young Dutchmen had been showing their progress in learning and writing English.

Not only to men of an earlier period but also to modern helpers I feel deeply indebted.

I acknowledge with special gratitude the assistance of John J. DeMott of Arlington, N. J. He has been deeply interested in the Cortelyou family for many years, his mother having been a Cortelyou. His special interest is Jaques the First and his immediate family, of whose records Mr. DeMott has made a thorough study. He has sent much material through the years and we have worked together copying cemetery inscriptions in and around New Brunswick, N. J.

Not all the individuals who have furnished material for this book can be named here, since the list is too long. Especially deserving of mention are: Mrs. George R. Fawkes, Omaha, Neb.; Dr. A. M. Harvey, Long Beach, Calif.; William L. Ross, Clarksville, Ohio; William S. Thompson, Gorham, N. Y.; Miss S. Lelia Waldorf, Macon, Ga.; and Chas. F. Wood, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. To all of these and to many others a "vote of thanks" is extended.

I have made many trips, especially to the East, and have personally "dug up" a great deal of the material used, some of which, I was told, I would be unable to find. I feel grateful to many officials for courtesies extended and for their generally helpful attitude. This applies to offices in New York City, Brooklyn, Jamaica, on Staten Island, and in Albany, N. Y.; in Somerville, New Brunswick, and Trenton, N. J.; in Washington, D. C.; in San Francisco and Los Angeles, California; in Chicago; and in many county offices in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and elsewhere.

All of this has taken much time and money. Cold mathematics would show that the real cost of these books comes to about twenty-five dollars ($25) each. But, shucks! I have had lots of fun in this enterprise. And I wouldn't think of asking such an amount from any of my friends, many of whom I know only through correspondence.

Great care has been taken to make this book as accurate as possible, but I cannot guarantee that there are no mistakes in it. In fact, I feel sure that it is not absolutely free from errors. Such a happy result is seldom reached this side of Heaven.

I shall be glad to receive from readers additions to and corrections of the material presented here. I hope you will enjoy this book in spite of its limitations.

2315 Bradfield Drive,
Lincoln, Nebraska, John V. Cortelyou
October 1, 1942.

P. S. Descendants
are urged not to wa
I have seen two of t
from day. I believ

A List

b., born
bap., baptized
BR, birth record(s)
CD, city directory,
Cem., cemetery
CR, county record(
DR, death record(s
ESKC, Early Settle
FB, family Bible
FT, family tree
Inscrip., inscriptio
Kings Co. Settlers,
L, letter(s), corres
m., married
MR, marriage reco
MS. Surveying Bo
ing, in the L.
MS. Hist. of N. U
the L. I. Hist.
NA Records, Reco
NJHS, New Jersey
N. Y. Col. Hist.,
State of New
N. Y. G. & B. Rec
SCHQ, Somerset
SR, state records

P. S. Descendants of Jaques, first of the Cortelyou family in America, are urged not to waste their time looking for a Cortelyou coat-of-arms. I have seen two of them and they differ from each other as night differs from day. I believe neither one has a firm basis on fact.

J. V. C.

A List of Abbreviations Used

b., born
bap., baptized
BR, birth record(s)
CD, city directory, -ies
Cem., cemetery
CR, county record(s)
DR, death record(s)
ESKC, Early Settlers of Kings County, by Bergen
FB, family Bible
FT, family tree
Inscrip., inscription(s)
Kings Co. Settlers, same as ESKC
L, letter(s), correspondence
m., married
MR, marriage record(s)
MS. Surveying Book, scattered records in a manuscript book on surveying, in the L. I. Historical Society collections
MS. Hist. of N. U., Bergen's History of New Utrecht, a manuscript in the L. I. Hist. Soc. collections
NA Records, Records of New Amsterdam
NJHS, New Jersey Historical Society
N. Y. Col. Hist., Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York
N. Y. G. & B. Record, New York Genealogical and Biographical Record
SCHQ, Somerset County (N. J.) Historical Quarterly, 8 vols.
SR, state records

Jaques The First

THE NEW WORLD

The Cortelyou family did not come to the New World to escape persecution or to participate in the founding of a new order. The family, in the person of young Jaques, came to New Netherland because of a job and, quite likely, because that job seemed to offer the possibility of some adventure and perhaps a career in foreign parts. But for the time it was a definite job for a limited period.

And this is how it came about.

On November 7, 1751, the Honorable Cornelis van Werckhoven, one of the schepens or city fathers of old Utrecht, gave notice to the Amsterdam Chamber of his intention to plant two colonies within the territorial bounds of New Netherland.

It was not for permanent settlement that van Werckhoven himself crossed the ocean but rather to make an on-the-spot study and then return to his home town of Utrecht, where he did not even resign his place on the City Council.

A trip to America with one's family was no small task in those days. There were many details to be covered and it was desirable to wait for a season that normally offered fair skies for the passage of the North Atlantic.

One of the important problems that had to be solved was, how the two sons of van Werckhoven were to continue their schooling. Van Werckhoven's wife did not accompany the party, as far as we know, and there are facts which suggest that she may not have been living.

Whether the Corteljou* and van Werckhoven families were friends, or how otherwise the Councilman got in touch with young Jaques are details that have been lost. But Jaques' qualifications must have measured up to a good standard to justify his selection to accompany the family as tutor for young Pieter and Cornelis van Werckhoven.

The plans progressed and on April 4, 1652, the Directors of the West India Company wrote to Petrus Stuyvesant, in New Amsterdam, of van Werckhoven, "who goes there with a goodly number of souls, to take possession." (*N. Y. Col. Hist.* vol. XIII, p. 33).

On Monday, April 26, 1652, there was a meeting of the City Council of Utrecht, the general governing body of forty members, of whom eleven were schepens. The burgomaster presided. The minutes

* Note that in Dutch j is pronounced like y in year, and ou and au have the sound of ow as in how.

of this meeting include an elaborate "Valedictory of Mr. Werckhoven going to New Netherland," which included the statement that "His Honor had the intention, if it was pleasing to God, of himself making a journey there and back, begging that the absence of His Honor might be excused, and hoping that having returned, with the aid of God, he might continue in the service of this City with advice and deeds."

Doubtless it was not long after this meeting that Jaques bade his family in Utrecht farewell and either went with the van Werckhoven party to the port of departure or met them there. In September, 1687, when Jaques swore allegiance to the British government, he stated he had been 35 years in the colony. This tends to confirm the statement that he arrived with the van Werckhoven party in 1652.

Of the number van Werckhoven had induced to go, and of the voyage, nothing is known. But, at best, the cramped quarters and day-to-day incidents could not have been conducive to very much study on the part of Pieter and Cornelis.

During the two years, 1652-54, that van Werckhoven remained in New Amsterdam, Jaques Corteljou was, presumably, giving much of his time and attention to the education of the van Werckhoven boys.

This circumstance cannot be passed without giving thought to Jaques' place in the educational system of the day. This has been weighed by William Heard Kilpatrick, in *The Dutch Schools of New Netherland and Colonial New York, U. S. Bureau of Education Bulletin*, 1912, No. 12, Mr. Kilpatrick devotes Chapter 7 (page 110) to a discussion of "The Private Schoolmasters of New Netherland." In this he says:

> "Reserving for the moment the discussion of the formal private schools, attention may be called to two known cases of private tutors. One of these, Aegidius Luyck, has already been discussed at length in the preceding chapter, where it was pointed out that he was 'called for the private instruction of the director-general's children' (Stuyvesant's), and that he taught them 'the first principles of the Latin and Greek languages, writing, arithmetic, catechizing, and *honorum morum praxis*'.
>
> "The second tutor, Jacques Cortelyou, is perhaps a more important personage than Aedidius Luyck. He was the first settler and early patron of New Utrecht and the founder of the well-known Cortelyou family of this State.
>
> "Cortelyou came over to America about 1652, apparently in order to serve as 'tutor to the son of the Hon. Mr. Werckhoven.' Unfortunately, we know nothing of his teaching career other than the bare facts above stated; but his contemporaries have left numerous comments upon the man himself. Dominie van Zeuren, of Long Island, for instance, submitted a disputed salary case to Cortelyou when he was 'the justice of New Utrecht,' remarking in connection that 'he, although not of our religion, is a man of good understanding, especially in philosophy and in the math-

ematics of Descartes.' (*Ecclesiastical Records of the Sate of New York*, p. 718).

"Dankers and Sluyter, those eccentric religious enthusiasts, say of him (Cortelyou) 'he had studied philosophy in his youth, and spoke Latin and good French. He was a mathematician and sworn land surveyor. He had also formerly learned several sciences, and had some knowledge of medicine. The worst of it was, he was a good Cartesian and not a good Christian, regulating himself and all externals by reason and justice only.' (L. I. Hist. Soc. Publications, I, 128).

"Many evidently, even in more favored times, have had tutors less learned and less capable than had Van Werckhoven in this Jacques Cortelyou."

It may be suggested that Jaques' daily association with van Werckhoven, between 1652 and 1654, was, among other things, a liberal education in land matters. Doubtless Jaques accompanied his employer on some or all of the latter's inspection trips. And it also looks as though he might have taken time off from tutoring to do surveying for his chief, thus serving an apprenticeship for the appointment as official surveyor, which came to him in 1657.

It seems fair to assume that the departure of van Werckhoven, disappointed because his ambitious dreams were unrealized, and so frail in body that he was destined to die in Holland the following year (1655), brought busy days for Jaques. It had been decided that the latter would remain in America as van Werckhoven's agent, and this must have meant long conferences and minute instructions.

Then came the sailing day, with the dispatch of Jaques' own letters to the folks back in old Utrecht. And he may have joined the little group that often formed on sailing days at the "weeping place"—near the corner of the present Whitehall Street and State Street—and watched Cornelis van Werckhoven's ship drop down the Bay with the tide.

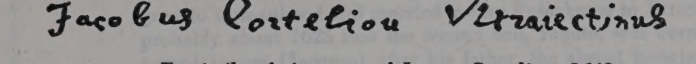
Henceforth Jaques was on his own, alone in the New World.

JAQUES' PARENTAGE AND SCHOOLING

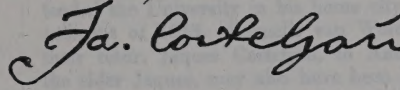
Before we proceed with Jaques Corteljou's career in the rough and raw Far West of his day, let us investigate briefly his start in the land of dikes and windmills, of gay tulips and excellent cheeses.

Put together the fact that van Werckhoven was a leading citizen of Utrecht, in Holland, that the new settlement was called New Utrecht, and that Corteljou was an educated man, and the path leads to the old University of Utrecht. This seat of learning was founded in 1636. No record exists of the students during the first seven years. In 1643 it was decided that a book should be kept in which all students were to inscribe their names and indicate the places from which they came. This book is now in the City Archives in Utrecht. It contains the auto-

graphs of thousands of students who came from all parts of western Europe to study at the University between 1643 and 1685, when the second volume was started. For the first year (1643) two hundred seventy names appear. This is nearly double the number for the years immediately following, showing that not only new arrivals but the whole student body were rounded up. The one hundred fifty-seventh name for the year 1643 is "Jacobus Corteljou, Ultraiectinus." The penmanship proves conclusively that this was our American pioneer. There is nothing to indicate whether he had been a student for some time, or whether 1643 was his first year. His name was not repeated.



Facsimile of signature of Jaques Corteljou, 1643.



Facsimile of signature of Jaques, in America.

It was common practice for students to Latinize at least part of their names. Following this custom, Jaques called himself 'Jacobus" (James). To this he added "Ultraiectinus" (or Ultrajectinus), meaning "of Utrecht."

But a careful search of the baptismal, marriage and death books of the lists of persons moving into the town, and of other records of the city and of the Dutch Reformed Church of (old) Utrecht, produced no trace of the name Corteljou. Only one other source remained. There were in Utrecht, as in other Dutch cities, a number of French Protestant refugees, who had fled from persecution in the Catholic provinces now comprised in Belgium and France. These Walloons, as they were called, had their own church. This congregation still survives in Utrecht. In the records of this Walloon church are eight references to the name Corteljou (Cortelyou). These are not complete, but, in default of evidence to the contary, a family can be inferred, to which it is more than probable that Jaques Corteljou belonged. These entries, translated from the Walloon records, copies of which are kept in the City Archives of Utrecht, are as follows:

1612, April 14, Married, Jacques Cortillon and Elsken Hendricks.

1612, Dec. 13. Baptised, Abraham Courtillon, son of Jacques Courtillon. Witnesses: Abraham Tintinier, Piere Gabry, Mlle. Malappert, all of Utrecht.

1636, June 6, Married, Jerosme Bastairoux, native of Castelnau de Magnac, soldier under Mr. Estrade, and Jeanne Courtailleau.

1637, Feb. 5. Married, at the request of the Flemish Brethren, Guilleaume Benet and Jenneken Courtaillot.

1640, May 25. Married, Blaise Paillot and Judith Courtailot.

1663, May 3. Married, Pierre Courtillie, young man of Utrecht, and Jeanne Grenier, young woman of Ardensburg.

1663, Dec. 7. Died, Elsje Henricx, widow of Jacques Courtaillijo, in the Teelingstraat, leaving mature children. Buried in St. Nicholas Church.

1684, Nov. 9. Died, Judith Courteleau, wife of Blaysius Pailhot.

The variations in spelling are not unusual for records of that period. We therefore assume that Jaques Corteljou, a Walloon, was in Utrecht soon after the year 1600. In April, 1612, he married Elsken (or Elsie) Hendricks. In December of the same year their first child was baptised Abraham. Three daughters—Jeanne, Jenneken, and Judith—grew to womanhood and married young Frenchmen in Utrecht. It was probably about 1625 that the second son, Jaques, was born. He was named Jaques (Jacques) after his father, the almost invariable custom with second sons; the first son was usually named after his paternal grandfather. Soon after the marriage of his three sisters, Jaques attended the University in his home city, where we find him in the enrollment of 1643. Cornelis van Werckhoven took his two sons and their tutor, Jaques Corteljou, to America in 1652. Jaques' father, the elder Jaques, may also have been living in 1652, but he certainly died before 1663, when his widow, Elsken Hendricks, was laid to rest in St. Nicholas Church, still standing at last reports a few blocks from her home in Teeling Street, in Utrecht. Nothing, aside from his baptism, is known of Abraham, unless he grew to manhood and became the father of Pierre, who was married in May, 1663.

The fact that Elsken Hendricks is stated to have left "mature children" when she died in 1663, gives support to the whole hypothesis.

The fragmentary nature of these Utrecht records is not surprising. Many cities have no records at all for such an early date. Moreover, after the Walloon families had been in Holland for some years, they often drifted into the Dutch churches, some of whose records have disappeared. There was a Jacques Courtilion, handle-maker, with his wife, Marie Babesorre, and several children, in the Walloon church in Amsterdam in 1693. Aside from the name, there is nothing to suggest a connection with the Cortelyou's of Utrecht.

While this solution of the origin of the Cortelyou family is not conclusive it is in harmony with all the known facts. It explains their French extraction, with Holland merely a stopping place on their way to

America. And this, in turn, shows why the name is not found in Holland today.*

And now let us return to the New World and take up the thread of our narrative approximately where we dropped it.

JAQUES CORTELJOU REPORTS IN 1654

The first reference to Jaques Corteljou in official records of New Amsterdam is found in a letter of Director-General Petrus Stuyvesant dated June 13, 1654. This was, roughly, two years after Jaques' arrival. The letter reads in part as follows:

> "We have again heard yesterday some . . . rumors and news told by an Englishman to several of our subjects, among others to Govert Loockermans, Pieter Wolfertsen, Jacob van Couwenhoven, and Jacques Corteljou, tutor to Mr. van Werckhoven's son, who reported the same to us, to-wit, that the English to the North recruit soldiers, giving 25 to 30 guilders per month, and that three large ships were to come into the Bay . . . .
>
> New Amsterdam, June 13, 1654. P. Stuyvesant" . . . . .

JAQUES APPOINTED SCHOUT

That Jaques Corteljou was in general favor in New Netherland during this early period is indicated by an incident which occurred in the summer of 1654, probably soon after van Werckhoven left for Holland.

Democratic ideas were stirring in the minds of the people, and a petition had been sent to the old country, praying for a larger share in the management of their affairs. This request received such favorable consideration that Director-General Stuyvesant was instructed to set up a city government.

These instructions, issued in April, 1652, must have reached New Amsterdam at about the same time that van Werckhoven's party arrived.

What was involved, and how Stuyvesant went about carrying out the orders from Holland, are summarized in *History of the State of New York,* Columbia University Press, 1933, vol. I, p. 309, as follows:

> "In April, 1652, the Amsterdam Chamber prepared to make some of the concessions which had been asked, and Stuyvesant was instructed to give New Amsterdam a 'burgher government.' The citizens were to elect a schout, two burgomasters and five schepens, who were to constitute a court.
>
> "Nevertheless, it was not till February 2, 1653, that the proclamation establishing this government was actually issued, and then Stuyvesant retained in his own hands the appointment of the officials, as well as the making of ordinances 'even in New Amsterdam.'

*The above paragraphs on Jaques Corteljou's descent and his background in Holland are taken almost verbatim from "The Origin of the Cortelyou Family," by John J. DeMott, (SCHQ, vol. I, pp. 103-106).

"Arendt Van Hattem and Martin Cregier became the first burgomasters; Allard Anthony, Maximilian Van Gheel, Pieter Wolfertsen Van Couwenhoven, William Beeckman and Paulus Leendersen Van der Grist, schepens; Jacob Kip, secretary and receiver of revenues—all good appointments. . . . . .

"As the Amsterdam Chamber had advised, the officials were all of Dutch nationality, the first such discrimination in the province and due to the war then waged by England and Holland.

"Thus was established the oldest city government in the country, and a court which existed till merged in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in 1895.

"The meeting place was the Stadt Huis (Town Hall), originally built for a city tavern. The Court, with both civil and criminal jurisdiction, met every week. It was only by degrees, however, that this body gained anything like full power to regulate municipal affairs; at the first, Stuyvesant even claimed the right to preside whenever he chose."

The appointment on which the greatest delay occurred was that of schout, an office combining the duties of sheriff, prosecutor and president of the magistrates.

Jochem Pietersen Kuyter was named to be schout, but, as O'Callaghan quaintly explains (*History of New Netherland*, vol. II, p. 268) 'he had been unfortunately murdered in the course of this year by the Indians.'

Then came the offer of the post of schout to Jaques Corteljou. The Council minutes on this subject (*N. Y. Col. Hist.*, XIV, p. 280) reads as follows:

"Pursuant to the orders and instructions sent by the Noble Lords-Directors to the Director-General and Council of New Netherland as well as to the Burgomasters and Schepens of the City concerning the appointment of a Schout, independent of the Fiscal's office, for their subaltern Court, the Director-General and Council have, in consideration of the good reputation and knowledge of Mr. Jacobus Corteljou, late tutor to the son of the Honble Mr. Van Werckhoven, unanimously engaged and appointed him to this office under the instructions already given or hereafter to be given.

New Amsterdam, July 21, 1654.

N. B. Whereas Jaques Corteljou finds himself aggrieved by the instructions given him, it has become necesssary to delay the appointment, until another experienced person may be found."

This matter came up a month later in the "Answer of the Director-General and Council to the letter of the Burgomasters &c. Date Aug. 31". The wording of the Council minutes is as follows:

"As to the request, that a Schout might be appointed to complete the Court, according to the order of the Lords-Directors, the Burgomasters and Schepens are right in stating, that at the urgent request of Mr. Werckhoven we intended to commission for this place Jaques Corteljou.

> He, however, found himself aggrieved by the instructions given him and we have been compelled to defer the matter, until the Lords-Patroons shall have approved or altered the instructions, as first framed, or until we find another capable person." (N. Y. Col. Hist., XIV, pp. 293, 294).

We do not know whether Jaques had even an inkling that he would be appointed to this position. It would seem that he had given neither Stuyvesant nor members of the Council any reason to believe that he would accept. In any case, he felt that he would be too greatly handicapped by the accompanying "instructions" and his decision to refuse the post was definite and final.

PIONEER SURVEYING

Persistant inaccuracies concerning Jaques Corteljou are (1) that he was "the first surveyor" of New Amsterdam, and (2) that he "made the first map." Both of these errors appear, for example, in the chapter of "Biographical Sketches," in Valentine's *History of New York City*, pp. 134-5.

As will be seen later, Jaques did not make the first map. And it is clearly a misstatement to say that he was the first official surveyor, for O'Callaghan's *Register of New Netherland*, p. 37, enumerates three men who served in that capacity during the fifteen years prior to 1657. O'Callaghan's list is as follows:

LISTS OF SURVEYORS GENERAL

1642, June 19	Andries Hudde
1648	Claes van Elslant
1654, Dec. 17	Andries Hudde
1655	Peter W. van Couwenhoven
	Claes van Elslant
1657, Jan. 23	Jacques Cortelyou

The last land measurement made by Claes Van Elslant bears the date October 5, 1656. (*Iconography of Manhattan Island*, vol. I; *New York Deeds*, Liber A, p. 75).

Antedating the above, an order appears in *N. Y. Col. History*, vol. 14, pp. 365 and 366, as follows:

> "Order for a Resurvey of the Boundaries of Jansen's and Pennoyer's Patent Aug. 23, 1656 at Fort Amsterdam.
>
> Present in Council General Petrus Stuyvesant and the Councillors Nicasius de Sille and La Montagne.

Upon the urgent request of the Magistrates of Gravesend, assisted by Sir Henry Moody, Bart, it was resolved to send the following order to Jacques Corteljouw at Najeck:

> Jacques Corteljouw is hereby requested and Authorized to survey once more with a compass, according to the tenor of their patents the lands of Anthony Jansen and Robert Pennoyer to the extent of as many morgens as covered by the patents and to place marks at every corner; also the hay or meadow land of Bredenbent. After he has done this he is to draw a line from the mouth of the kil to the eastermost point of Anthony Jansen's land, where it touches the westernmost point of Robert Pennoyer's; this line is according to the patent the boundary line of Gravesend; he is to do all to the best of his knowledge, without favor, dissimulation or regard of persons, also to gather the hay and leave it in hocks on the place until our arrival. You will be paid for your work. Date as above."

Apparently there was some uncertainty or dissatisfaction with the lines laid out by a previous surveyor. Doubtless Jaques Corteljou's survey was satisfactory, for no complaints are mentioned in the Council minutes.

Even in the head offices of the West India Company, in Amsterdam, Jaques' talents were known. Perhaps van Werckhoven had reported them when he returned to Holland. On December 19, 1656, the Directors wrote to Stuyvesant concerning the acquisition of the Swedish colonies on the Delaware and gave directions as to the establishment of a government at Fort Casimir (Newcastle). The communication said:

> "As we have heard that there lives on the bouwery of the late Mr. Werckhoven a certain party, being well versed in engineering and surveying, who consequently might be of service to the said new Colony, as well in laying out lots chosen for the dwelling-houses of the colonists as in other ways, therefore your Honors will, upon request, persuade the said engineer thereto and let him go thither, to make a good beginning and location . . . . ." (*N. Y. Col. Hist.*)

In *Iconography of Manhattan Island*, IV, p. 180, Stuyvesant and his Council are quoted, under date of June 3, 1657, as favoring the assignment of Jaques Corteljou for the survey work on the Delaware, for the reason that he was acquainted with Jacob Alrichs, the Swedish official at Fort Casimir.

No references have been located to show that Jaques visited the Delaware settlement, but the fact that he knew Alrichs, plus his propensity for investigation, would make this seem quite likely. In such a case he would have followed the Indian Path across New Jersey, which was later to be the home of many of his descendants.

Regardless of the Delaware matter, it was not for long that Jaques found himself in the anomalous position of making public surveys without benefit of official appointment.

When the Executive Council of New Netherland met on January 23, 1657, it received a petition from Jaques Corteljou that he be named Surveyor General. (*Executive Council Minutes,* VIII, p. 422.) This was authorized, Jaques' salary and fees were fixed and his oath of office recorded—all on the same day. (*Idem.* pp. 422-3.)

The years between Jaques' first appointment, in 1657, and his death, in 1693, constitute a period of rapid development, as well as of transition from Dutch to English rule. That Jaques was in favor with the English regime is indicated by the fact that he was recommissioned in March 1670/1, by Lovelace, the English Governor. (*Executive Council Minutes,* vol. I, p. 34, footnote.)

NEW UTRECHT

The land which became known as New Utrecht was granted to Heer Cornelis van Werckhoven, who undertook to plant a colony there. As we have seen, he came to New Amsterdam in 1652. Two years later he returned to his Fatherland, where he died in 1655. He had left Jaques Corteljou as his agent in New Netherland.

After the death of Heer van Werckhoven, Jaques, having no means to procure settlers for the colony, was advised "not to allow the beautiful land to be unfruitful and without inhabitants," and as he was assured that such a course was "in direct opposition to the orders and placards of the Noble and Right Honorable Lords Directors of the West India Company at Amsterdam, our Patrons; as also of the Noble Lord Director, General Petrus Stuyvesant, and the Counsellors Nicasius de Sille and John Montagne Senior," he concluded to direct to the Director-General and the Counsellors the following petition:

> "To the Noble and Right Honorable Director-General and Council of New Netherland.
>
> Whereas no lands here can be laid out and settled except with your Honor's approbation and consent, therefore the petitioner addresses himself to your Honors for consent to found a Town on Long Island on the Bay of the North River.
>
> Ja: Cortilliau,
> agent for the heirs of the deceased
> Cornelis van Werckhoven"

In the margin stood: "Let the petition be granted provided that they deliver by the first opportunity a map thereof to the Director-General & Council."

Volume VIII, p. 424-5 of Dutch MSS in the office of the Secretary of State says this petition was presented and granted on January 23, 1657.

Accordingly Jaques laid out and surveyed the place and divided it into 20 lots containing 25 morgen (50 acres) each, which lots were assigned to the following founders, who were desirous of making a settlement:

> "Jaques Cortilliau; The Heer Councillor & Fiscaal Nicasius de Sille; Pieter Buys; Jacob Helleckers, alias Swart (Swarthout); Jancker Jacobus Corlear; Johan Tomasse (Van Dyck); Rutgert Joesten (Van Brunt); Pieter Roeloffse; Cornelis Beeckman; Johan Zeelen; Albert Albertson (Terhune); Willem Willemsen (Van Engen); Huybert Stoock; Pieter Jansen; Jan Jacobsen; Jacobus Backer; Jacob Pieterse; Claes Claessen (Smit); and Teunis Joosten." (*MS Hist. of N. U.*, pp. 19-21). Patronymics in parenthesis are not in the original; they were added by Bergen.

Thus the highest governing body in the Dutch settlements sanctioned the enterprise, and "in memory of the old Dutch city which was his birthplace, as well as his patron's, Cortelyou named the village New Utrecht." (*Documentary History of New York*, I, p. 633.)

Actually, Jaques' acquaintance with the New Utrecht location dated back to his arrival in 1652. For Augustine Heermans, acting for van Werckhoven, had bought two Long Island tracts—one of them Najack—some six months before the vessel bearing van Werckhoven and Jaques nosed her way through the Narrows. For the New Utrecht area, including Najack, he had paid the Indians "6 shirts, 2 pairs shoes, 6 pairs stockings, 6 adzes, 6 knives, 2 scissors, and 6 combs."

Van Werckhoven had been in New Amsterdam for a year and a half, when the handful of villagers by that time on Long Island became so incensed over his development plans that they met together to protest. The outcome of the meeting was a remonstrance, presented to Director-General Stuyvesant and his Council under date of December 12, 1653.

This remonstrance recited

> ". . that the Director conveyed last year, 1652, to Mr. Cornelis van Werckhoven, a considerable tract of valuable and clear land, situate within the jurisdiction of Gravesend, which land had been previously

> granted in the year 1647, by Director Willem Kieft, deceased, to divers persons, and divided by lot in 21 parts, whereof the Poor of this place had two parts and every other person one part." (*Calendar of Historical Manuscripts,* vol. I, pp. 133-4: *Council Minutes,* V, pp. 160 et seq.)

The reading of this communication fell upon deaf ears, for Stuyvesant and his Council declined to recognize the remonstrance. And, what is more, they refused to admit that the convention which presented it had any standing.

There was no other authority on this side of the Atlantic to whom the protesting Long Islanders could appeal. So when Jaques Corteljou started the New Utrecht settlement it was with a clear title from the administration in power.

There was, of course, the matter of claims to ownership of the New Utrecht area by the Indians. Basically, the theory of the day appears to have been that the whites were the owners anyway, but that it was good business to go through the form of buying from the Indians. The narrative of the Labadists, who visited Jaques Corteljou in 1679-80, recounts that Jaques had purchased the Najack tract from the Indians on two separate occasions.

And so Jaques launched the New Utrecht settlement, running the lines necessary to lay out the tract in lots, and for his own home choosing the Najack location, with the house on the bluff that commanded a sweeping view across the Narrows to Staten Island and over the Lower Bay to the Navesink Highlands, Sandy Hook and the open gateway to the Atlantic.

The 1652-56 period probably witnessed the high-water-mark of Dutch migration to America, so it is unlikely that Jaques had great difficulty in lining up his group of New Utrecht settlers.

Jaques and Neeltje Corteljou and some others built homes on their farms, but the majority located close together, forming the nucleus of the village which existed as New Utrecht until it was swallowed up two centuries later by the growing city of Brooklyn.

In de Sille's *Account of the Founding of New Utrecht,* it is stated that:

> "The (twenty) individuals having received their lots (of 25 morgen or 50 acres each), came together so as speedily to advance the place by sowing, planting and building on their lots. Whereof the first was Jacob Hellekers Swart, he having a small square house made of clap-

boards standing in Gravesend, which he tore down and removed to the town."

The early years at New Utrecht had no lack of active interests. Jaques was getting his own Najack farm on a production basis. He was helping the other settlers get started. And he was going here and there on surveying assignments that must frequently have kept him away for days at a time.

In 1659 there was lack of prosperity in New Utrecht. In behalf of the inhabitants, Jaques presented the following petitions:

To the Noble and Right Honorable Lord and Director General and Council of New Netherland.

1. The town of New Utrecht, with your consent, at the great cost and expense of same, having been begun and founded, we therefore humbly desire that those, who as yet have only gone to the expense of fencing their lots, may be warned also to build on the same on pain of forfeiture of said lots.

2. That those who have sold the lots for considerable money, or without having been subject to any cost except the simple fencing, may be ordered to restore the money received, over and above the cost of the same.

3. That every lot should be bound to have a man to keep it in repair.

4. That Antony Jansen van Salé may be warned to drive in the woods his horses, hogs and cattle, the same as is practiced by the others. . . .

5. That Antony Jansen, maintaining the meadows to be his, which he had bought from the Savages . . . (though consent of the Lords is needed) . . . having dwelt many years in this place, may be left in peace but liable for his share of costs.

6. Beg for more community land at Canarisy.

7. Beg for same exemptions and freedom as other new towns.

(Petition signed) "Your humble servant

Jaques Cortilliau"

In the background was a matter which probably brought to Jaques some uneasiness, the question of validity of his title to the Najack tract.

Cornelis van Werckhoven came to America, presumably, to build up an enterprise which would show him profit. With real estate to be had by purchase from the Indians for a trifling amount of barter goods, plus approval of a friendly administration, van Werckhoven probably had visions of quick, easy and worthwhile gains.

When Jaques took over the New Utrecht enterprise, it was frankly as the agent of the van Werckhoven estate, Cornelis having died in Holland in 1655.

The next chapter was that the estate began calling for an accounting, and, presumably, looking for remittances. This led to a five-cornered correspondence involving (1) the van Werckhoven executors in Holland, (2) their attorneys in New Netherland, (3) the West India Company, in Amsterdam, (4) Stuyvesant and his Council, and (5) Jaques.

It is not difficult to reconstruct the situation. The big profits from the Hudson River settlements were largely due to the fur trade at the period when the hinterland was unspoiled and the Indians were willing to bring in peltry in exchange for barter goods.

If van Werckhoven had been able to duplicate the operations of some of the up-river patroons, he might have gotten some revenue from a peasant-type of tenantry engaged in agriculture, but New Utrecht was not destined to operate on the peasant and landlord system. The settlers were newly established on not-too-large farms. They had to build their homes and barns, fence their fields, stock their holdings, become acquainted with the soil and establish a suitable rotation of crops. Little actual money was handled and at the end of the year there could have been little or no surplus.

No evidence can be found that Jaques defied the claims of the van Werckhoven heirs. His answer to their claims was that, in the first place, he ought to be paid the "sums due him by writings, acts of notary public, and advanced money." Bergen states: "There is documentary evidence showing that van Werckhoven left debts which Corteljau paid; and it may be that his claims equalled the value of the property." (*Address on Annals of New Utrecht*).

In May, 1659, the Director-General awarded additional meadow land to New Utrecht. In the drawing which followed, two of the twenty-four lots were given to "the plantation of Heer Werckhoven." This would seem to indicate that Jaques and the van Werckhoven heirs had come to an agreement. Jaques "Cortilliau" himself received one lot, No. 15. (*MS. Hist. of New Utrecht*, p. 33).

After 1660 the van Werckhoven estate appears to have relaxed its demands upon Jaques. Then, in 1664, came the switch-over to English

rule. But still Jaques' title to his Najack home was not entirely flawless.

In 1671, however, the matter was settled, and though it means a jump over some busy years, the end of this particular story is continued here.

In the archives at Albany there is a much-worn document. It looks as though it had been carried in pockets and wallets, passed through many hands. On the back is the endorsement:

"Capt. Jaques Corteljou
Surveyor genll
his Patent."

The date is February 23, 1671, and the signature is that of Francis Lovelace, English Governor of the Province of New York, and good friend of Jaques.

This is the document catalogued in 1864 in *Calendar of New York* Colonial Manuscripts as:

> Deed from Gov. Lovelace of land at Najack, in the patent of New Utrecht, upon Long Island. (*Land Papers*, vol. 1, p. 43.)

The patent reads as follows:

> FRANCIS LOVELACE Esqr One of the Gentlemen of his Maties Honbl Privy Chamber and Governor Genell under his Royal Highness JAMES Duke of York & Albany &c: of all his Territoryes in America; To all to whom these Presents shall come sendeth Greeting.
>
> *Whereas* Jaques Cortelijou, Surveyor Genell stands possest of a certaine parcel of Land lyeing and being within the Lymitts of the Patent of New Utrecht in the West Rideing of Yorkshire upon Long Island, beginning at the Pointe of Naijack, soe stretcheth alongst the Bay to ye Common Strand way, and from thence along the said Strand way to the Way reserved for Out-Drift of Cattle and soe alongst the said Out-Drift Way to the North-west Hook or Corner of the Swamp or Creupell Bush, from thence strikes with a Westerly Line to the ffence at Naijack, & alongst the said ffence to the River, and then againe alongst the River to the Pointe of Naijack aforemenconed, which said Parcell of Land amongst a greater quantity now in possession of the Towne the said Jaques Cortelijou did heretofore with Leave of Authority make purchase of from the Indyan Native Properietors and hath been at Considerable Charge in making Improvement thereupon. *Now* in confirmacon unto him the said Jaques Cortelijou in his possession and enjoymt of ye Premises; *Know Yee* that by vertue of ye Commission & Authority unto me given by his Royal Highness I have Ratifyed, Confirmed, & Granted,

& by these prsents doe Ratify, Confirme, and Grant unto ye said Jaques Corteljou his Heyres & Assignes the afore-recited parcell of Land & Premisses, with all and singular the Appurtenances; To have and to hold the said parcell of Land & prmisses unto said Jaques Cortelijou his Heyres & Assignes, unto the proper use and Behoofe of him the said Jaques Cortelijou his Heyres and Assignes forever. Rendring & Paying such Dutyes and Acknowledgments as now or hereafter shall be Constituted and Establisht by the Lawes of this Government under the Obedience of his Royall Highness his Heyres and Successours. *Given* under my Hand and Sealed with the Seale of the Province at ffort James in New Yorke this twenty third day of february in the 24th yeare of his Maties Reigne, Anno Domini 1671.

Francis Lovelace

Recorded by Ordr of the Governor
the day and yeare above written
Matthias Nicolls, Secr.

Among the points to be noticed in this patent are: (1) the absence of surveying terms and the use of natural landmarks in the description, (2) the absence of reference to prior ownership by van Werckhoven or others, and (3) the mention of purchase from the Indians.

The simplicity of the description is perhaps due to the fact that the tract was described as "beginning at the Pointe of Najack" and following landmarks which were then so obvious that no further measurements or points of the compass were thought necessary.

The lack of reference to prior white ownership suggests that the van Werckhoven claims were dropped after the change-over to English rule in 1664, and that the new regime was ready to clear his title and confirm him in possession of the Najack tract.

So far as the mention of purchase from the Indians is concerned, Henry C. Murphy, discoverer and translator of the Labadists' manuscript, quoted elsewhere, advances the theory that Dankers and Sluyter may have been correct in saying that there was more than one purchase. Murphy suggests that Jaques may have gone through with a late purchase—not otherwise recorded—"for the purpose of aiding him with a title by possession." And the mention of such a purchase from the Indians in the 1673 patent looks as though it may have been quite recent. (*Journal of a Voyage to New York in 1679-80*, page 127.)

At any rate, Jaques was now confirmed in the possession of Najack, an ownership which he and his descendants were destined to enjoy for the ensuing two centuries.

NEW YORK CITY IN 1660
(*Survey by Jaques Corteljou*)

MAPPING THE MANHATTANS, 1657-1662

In several biographical sketches of Jaques Corteljou it has been stated that he was the "'first surveyor" in the Dutch colony and made the "first map of New Amsterdam," neither of which statements is correct. There were a number of early charts of the New Netherland region as a whole and several plans of New Amsterdam. An important map, gathering up all the earlier material, was made in 1639.

On January 23, 1657, Jaques Corteljou was appointed Sworn Surveyor and on April 19 of the same year was evidently at work on the second general survey of the city, the first having been made the previous year. Jaques completed this 1657 survey by May 3,—the result altering the streets, lots and fences considerably in some localities.

In April, 1658, the Burgomasters decided not to grant any more lots until "a map thereof is made." Moreover, they asked Governor Stuyvesant "to order the Surveyor to draw as soon as possible a map of the lots" within the city. There were delays, the result being that once more, on August 30, 1658, Corteljou was instructed to prepare a map of the lots within the city of New Amsterdam. But there were further delays. September passed. Finally, when Stuyvesant, as was his custom, had prepared a letter by way of report to the Honorable Directors of the West India Company, to be carried to Holland on a ship sailing on the next high tide, Jaques Corteljou appeared with his finished map. Stuyvesant hastily added a postcript to his letter of October 6, 1658, saying:

> "After closing our letter the Burgomasters have shown us the plan of the city, which we did not think would be ready before the sailing of this ship."

On December 24, 1658, the Directors wrote Stuyvesant, acknowledging the receipt of the plan and making certain observations as to open spaces, which might increase the difficulty of defense in case of attack upon New Amsterdam.

This city plan of 1658 is not known to be extant.

On June 7, 1660, Jaques was again ordered to prepare a plan of New Amsterdam and this third assignment resulted in producing a map which has brought him wide credit. It is not known just when he began checking his former surveys and running new lines. Doubtless he had many other things to occupy his time and attention. There were delays. On January 26, 1662, he appeared "on summons" at the meet-

ing of the Burgomasters, held at the Stadthuis, and was "asked how he progressed with the map of the City." He replied that as far as he was concerned it was done and had "already been in the hands" of the draftsman "for six weeks." He said the draftsman, Jacob van de Water, promised 'to have it ready this week."

This map shows not only a detailed city plan drawn to scale but on each lot appear a front elevation picture of the structure which occupied it, with additional indications for gardens, orchards, bridges and fortifications. These drawings were necessarily small but they were good. This is the map which Jaques turned over to the authorities and which is declared by Phelps Stokes in *The Iconography of Manhattan Island* to have been "the most complete and accurate of any map of any city in the New World north of Mexico, at that period,—not excepting French and Spanish maps."

This map of 1660-1662 was sent to Holland. What became of it is not known. But probably around 1665-1668 a copy of it was made by an unidentified draftsman, who used pen and ink and water colors. This copy found its way to Italy, where, until 1921, it was preserved in the Villa Castello, near Florence. Hence the copy of Jaques' map is known as "The Castello Plan." Framed copies of both the Castello plan and Phelps Stokes' redraft hang in the collection of early American maps and plans on the third floor of the New York Public Library.

SLAVE HOLDING

Negro slaves were not a novelty in New Netherland when Jaques Corteljou arrived, for the Dutch were both slaveholders and traders who supplied slaves to the English colonies. (*Valentine's History of the City of New York*, 1853, pp. 221-4; also *Historic New York*, Putman, 1901, vol. II, pp. 3-29.)

In starting the settlement at New Utrecht there was hard anl heavy work to be done, and it was not long before Jaques acquired a negro man. This is apparent from an official order dated November 28, 1658, directing "Jaques Corteljou's negro to work with the other negroes." (*Calendar of Historical Manuscripts*, vol. VIII, p. 1046).

It is a fair presumption that Jaques continued to operate the Najack tract continuously with the aid of slave labor until his death in 1693, when a negro man and a negro woman constituted the first item on the inventory of his estate.

THE MATTER OF LANGUAGE

The New Amsterdam to which Jaques came was a truly cosmopolitan community. It was as much a "melting pot" as the New York of a later day.

John Fiske, in Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America, points out that more languages were probably to be heard within the confines of the little Dutch settlement at the mouth of the Hudson than in all the New England costal area running northeastward to the Penobscot.

The Labadists are authority for the statement that, in addition to Dutch, Jaques "spoke Latin and good French."'

So far as English was concerned, he did not even have to wait for the commencement of the English regime in 1664, for the English settlements on Long Island were not far from the Dutch villages and there was much contact between the races.

Then, too, Jaques was appointed to various offices by the English and served on commissions and sat as a member of the Court of Sessions with Englishmen, without any suggestion that language was a barrier.

But though Jaques could certainly speak English freely, he appears to have been chary of writing it. In fact, of the extant documents in his handwriting, it is not recalled that anything is written in English.

It looks, too, as though Jaques may never have felt quite at ease in reading English, for when the Labadists borrowed his folio volume of laws, the latter were "in very bad Dutch, for they had been translated from English into Dutch."

If doubt remained about Jaques' aversion to writing English, it would be dispelled by an examination of a map on file at Albany (*Land Papers*, vol. I, pp. 214-5.) This is a draft of seven lots at Flatbush which Jaques surveyed incident to a lawsuit of Dirck Jansen ("Klyn Dirk") Hoogland, against Peter Lott. Jaques sent this map to the Governor on June 13, 1681. It is signed by him and bears annotations in his handwriting. But these are in Dutch and the map as filed on August 8, 1681, is accompanied by an English copy in a different handwriting. The later is endorsed "A true translation made by me P. DeLaNoy."

The purpose of this last-mentioned survey is interesting. Each of the seven Flatbush lots was specified to be 600 rods in depth and 26 rods in width, front and rear. But, by a variation of the compass, the rear of all the lots was made narrower. "Little Dirk" Hoogland insisted upon having his full measure; hence the lawsuit against his neighbor, Peter Lott. (*Hoagland Family*, p. 163).

Still another language which Jaques could probably use to at least some extent was that of the Indians, for some of the latter lived on his Najack property and his surveys repeatedly involved tracts which had been purchased from the Indians.

Gerret Van Duyn could speak the Indian tongue and various other Long Islanders are referred to in records as having the same ability, but Jaques does not chance to be mentioned in this connection.

THE BEGINNING OF BUSHWICK, 1660

One of the old-time villages now included in the present-day Brooklyn, is Bushwick. This was one of the areas of Dutch settlement which Jaques Corteljou had an important part in starting.

In *The Eastern District of Brooklyn*, by E. L. Armbruster, New York, 1912, p. 22, bare facts are given thus—

> "February 19, 1660. On this day the Director-General (Stuyvesant) with the Fiscal, Nicasius DeSille, and His Honor Secretary Van Ruyven, with the Sworn Surveyor, Jaques Cortelyou, came to Mispat (Maspeth) and have fixed upon a place between the Mispat Kil and Noorman's Kil to establish a village, and have laid out by survey twenty-two lots, on which dwellings will be built."

This incident is similarly referred to in Ostrander's *History of Brooklyn and Kings County*, vol. I, p. 100.

COMMUNIPAW AND BERGEN, 1660-1667

Records indicate that upon several occasions Jaques was called upon to load his surveying outfit into a boat and journey across the Hudson to the present limits of Jersey City.

In *Jersey City and its Historic Sites*, by Harriet Phillips Eaton, p. 22, it is stated that "on September 8th, 1660, Jaques Cortelyou was ordered to survey Gemoenepa (Communipaw) and lay it out into village lots."

Winfield's *History of the Land Titles of Hudson County* contains references to the part which Jaques had in early Jersey City surveys. In these, the name "Bergen" is used, this being the original settlement, whose outlines are still discernable in Bergen Square and the streets immediately adjoining it, in Jersey City. The references in question are as follows:

> "The village of Bergen was laid out in 1660. It was laid out in a square surrounded by narrow streets, yet in existence, along which were erected the palisades. Within this enclosure all the inhabitants of the township were obliged to gather, except such as collected within the fortifications at Communipaw. The land within the town plot was laid out into building lots by Jaques Cortelyou, Town Surveyor, and numbered on the map. The land surrounding the town was laid out into larger lots, for

Cornet Van Dorp could speak the Indian tongue and various other Long Islanders are referred to in records as having the same ability, but Jaques does not choose to be mentioned in this connection.

THE BEGINNING OF BUSHWICK, 1660

One of the old-time villages now included in the present-day Brooklyn is Bushwick. This was one of the areas of Dutch settlement which Jaques Cortelyou had an important part in starting.

In "The Century History of Brooklyn, by E. L. Armstrong, New York, 1912, p. 22, here facts are given thus—

"February 12, 1660. On this day the Director-General (Stuyvesant) with the Hons. Nicasius Devilla, and the Hons. Cornelius Van Tienen, with the Secretary Jaques Cortelyou, came to Midout (Flatbush), and there lived upon a place belonging the Major till was November's XX or thereabouts a village was laid out by survey twenty-two lots, on which dwellings will be built."

The incident is similarly referred to in Onderdonk's History of Brooklyn and Kings County, vol. I, p. 100.

COMMONPLAW AND FRENCH, 1660-1667

Records indicate that upon several occasions Jaques was called upon to lend his surveying outfit into a hunt and journey across the Hudson to the present limits of Jersey City.

In Jersey City and its Environs, 1609, by Harvey Phillips Eaton, p. 22, it is stated that "on September 8th, 1660, Jaques Cortelyou was ordered to survey Communipaw (Communipow) and lay it out into village lots."

Whitfield's History of the Land Titles of Hudson County contains references to the past which Jaques had in early Jersey City surveys. In these the name "Bergen" is used, this being the original settlement. Many outlines are still discernible in Bergen Square and the streets immediately adjoining it, in Jersey City. The references in question are as follows:

"The village of Bergen was laid out in 1660. It was laid out in a square surrounded by square streets, as is customary along newly traced the palisades. Within this enclosure at the beginning of the town ship was divided in equal strips such as allotted within the enclosure of Communipaw. The last within the town plot was laid out for building lots by Jaques Cortelyou, Town Surveyor, and numbered on the map. The land surrounding the town was laid out into larger lots by

garden or farm purposes, and also numbered on a map. . . . . I have not been able to find these two maps."

* * * * * *

"On September 15, 1661, Governor Stuyvesant ordered all who had not yet done so to have their land 'surveyed by the Sworn Surveyor, and set off and designated by proper marks.' (N. Y. Col. Mss. vol. IX, p. 888)

* * * * * *

"The charter granted on the 22 of September, 1667, by Philip Carteret and his Council . . . to the town and freeholders of Bergen . . . . 'The Bounds and Limitts of the aforesaid Towne and Corporation of Bergen. . . . as it is more plainer demonstrated by a draught thereof made by the Surveyor General, hereunto annexed."

A FIST-SHAKING EXPEDITION TO THE RARITAN, 1663

It fell to the lot of Jaques Corteljou to have a part in a mild adventure in the early winter of 1663, which had aspects suggestive of a comic opera.

The setting is as follows. The Dutch, with Peter Stuyvesant in the Governor's chair, were still in power. There was no doubt about the solid loyalty of the Dutch towns on Long Island, but to the eastward of these lay settlements peopled by the English—Gravesend, Flushing, Jamaica, etc. The pressure of increasing population was beginning to be felt by these English inhabitants, so they cast about for an outlet. In this situation their attention was drawn to the lands—as yet almost unpeopled by whites—along the Raritan River and also along the southern sweep of New York Bay, toward the base of Sandy Hook. The limits of Dutch sovereignty were not too clearly defined in this direction, and the Navesinks, as the Indian inhabitants were called, were not averse to negotiating sales. It will be recalled that van Werckhoven at one time had very definite ideas of establishing dreamed-of patroonship in this region. Other Dutchmen had subsequently made large purchases.

Some twenty Englishmen from the Long Island towns organized an expedition for the purpose of going secretly to purchase suitable land from the Navesink and Raritan Indians. But Stuyvesant heard of this move and quickly dispatched a counter expedition. The two groups must have sailed at almost the same time,—the English in a sloop and the Dutch in what was known as the "Company's yacht," a boat belonging to the West India Company and evidently big enough to accomodate the eighteen men who made up the party.

The company on the yacht was an assorted one, consisting of four commissioners—if they may be so called—ten soldiers, two sailors and two Indians. One of the latter was Hans, sachem of Staten Island

and a long-time friend of the Dutch. The four leaders were a man named Grieges, Govert Lockermans, Jaques Corteljou and Peter Zevel. Why Jaques was drafted for the trip is not made clear, but it was a logical choice, for he must have known about the Navesink country in van Werckhoven's day. Moreover, as the narrative states, he had actually tramped over it at some time or other. Then, too, he in all probability could speak the Indian language and perhaps had already learned at least some English.

The historian of the voyage was apparently either Grieges or Peter Zevel, though this is not stated in the *Albany Records*. Except for minor editing, the translation by Vanderkemp is as follows:

> "1663. Voyage to Newesing (Navesink), made in the Company's yacht, with what happened during it; there being on said yacht Mr. Grieges, Covert Lockermans, Jaques Corteljou and Peter Zevel; with the soldiers, two sailors, and the Sachem, with a savage of Staten Island.
>
> "6 December. We sailed from the Manhattans about 3 o'clock and arrived at about six in the evening at Staten Island. Here the sachem of that Island, and the savage, went on shore. They remained there about an hour and then returned. Hoisting again our sail, we ran through the Kill van Kull, arriving at the back of Shutters (Shooters) Island, in shallow water, where we cast our anchor and remained till the next ebb tide.
>
> "7 ditto. We raised our anchor again at about three in the morning, rowing with the tide down the Kill behind Staten Island.
>
> "Toward the end of the day we discovered a sail, which we approached in the evening and hailed. It was Peter Lowrensen in a small sloop. With him was Jacob Cowenhoven.
>
> "Cowenhoven informed us that the English were in an open sloop, that they were nineteen in nunber, and that the previous day they had sailed up the Raritan River, where the savages of the Newesing (Navesink) and Raritans were collected at a point about three miles up the Kill. The savages gave this information.
>
> "We remained that night before the Raritans Kill, expecting to sail up and follow the English the next morning. But during the night there was a very severe gale from the north-west, so that we were compelled to remain there that night.
>
> "8 ditto. The wind continued to blow very severely from the north-west, so that it was impossible to proceed on the Raritans Kill and we had to stay where we were. We thereupon resolved to dispatch the savage, Hans, by land to the savages of Newesing, who were assembled about three miles away in the country on the Raritans Kill. This was done directly. Hans was given verbal orders that he should warn the sachems of the Newesings and Raritans that we were lying in the yacht before the Kill, and that we wished they would come hither to us in order that we might speak with them.
>
> "Hans was also instructed to tell the sachems that in case some Englishmen should arrive—or if the latter were actually among them—with a view toward the purchase of land, they were not to sell to the English. Hans was to explain that these Englishmen had not asked permission

from the Dutch sachems on the Manhattans, but had come hither in silence. If the sachems of the Newesings wished to sell some land, they should come to us, then we would speak together.

"With the rising of the sun, Hans directly departed to communicate all this to the savages, while we remained before the Kill.

"9 ditto. At about 9 o'clock in the morning we saw the English vessel coming down, at which we directly raised anchor and sailed toward it. As we came close, we asked from whence they came, upon which the skipper, Stoffel (Christopher) Elsworth, answered: 'From the Kill.' Asked what he had done there, he answered: 'I brought the English thither.'

"We told him this was unbecoming, that it was against our government to act in this manner, and that he should answer for it. At this, William Geldor called out: 'That's all right, that's all right.'

"The same day, at about three in the afternoon, Hans the savage got back, conducting to us six or seven savages. These informed us that the English had arrived among them before Hans reached their camp. The English had presented the savages with some wine and two fathoms of black seewant (wampum) and one fathom of white, after which they asked if the Indians would sell some of their land. Then Hans the savage arrived and everything was at an end. Thereupon the English left the camp.

"10 ditto. We departed from the Raritan Kill, accompanied by two savages who were acquainted with the lands of the Menesings. We ran down the Bay till we reached the kill which enters between Rensselaer's pier and the said point*. Here we met again Stoffel Elsworth in his little sloop, and all the English sitting on the shore near the kill. We went ashore in our boat and walked toward them along the beach. When we approached them we saw that every one of them was standing at arms.

"When the Sheriff, Charles Morgan, and John Bon advanced toward us, I asked them what their business was at that place. They answered that they were trading. We replied: 'If you are trading, why have you brought such a strong force with you? To this they said that the savages were villains and not to be trusted; therefore they went in such numbers.

"We told them that we had information to the effect that they came to purchase lands from the savages. They answered: 'We only came to look at the land.' At this we again told them that they ought not to undertake to buy any land of the savages, as the larger part of it had already been purchased by the Dutch.

"John Bon then asked me under what government I presumed that they resided. I answered: 'Under that of the States General (of the Netherlands) and under that of the Director General and Council here.' Then he inquired: 'Why, then, are we not permitted to trade and explore the land just the same as yourselves?'

"I answered John Bon again by telling him that they ought not to undertake the purchase of any land from the savages unless they had pre-

* Where the Shrewsbury River enters Raritan Bay at Atlantic Highlands.

viously obtained the consent of the Director General and Council. To this Bon said: 'It will be all right.'

"At this point Stoffel Elsworth said: 'I told them the same thing already, that they should not do it.'

"Govert Lockermans said to the Englishmen: 'You are a party of traitors, for you are acting against the government. They said the King's (apparently meaning the king of England) patent was quite a different cast. Lockermans said: 'From where have ye your pass?' They replied: 'From the Mahattans.' Lockermans retorted: 'Why, then do you act against the state?'

"We then left the English along the shore and followed the Kill about four miles, along the west bank where the country was very mountainous*, and the opposite side, as the savages informed us, was very poor. There was some good land, old maize fields, and yet some plantations, which I had previously explored with Corteljou. We crossed the hilly country about nine miles and perceived by a sign on board that Stoffel with his sloop and the English had entered the Kill; therefore we remained before it during the night.

"11 Ditto. The wind being S. W., we resolved to sail again toward the Manhattans, which we did."

In spite of some of the amusing details of the narrative, this trip to the Raritan did accomplish the purpose which Stuyvesant intended. For, as the story outlines, the Indians definitely broke off negotiations with the English. Moreover, on December 12, 1663—the next day after the party returned—some Indian sachems appeared at Manhattan to sell to the Dutch the remainder of the Navesink lands, which sale was speedily carried out (*N. Y. Col. Hist.* vol. XIII, pp. 314-17). Furthermore, on February 6, 1664, the Council determined to send an expeditin of twenty to twenty-four men in a yacht to take possession of the country, thus further clinching title by the Dutch (*Ibid.* XIII, p. 358).

Jaques Cortelyou is not quoted as participating in the altercations with the Englishmen, but it is to be noted that he was not only one of the two who took the long tramp on shore, but that he and the author of the narrative had previously reconnoitered the same stretch of country.

"FARTHEST NORTH"—SCHENECTADY, 1663-4.

A Hudson River steamboat goes from New York to Albany in nine hours. A train does the trip in three hours or less. The additional time from Albany to Schenectady is almost negligible. But in early colonial days the journey was a formidable one. . . . . by slow sailboats during the season of open navigation or over rough trails in winter. However, Jaques Cortelyou was resigned to make the journey

* The Highlands of Navesink, just south of Sandy Hook in New Jersey.

to Schenectady, and it would appear that he did make it in 1663 or 1664,—or possibly in both years.

The story as told by O'Callaghan, in his *History of New Netherland*, vol. II, pp. 439-440, is curiously complicated by ramifications of trading between colonists and Indians. The Schenectady settlers wanted their lands laid out in proper manner. But they were "boot-legging" liquor to the Indians in exchange for furs. So Jaques was instructed to do the surveying only upon condition that the settlers sign a pledge that they would abstain from this traffic. A ready-made pledge was provided for this purpose, which, in itself, is interesting because of the penalty which it specifies in case any of the signers should "happen to violate" it. The story, as given by O'Callaghan, follows:

> "A grant (for the settlement at Schenectady) under the provincial seal was issued in the following year (April 6, 1662), but the land was not surveyed or divided until 1664 (*Albany Records*, XXI, p. 137).
>
> "The inhabitants of Fort Orange (Albany) and its neighborhood were most anxious to retain the fur monopoly, and had sufficient influence with the Directors and Council to induce them to order that the settlers of Schaenhechstede should confine themselves exclusively to agriculture and abstain from all trade with the Indians. This, in fact, was the condition on which they were allowed to remove thither; 'for it would never have been permitted to settle this plain except on the assurance that no object was in view but agriculture, because of the dangers which would accrue if, at such a distant place, any trade with the savages was allowed.' (*Albany Records*, XXI, p. 139).
>
> "Such a restriction was easily evaded at this 'distant' outpost, and it soon came to be known that some of the settlers sold intoxicating liquors to the natives.
>
> "When the application for the survey came before the Council (May 7, 1663), Jaques Cortelyou was sent thither, but with instructions not to survey any man's land who might refuse to sign the following obligation:
>
> > 'We, the undersigned inhabitants on the Flatt named . . . hereby promise that we shall not carry on, or allow to be carried on, at the aforesaid Flatt, or thereabout, any the least handeling (traffic) however it may be called, with any Indians, under what pretext the same may be, directly or indirectly, on pain of paying, if we, or any of us, happen to violate this our promise, a fine, without any opposition, for the first offense, of fifty beavers; for the second, one hundred (beaver skins); and for the third, forfeiture of our acquired and obtained lands on the aforesaid Flatt.'
>
> "When this information was communicated to the parties interested, it excited much discontent. They vowed their loyalty . . . . . ."

Thus Jaques had to mix diplomacy with land measurement as he visited the outposts of the colony. Anyone interested in following up this particular incident will find additional material in *A History of the Schenectady Patent*, by Pearson, pp. 13-16, as well as in other histories of the region.

THE COMING OF THE ENGLISH

Three times during Jaques Cortelyou's residence at the Narrows was New York captured by armed forces who swept in from the sea. The first was in 1664, when the British took over from the Dutch. The second was in 1673, when the short recrudesence of Dutch rule began. And the third was in 1674, when, after fourteen months, the British again came into power.

Every one of these changes was tied in with events in Europe, too complicated for discussion here. But the story of the period is by no means a dry one and readers who follow it in John Fiske's *Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America,* will find themselves repaid.

Assuredly every one of these changes in sovereignty was vividly real to the family that looked out from the Najack home, close to the shore where the Narrows meet the Lower Bay.

The 1664 transfer was the most dramatic of the three, and, if Jaques was not away on one of his surveying trips, he found himself in the center of the excitement.

The storm clouds gathered in 1663, when a Captain Scott, leader of English elements living just beyond the Dutch sphere of influence on Long Island and backed by a troop of nearly 200 men, seized the blockhouse at New Utrecht.

Following this there were fruitless negotiations and general turmoil as rumors flew about that the English planned to seize the Hudson Valley settlements. Stuyvesant was on his guard, but in 1664 the rumors subsided and other matters pressed for attention.

As Fiske puts it (*Ibid.*, vol. I, pp. 332-3):

> ". . . . the Director . . . was obliged to go up to Rensselaerwyck (Albany), where the red men were burning and scalping. The unquenchable feud between Mohawk and Mohigan had once more burst into flames, and some skulls of the Mohawks' white allies were cleft by the Mohigan tomahawks. While Stuyvesant was busy with this affair, a courier came spurring in wild haste to tell him that the English fleet had sailed from Boston and was hourly expected to show itself off Coney Island."

This time there was more than rumor, and developments came rapidly. Stuyvesant got back to New Amsterdam on Monday, August 25, and set all the people to work on the defenses of the city.

On Tuesday a British man-of-war, H. M. S. "*Guinea,*" stood in from the Atlantic and dropped her anchors near Najack.

On Thursday three more frigates, the "*Elias,*" "*Martin*" and "*William and Nicholas,*" joined the "*Guinea,*" effectively blockading the Narrows. (*Staten Island and its People,* vol. I pp. 111-12).

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The entire docile fortress of 1653, when a Captain Scott, leader of English elements living just beyond the Dutch sphere of influence on Long Island, had bullied by a troop of nearly 200 men, seized the [illegible] at New Utrecht.

Following this there were further negotiations and general ferment, until as rumors flew about that the English planned to seize the Hudson itself as a source, Governor was on his guard, but in 1664 the [illegible] Valley settlements. Surrender was on his guard, but in 1664 the [illegible] reasons subsided and other matters pressed for attention.

As Fiske points out (1904, vol. I, pp. 322-3):

> "... the Dutch ... was about to go to Amsterdam. (Augur), [illegible] states the Dutch were very strong and solid. The impregnable land [illegible] Between Manhattan and Albany had one more than the Dutch [illegible] were only 600 of the Dutch who were left by the Dutch [illegible] were only 600 of the Dutch who were left by the Dutch [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

On Friday Stuyvesant referred to the latest comers when, in writing to the Dutch officials at Fort Orange, he said that the ships had "arrived and sailed together up into the Bay of Najack, where they remain at anchor." (*Iconography of Manhattan Island*, vol. IV, p. 240.)

The same day Stuyvesant wrote to the British commander, asking why the hostile fleet continued in "the Harbour of Nayacly."

Across the Narrows, on the Staten Island shore and in plain view from Najack, stood a Dutch block-house, forerunner of the Fort Wadsworth of a later day.

The Cortelyou children were too young to know what was transpiring, but the excitement of their elders may be imagined as boats were lowered and a detachment preceeded to Staten Island and seized the blockhouse.*

It was a hopeless situation. There were less than 150 Dutch soldiers at the fort in New Amsterdam, supplemented by about 250 civilians capable of bearing arms. Against this, Colonel Nicolls, commander of the English expedition, is estimated to have had approximately 1,000 effectives, counting the men on the ships plus English sympathizers from New England and Long Island, who threatened the Dutch base by land.

In the matter of ordnance there was a similar preponderance on the side of the British, for the four frigates mounted some 120 guns, while Fort Amsterdam had only 20, with insufficient supplies of powder.

A week of hectic letter writing, parleying and remonstrance-signing followed, until, on Tuesday, September 4, came the climax. Jaques Cortelyou perhaps saw the Englishmen land on the beach along Gravesend Bay and march away overland to the Brooklyn Ferry. Along with this, Jaques quite likely observed that two of the frigates were hoisting their anchors, making sail and proceeding through the Narrows.

As these vessels, with their guns trained on the fort, came opposite New Amsterdam, it was Nicasius de Sille, Jaques' neighbor at New Utrecht, who, together with the two Dutch clergymen, stood at Stuyvesant's side and prevailed upon the doughty soldier to withhold the order to fire.

The flags were changed and Col. Richard Nicolls governed wisely for four years, utilizing the Dutch governmental framework and appointing many Dutchmen to key positions.

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* In his defense to the authorities in Holland for having surrendered New Netherland, Stuyvesant said that there was a block-house of light construction and poor armament located on Staten Island "not a gun shot distant" from the ships. Continuing, he said "the aforesaid Block-house and hamlet stood within sight of Najack, where the frigates lay at anchor." (Doc. Rel. to the Col. Hist. of N. Y., vol. II, p. 44.).

However, as John W. Leonard remarks in his *History of the City of New York* 1609-1909, p. 99:

> "This .... was the end of the Dutch government on the Island of Manhattan, and burgomaster, schout and schepen gave way to the English plan of mayor, alderman and sheriff; and the Dutch idea of trial by arbitration was succeeded by the English institution of trial by jury. The change was further emphasized by the requirement that the English language must henceforth be used in civic affairs."

This last provision is interesting so far as Jaques Cortelyou is concerned, for he had much to do with public affairs, served on various commissions with Englishmen, and must have mastered the language immediately, if, indeed, he had not already absorbed a knowledge of it.

The names of both the province and the city were changed to "New York." Long Island was called "Yorkshire," and divided, like the English shire of the same name, into an "East Riding" and a "West Riding." The name of New Utrecht was unchanged, but Jaques found himself living in the "West Riding of Yorkshire."

Col. Francis Lovelace, who, in 1668, succeeded Nicolls, as Governor, continued many of the policies of his predecessor until midsummer, 1673, when the next change in sovereignty occurred.

The fleet which stood in past Sandy Hook this time was of a size unprecedented in New York's history. It flew the flag of the Netherlands, and of it Leonard (*History of the City of New York* 1609-1909, p. 107,) says:

> "The fleet consisted of twenty-one sail, including nine men-of-war and twelve prize ships which had been captured in West Indian and Virginian waters. The fleet carried 1,600 soldiers and seamen ... In the force were 150 marines under command of Captain Anthony Colve."

This array of vessels seems not to have anchored in Gravesend Bay, but to have run through to the northern end of the Narrows, so that they were "under Staten Island & Anchored in sight of ye ffort."

The Dutch commanders dated their demand for surrender from "the ship *Swanenburgh,* anchored betwixt Staten and Long Island."

The pattern of the 1673 capture follows that of 1664 very closely, including a near-panic among defenders, and caused Captain Manning, in charge of the English garrison, to order the Long Island militia officers "to draw your troops togeather and repaire towards Utrecht or Grauesend to observe the motion of the Enemy and make all the discouery or resistance you canne." (*Documentary History of New York,* III, p. 96).

In another way, too, the pattern was true to the earlier form. In 1664 the English fleet learned from English sympathizers around Grave-

send what was going on ashore. In 1673 the Dutch fleet got its information when "several of ye Dutch went on Board them from Utrecht and fflatbush upon Long Iiland and Informed them of the absence of our Gouernor and weekness of our Garrison and ye number of our men." (*Ibid. p.* 95).

History does not record the identity of the men of New Utrecht who boarded the Dutch vessels down the Bay, but Jaques usually knew what was going on and was likely aware of such clandestine doings along the New Utrecht waterfront.

With a little shooting and the killing and wounding of several men, New York went back under the Dutch flag. Captain Anthony Clove was appointed Governor and the name of Fort James was changed to Fort Willem Hendrick and the name of the town from New York to New Orange.

The shift back to English sovereignty in 1674 was without threats or shooting, being dictated from Europe as a condition of the Treaty of Westminster.

This time there were three ships involved. First, on October 16, 1674, came the Dutch frigate "*Muyll Tromp*," with mandatory orders to Clove to turn over the colony to the English. Then, on November 1, came H. M. S. "*Diamond*" and H. M. S. "*Castle.*" Major Edmund Andros was in the "*Diamond*" with orders to assume the governorship. And during the few days that elapsed while details of the transfer were being worked out, he dated his letters "From on board his Maties Ship the Dyamond at Anchor neare Staten Island."

Then, on November 10, Governor Clove and his troops boarded the "*Tromp*," clearing the way for Andros to assume the governorship. The latter wrote from the fort, renamed Fort James, wishing Clove a good voyage.

As the "*Tromp*" faded from the sight of the Najack watchers, it meant that Jaques had seen the last of Dutch rule in America, now destined to continue for a full century under the flag of England.

THE HEMPSTEAD CONVENTION, 1665

Governor Nicolls lost little time in undertaking to unify the area over which he found himself in control. In particular, he took steps to re-allign the Dutch and English towns on Long Island so that their old-time antipathies would be replaced by a broader outlook. It may be that this was Nicolls' motive in combining Long Island, Staten Island and Westchester in a new unit called "Yorkshire." This new district or county was, in turn, subdivided into "Ridings" and deeds or patents

bearing such designations as the "West Riding of Yorkshire" are common among the records of the period.

At the end of February, 1665, delegates from the various towns met at Hempstead,—Jaques Cortelyou being one of the number. Brodhead's *History of the State of New York*, vol. II, p. 67, gives this description:

> "In calling this meeting Nicolls addressed a letter to each of the towns on Long Island, announcing that a discharge of his 'trust and duty to settle good and known lawes within this government for the future' and receive their 'best advice and information in a general meeting,' he had appointed such a meeting to be held at Hempstead on the last day of February, to which he invited each town to send two deputies, chosen by a majority of the tax-payers. These deputies were to be 'the most sober, able and discreet persons;' and were to produce at the meeting the documents showing the boundaries of their respective towns, notify the Indian sachems whose presence there might be necessary, and bring with them certificates of their due election, 'with full power to conclude any cause or matter relating to their several towns."

Thirty-four deputies appeared and Governor Nicolls was there to preside over their deliberations. It was mid-winter and the meetings lasted for ten days. Such a coming together of men and horses must have created much stir in Hempstead, regardless of whether they were near enough to return to their homes at night or had to stay through the whole period. Jaques Cortelyou and Younger Fosse were the accredited deputies from New Utrecht. But the outcome was disappointing, for, as Brodhead says,

> "The delegates found that instead of being popular representatives to make laws, they were merely agents to accept those already prepared for them ..... The only act which the delegates really performed was to adopt a loyal address to the Duke of York."

LAND MATTERS AT HARLEM AND FORDHAM AND IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY

The settlements lying north of New York, and extending from the Hudson River to Long Island Sound, provided their share of disputes and problems concerning land titles. As a surveyor, Jaques Cortelyou was involved in many of these situations.

Today the journey from New Utrecht to Harlem, Fordham or Pelham can be accomplished by subway in a couple of hours. But in the seventeenth century the distance must have seemed far greater, involving trips by sailboat on favoring tides or on horseback over the length of Manhattan Island.

First of all, Riker, in his *History of Harlem*, pp. 250-1, refers to Jaques as "Cortilleau, the surveyor who had first laid out the village."

In the early spring of 1666 it became essential to define the public grazing area for cattle belonging to the Harlem settlers. Therefore, Governor Nicolls, on March 20, 1665-6, wrote to Jaques, instructing him to survey such a range. Riker says that this survey was expected by Nicolls to form the basis for drafting a patent. At this distance the instructions seem not too clear. Here they are:

> "Whereas, you have formerly received order to draw a line from the River near the town of Harlem, upon this Island, one mile into the woods, somewhat in relation as it stands from this place, some particular point of the compass; These are to authorize you to draw the said line from the River against the middle of the said Town, one mile directly into the woods, for the greatest conveniency of range of cattle belonging to the said Town not considering so exactly how it lies from hence, whether southerly, or westerly, or otherwise. For so doing this shall be your warrant.
>
> "Given under my hand, at Fort James, in New York, the 20th day of March, 1665-6.
>
> Richard Nicolls
>
> "To Mr. Jaques Cortilleau."

The above copy is from Riker's *History of Harlem.*

Travelers by land along the east bank of the Hudson were obliged to cross the Spuyten Duyvil inlet by ferry. On July 15, 1669, Governor Lovelace issued "Instructions for ye Ferryman at Spuyten Duyvil." These instructions only mention Jaques Cortelyou in an incidental way, but they are quoted here because of their general interest (from Riker's *History of Harlem,* p. 284).

> "That the whole Island or Neck of Land called Papparinamin, whether encompassed with water or meadow ground, shall be allotted to said Ferryman, together with the piece of meadow ground adjoining it, lately laid out by Jacques Cortilyou, Surveyor, towards the accomodation of strangers and the defraying of his charges."

There was a long-drawn-out controversy in 1669-1671 over the title to land supposed to be owned by John Archer, at Fordham. Although this appears to have concerned chiefly a parcel of only thirty acres, the matter was carried to the Executive Council and is referred to repeatedly in the *Minutes.*

Final action was in response to a communication from "ffran: Lovelace", in which Jaques is addressed by the English Governor both as "Captain" and as "Surveyor General."

This commission was dated October 18, 1671 and on November 9, Jaques presented the following report:

> "By order from Governor Lovelace wee have Layd out John Archers utmost Lymitts of his Land at ffordham, beginning from ye High-Wood-

> Land that lyes right North-West over against the first Pointe of ye Maine-land, North-East from Paperinam, there where the Kill Maskeka lyes, & so goes alongst ye said Kill. . . . .This was done with a Compass made for ye Climate of Europe.
>
> Jaques Cortelyou
> Surveyor Genrll
> Dudley Lovelace"

In a statement recorded March 29, 1677 (*Westchester Land Records,* Liber A, p. 26, reprinted in *N. Y. G. & B. Rec.,* 1923, p. 279), Jaques Cortelyou is mentioned as having surveyed certain land, apparently in the vicinity of Fordham, for the son of Johannes Varvelon.

The last known instance in which Jaques Cortelyou participated in land matters in the Harlem-Fordham-Westchester area is in 1684. (Riker's *History of Harlem,* p. 440). Lewis Morris had presented to the Governor and Council a petition concerning a land dispute. It will be seen from the record that Jaques was a member of the commission appointed in this case.

> "At a Council held at Fort James, the 13th September, 1684; present, The Governor, etc.
>
> "This Petition being read, the two Judges, Capt. Matthias Nicolls and Capt. John Palmer, were consulted, who gave their advice, and it was ordered by the Governor and Council that a Special Commission be given to the Judges, and to Mr. Cortlandt, Mr. Pell, Jacques Cortilieu, Justices. . . . . "

It may be that in this case Jaques was included for the double reason that he was a Justice at New Utrecht and was also well versed in land affairs.

AFFAIRS AT ESOPUS, 1669-1670

One of the most important Dutch settlements along the Hudson River was that at Esopus. Here, in what is now Ulster County, New York, were the villages of Kingston, Hurley and Marbletown, known collectively as "the Esopus."

Governor Lovelace had not long been in office before he found that a general overhauling of land titles and other matters at Esopus was in order. This was approached by having the Executive Council appoint a Commission, made up in part of Esopus residents and in part of selected men from down the River.

Jaques Cortelyou functioned from first to last as a member of the Commission or as official surveyor under its direction.

The story of this commission and its labors is to be found in *Executive Council Minutes, New York, Administration of Francis Lovelace, 1668-1673.*

In the minutes of the Council for September 9, 1669, it appears that:

> "The Busynesse of Esopus taken into Consideracion . . . .
>
> "It is ordered, That Commissioners bee appointed to goe up to Esopus to whom some others there shall be joyned to Regulate the Affayres of Esopus and of the New Dorpes (villages).
>
> "That ye Persons appointed for Commissioners bee:
>
> Mr. Ralph Whitfield, Presidt; Capt. John Manning; Capt. Jacques Cortelijou; Capt. Thomas Chambers; Mr. Wm. Beakman, Schout; Mr. Henry Pawling; Mr. Christopher Berrisford."

This Commission was in session from September 17 to 29, 1669, and upon adjournment made a report to the Governor, in which their proceedings were summarized. Beeckman, Berisford and Pawling remained in Esopus, in administrative capacities, throughout the winter.

On March 17, 1670, Governor Lovelace named a new Commission to continue the work at Esopus. He stated:

> "Whereas ye bounds & Lymitts of ye Townes at Esopus That is to say of Kingston Hurley & Marble Towne have not hitherto beene sufficiently layd out & ascertained neither hath a division as yett beene made of ye particular new Lotts & some of ye pretenders to ye old Lotts laying clayme to greater quantities of Land than is graunted to them in their Patents or Ground breifs ye wch requires an inspection there-into & a due Regulation thereof, I have thought fitt to nominate constitute & appoint & by this my speciall Comission doe nominate constitute & appoint you Capt. Dudley Lovelace, Capt. Jaques Cortileau, Mr. William Beeckman, Mr. Christopher Berisford and Mr. Henry Pawling to be Comrs to inspect ye surveying & laying out ye severall Lotts in ye Esopus & to ascertaine ye bounds & lymitts of ye respective Towns as also to regulate affayres there according to such instructions as I shall herewth give you, of wch Comrs you Capt. Dudley Lovelace are to be prsident, and any of you to be a Quorum."

On March 24, 1669-1670, Governor Lovelace followed up the commission by issuing detailed instructions to his Commissioners. These are entitled "Instructions for Captain Dudley Lovelace, Mr. Jaques Curtilleau & the rest of ye Comners for the Affaires at Esopus and the New Villages adjacent." There are thirteen points enumerated in these instructions and back of the old spelling and legal phraseology it is apparent that Lovelace and his Executive Council had a real conception of the problems of the colony.

The Commissioners were engaged at Esopus from March 30 to April 11, 1670. The first session was held at the "Towne Hall at Kingston in Esopus." The six Commissioners, including Capt. Jaques Curtil-

liau," were present. It was ordered "that Mr. Jaques Curtelliau doe Survey" the lands of Thomas Hall and Nicholas Valett, about 44 acres. It was further "ordered that Capt. Jaques Curteleau be desired to begin to Morrow being the last of this instant March to survey the land belonging to the Towne of Hurley."

The minutes of the first session also record that "Capt. Jaques Curteleau was this day sworn Surveyor in open Court." The oath administered was probably the same as that prescribed in September, 1666, as follows:

> "Coppy of the Oath to be taken by the Surveyor.
>
> "You do sweare by the Ever living God That wthout feare favor or any othr Sinistr respect whatsoever you shall to the best of yor Skill & knowledge well & truely measure & lay out such lands at or neare the Esopus as shall be appointed you by the Governor & give an exact account to him of the Superficiall Contents thereof So help you God."

What with tramping over the hills and through the woods around Kingston, the next three days were busy ones for Jaques, as proven by the minutes:

> "Ultimo Martij . . . The Presidt employed the Surveyor, & all other persons concerned to measure the first Great piece of Land next Hurley containing by estimation 300 acres."
>
> "Primo Aprilis . . . They also surveyed ye 2d piece, cont 420 acres. The surveyour als(o) makes Report that the Washmakers Land contains 148 acres."
>
> "Easter Eve . . . Mr Jaques Curteleau doe make Report (concerning the Hall and Valett land) . . . Capt Jaques Corteleau doth report to the Comrs that hee hath surveyed not only all ye Lands given by Patent, but also those promised ye Soldiery; and findeing ye quantity thereof to fall short of expectation (it was decided to apply the Washmakers land for this purpose) . . . The overplus containing 34 Acres is hereby more especially recommended to be disposed of, to . . . Capt Dudley Lovelace in compensation of the great care & paines hee hath taken in laying out the Lands, and settling the Affaires of these parts to the Generall Content & satisfaction of all partyes concernd herein."

Jaques and his fellows apparently demonstrated their political sagacity when they voted this 34-acre parcel to their chairman, who chanced to be related to the colonial Governor. It would be interesting to know what the talk was around Kingston tavern that Saturday night; but lacking any record of this, it may be accepted, as the minutes state, that the settlement was "to the Generall Content & satisfaction of all partyes."

STATEN ISLAND AFFAIRS, 1670-1674

During the administration of Governor Lovelace, the matter of surveys and land adjustments on Staten Island came up frequently in the

Executive Council. In most instances such surveys had to do with the assignment of lots to soldiers. The following quotation is from *Executive Council Minutes*:

> "1670, October 24. Mr. Jaques Cortilleau ordered and appointed for ye Convenient laying out 40. Lotts, for ye settling 2. Towneships on Staten Island.
>
> "Whereas it is Resolved upon the Two Townships shall be settled upon Staten Island of 40. Familyes each. You are hereby ordered & appointed forthwith to repaire to ye said Island, & first of all to take a view where 18. Lotts more may be added to ye 22 already laid out, or so many as shall compleate ye said number of 40. & that it be so contrived that ye Lotts be not laid out stragling but neare one anothr, wch when you shall have done, that you goe to ye great Kill, and pitch upon ye ye most convenient place for a Towne there of ye like number of 40. Familyes, and having made an Exact Calculation thereof, that you bring an Account thereof unto me by Monday morning next, & for so doing that shall be yor warrant.
>
> Given undr my hand that 24th day of Octobr, 1670.
>
> (Francis Lovelace)
>
> "To Captn Jaques
> Cortijleau Surveyor Genrll"

Aside from laying out the soldiers' lots, Jaques is twice mentioned in the spring of 1671 in connection with Staten Island. On March 4 he was named by the Governor as one of a special commission to inquire into the circumstances of a dispute between Estienne Gaigneau and Jaques Guyon. This concerned land on the Island. It may be that Lovelace thought Cortelyou a suitable person because, in addition to being a surveyor, he understood French, the disputants being Frenchmen. In any event, they were to "heare & examine . . . & to render . . . as Soone as Conveniently you can an Account thereof."

At the meeting of the Executive Council on April 26, 1671, a petition was received from some of the inhabitants of Staten Island. It was suggested that one of the points covered by this "bee left unresolved untill the Surveyor General bee consulted."

Under date of October 20, 1675, a "writing" was recorded for Captain Christopher Billop. This set forth over the signature of "Ja Cortelyou Sworn Surveyor" that on October 10, 1674, the latter had laid out at the extreme southern point of Staten Island two parcels of land. It is assumed that this was some of the same Billop property which a century later became famous as the scene of an unsuccessful meeting between Colonial and British Commissioners in an effort to adjust differences at the beginning of the Revolution.

VENDUE MASTER ON LONG ISLAND

The office of Vendue Master had definite recognition in the civil set-up under both the Dutch and the English. In Dutch days, the office and its perquisites belonged, ex officio, to the Provincial Secretary, who performed its duties by deputy. O'Callaghan, in the *Register of New Netherland*, p. 114, lists the early deputies, indicating that, in 1672, Jaques Cortelyou was appointed Deputy Vendue Master for Long Island. O'Callaghan further states that on February 1, 1674, Francis de Bruyn was named to office "for the Five Dutch Towns on Long Island, vice Cortelyou."

It would appear that de Bruyn did actually take over the office from Jaques, for on January 22, 1674, the latter is referred to as "the late Vendue Master on Long Island," in the record of a Council meeting (*N. Y. Col. Hist.* vol. II, p. 683).

There was, however, at least one case that Jaques was handling which he did not turn over to de Bruyn. This had to do with the affairs of one Knoet Mauritz, deceased. On February 1, 1674, at a meeting of the Council, the minutes (*Ibid.* p. 684) state:

> "This day Jacques Cortelyou is ordered to deliver into the Secretary's office an account of the estate of the decd Knoet Mauritz, who hath died in this county without leaving any legal heirs."

Two years later—June 13, 1676—Jaques transferred land at Bushwick, which belonged to the Mauritz estate, thus, presumably, ending his responsibility for the same. This sale, is recorded in *Albany Deeds*, vol. I, p. 134, as follows:

> "T o A l l X t i a n P e o p l e to whom this present writing shall come, Jaques Cortelyou of New Utrecht, in the West Riding of Yorkshire upon Long Island sendeth Greeting; Whereas the said Jaques Cortelyou, stands possest of a certaine Parcell of Land, heretofore belonging unto Knout Mauritz, lying and being neare unto the Towne of Boswyck, for the wch hee had a Patent from Coll Richard Nicolls, bearing date the 26 day of June 1665. And the said Cnout Maurits dying Intestate, and without any Heirs, the above named Jaques Cortelyou was appointed by the late Governor Coll. Francis Lovelace, to be Trustee, and as Vendue Master, Ordered to dispose of the same to the best advantage. Now know yee, That hee, the said Jaques Cortelyou, for a valuable consideration, hath given, graunted, transported, assigned and Sett over, unto Amador Fouper, of Boswyck afore mentioned, the said Parcell of Land, in the Patent sett forth and described: To have and to hold the said Parcell of Land and premisses unto him the said Amador ffouper, his Heirs and Assignes, unto the proper use and behoofe, of him the said Amador ffouper, his Heirs and Assignes forever: In testimony whereof, hee the said Jaques Cortelyou hath here unto put his hand and Seale, this 13th day of June in the 28th Yeare of his Maties Reigne, Annoq Domini 1676.
>
> Jaques Cortelyou (seal)"

CAPTAIN OF MILITIA UNDER TWO FLAGS

During the administration of Governor Francis Lovelace, in the first English regime, it is noticeable that Jaques was referred to rather consistently as "Captain", whereas until then he was plain "Mr." This title was used officially, as in his resignation as one of the Commissioners to go to Esopus. It therefore seems highly probable that, around 1668 or 1669, a militia company was organized of which Jaques was Captain.

The above supposition is strenghtened by the fact that when the colony again found itself under Holland jurisdiction, in 1773, and a general scheme of militia was put in force for Long Island, Jaques Cortelyou was Captain of the Company for New Utrecht and Bushwick. In this military establishment there were five Companies on Long Island,—for Amersfoort, for Midout, for Brooklyn, for New Utrecht and Bushwick combined, and for Gravesend. For each Company there was a Captain, a Lieutenant and an Ensign. All these officers were elected (*Doc. Rel. Col. Hist. N. Y., II*, p. 646) by the Executive Council, "holden in Fort Willem Hendrick," on October 25, 1673. The three officers for the New Utrecht-Bushwick Company were

Captain	. . .	Jaques Cortelyou
Lieutenant	. . .	Joost Cockuyt
Ensign	. . .	Rijn Jansen (or Cryn Janse)

On October 30, 1673, at Midwout (Flatbush), in the presence of Jacob Strycker, Schout (Sheriff), and Francois DeBruynne, Secretary, the officers for all of the five Companies took the oath of office (*Flatbush Records*, Liber D, p. 269). It would seem not impossible that this was a general training day, with all the rank and file present. The oath, as given in Bergen's *ESKC*, p. 284, was as follows:

> "We promise and swear in the presence of Almighty God to be bound and true to their High Mightynesses, the Lords States General of the United Netherlands and his Highness the Lord Prince of Orange, and his Governor already here placed, or who may be hereafter placed, our companies in good order to maintain, and to perform the duties of our respective offices, in truth of which so help us God."

FIRE AT NEW UTRECHT

Under any condition the loss of one's home is distressing, but in a pioneer settlement it is a calamity.

In recounting their first visit to Jaques, in 1679, the Labadists wrote in their *Journal*:

> "We went looking around the country, and toward evening came to the village of New Utrecht. . . .This village was burned down some time

> ago, with everything about it, including the house of this man (Jaques) which was almost half an hour distant from it. Many persons were impoverished by the fire. It was now almost all rebuilt, and many good stone houses erected, of which Jaques' was one."

Actually the fire had taken place four years before the Labadists visit, but it is easy to see that it was still a major item of conversation.

How it could happen that both the houses in the village and Jaques' distant and detached dwelling were burned at the same time is not clear, nor is the exact date recorded. It may be assumed, however, that the conflagration was of the brush-fire or grass-fire variety and it took place in the early spring of 1675.

In Stiles' *History of Brooklyn*, vol. I, p. 198, the following appears:

> "A pleasant glimpse of the neighborly feeling existing between the people of the neighboring towns, and of the comparative simplicity of the times, is afforded by the following."

Then Stiles proceeds to quote a "general order"' over the signature of Governor Andros (*Warrants, Orders and Passes*, vol. III, p. 90).

> "A recommendation in the behalfe of Capt. Jacques Corteleau, and the inhabitants of New Utrecht, to the Constables and Overseers of Bruyckline—
>
> "Whereas, Capt. Corteleau, having (through misfortune by ffire) sustained great losses; and being intended speedily to build him another House, towards the effecting of which divers good and Charitable People (his Neighbors round about) have already contributed their Assistance. That the same may be Sooner accomplished, for his more comfortable accomodation, I do hereby recommend to you, that you encourage the People of yor Towne, to assist him with one Daye's worke, toward perfecting the said Building, this or the next weeke, as he shall direct; and that you likewise assist his Neighbors, in the Neighboring Towne of New Utrecht, in their present distresse if requested thereunto by them, in the which you will do a good and Charitable worke.
> "Given under my hand in New Yorke, the 1st day of May, 1675.
>
> E. Andros.
>
> "To the Constables &
> Overseers of Breucklyn."

Fifty schepels of winter wheat and fifty-eight schepels of peas were purchased by the justices from Daniel de Haert, for the use of the inhabitants, who probably lost most of their grain by the fire, and were in danger of starvation.

ON THE BENCH OF THE COURT OF SESSIONS

When the Labadists made their second visit to Jaques, in November, 1679, one of the items on their docket was to inspect and copy the laws then in effect. This was entirely natural, for if the Labadists'

proposed settlement was to be located under New York jurisdiction, it would be essential for them to take back to Holland information concerning the laws under which the settlers would have to live.

Jaques had the laws written in a large folio volume . . . translated from English into Dutch, and "very bad Dutch," at that. Instead of doing the copying at Jaques' home, Dankers and Sluyter borrowed the book and spent two half-days extracting the laws, at their stopping place in New York City.

The reason for Jaques having this transcription of the provincial laws was (1) that he was a Justice of the Peace at New Utrecht, and (2) that, as such, he was one of the Justices of the Court of Sessions of the West Riding of Yorkshire, as that section of western Long Island was then known.

The Records of the Court of Sessions of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1676 include the following references to sessions in which Jaques Cortelyou was one of the Justices:

> At a Cort of Sessions held at Gravesend In the West Riding of Yorkshire upon Long Island beginning on the 21st day of Dec. in the 27th year of his Maties Raign Annoq Dmni 1676.
>
> Present.
>
> Captn Matthias Nicolls — Secretary Presidt
> Captn Tho Willett — High Sheriff
>
> Captn James Hubbard
> Captn Elbert Elbertsen — Justices
> Captn Jaques Corteleau
> Justice Richd. Betts being said to be sick appeared not.
>
> The Constables being called over all appeared with their staves.
> Jury sworne.
>
> Accons (Actions)
>
> (Under this heading no less than 33 items of business are recorded—an unusually busy day. Among these are the following:)
>
> There is a Beast of 4 yeares old at Boswijck that hath been kept 2 winters, sixty Guilders is askt for keeping him.
>
> The Church affairs as to Ministers, or Readers, & schooles for children moved to be considered, Gravesend noted to be the most remiss herein.
>
> Geo. Wood of Newtown being present by the Constable of the same place for scandalous, & abusive speeches, & taking up an Ox yt was was none of his own, & no proofe appearing to make good his charge The said Wood is by the Cort cleared Thereof. And if the officers of the place have anything to object ag(ain)st the said Wood they are to prosecute him at the next cort of Sessions.

(On June 19, 1677, Jaques Cortelyou was present when the Court met at Gravesend. Comparatively little business was transacted.)

(On December 19, 1677, Jaques was present with the other Justices, at Gravesend. Among the items of business was the following:)

Upon the Peticon of Daniell de Haert wherein hee complaynes yt Capta Elbert Elbertsen, & Capta Jaques Corteleau became obliged to the said de Haert for fifty scheple of winter wheat, & fifty-eight scheple of Pease, wch said wheate and Pease was for the use of the Inhabitants of New Utrecht The Cort orders yt sd wheate & Pease shall be paid to the Plt at or before the second day of Febr. next in spcie aforesaid, or else the whole in wheate Equivalent, and upon default whereof to issue forth immediate Execution for the same against the Constable and Overseers of the Town aforesaid.

(Jaques Cortelyou is doubtless included in "All the Justices" recorded as being present June 19, 1678. The following record appears:)

The will of Ambrose Sutton being proved in cort by two witnesses viz: Jno. Watson, and Francis Pew sworne before Capta Jaques Cortelyou, and Obediah Holmes requesting to Administer according to ye will He was admitted Administrator.

(The last meeting of the Court of Sessions recorded in the authority here quoted is that of December 18, 1679. Jaques Cortelyou was present with the other justices. There was the usual variety of cases.)

SETTLING OF THE BOUNDARIES OF FLATBUSH AND BROOKLYN, 1677-1683

As Flatbush and Brooklyn grew, there were disputes as to the exact location of the boundary line between the two towns. Jaques Cortelyou and Richard Stilwell were named to survey and mark this line. The instructions under which this work was done were as follows (Ostrander's *History of Brooklyn and Kings County*, vol. I, pp. 128-9):

"Att a Cort of Sessions held ffor the West Riddinge (Riding) of Yorkshore, uppon Long Island, the 18th day of December, 1667, the following order was mayde: There being some differences between the towns of Fflackbush and Brucklyne conserninge theire boundes, the which they are both willing to reffer to Captain Jacques Cortelyou and Captain Richard Stilwell too decyde, the Cort doe approve thereoff, and order theire report too be determinative."

Pressure of work or other obstacles must have intervened, for five years elapsed before the commissioners filed their report:

"To worshippful Cort of Sessions nowe sitting at Gravesende, June 21, 1683:

"These maye certiffie thatt inn obedience too an order ffrom sayde Cort and bye consente of both townes of Breucklyn and Flackbush, too run the lyne twixt the sayde townes, which are wee underwritten, have done

and markt the trees twixt towne and towne, as witness our hands the daye and yeare above written.

Jaques Cortelyou

Richard Stillwell"

The next year Philip Wells and Jacobus Cortland, surveyors, reported that "the line run formerly by Capt. Jacques Cortelyou and Mr. Stilwell is right and Just." (Stiles' *History*, pp. 214/6).

A DEAL IN WHEAT AND KERSEY, 1678

Not all the business transactions in the colony were on a basis of primitive barter, but many were, and a good example of these is preserved in Book V of *Deeds*, p. 182, preserved at Albany. It involves the purchase by Jaques Cortelyou of a piece of "kersey" cloth from Thomas Thacher, to be paid for three months later by the delivery of twelve and a half bushels of wheat to Thomas Kellond, of Boston. The latter delivery was to be made "at the bridge" in New York—referring probably to the present-day intersection of Bridge and Broad Streets, where, in 1687, there was a bridge over the inlet running up the present line of Broad Street.

"New Utrick

"This Bill bindeth mee underwritten, to pay or Cause to bee paid, unto Thomas Kellond of Boston Merchant, his heires or Assignes, the sume of Twelve and one halfe Bushells of Good & Merchantable Winter Wheat, at the Bridge in New Yorke Citty, at or before ye last day of October next Insuing the date hereof, for the true pformance of which I oblige my heirs, Executers and Administraters as Witnesse my hand this 27 July 1678 it being in full for one peece of Kersey, Bought of Thomas Thacher.

Ja. Cortelyou

"Witnesse

"Matthias Nicolls"

NEW YORK'S FIRST COMMUTER

Jaques Cortelyou's leadership in the settlement at New Utrecht, plus his long-time interest in land holdings on the Passaic River, in New Jersey, qualify him as one of the first, if not the first, of New York's land developers.

But however this may be, it is pointed out in *The Iconography of Manhattan Island*, vol. II, pp. 211-3, that Jaques deserves distinction as New York's first commuter, forerunner of the millions who have since lived and still do live outside the metropolis but maintain their place of business in the city.

The reference is as follows:

> "It is not known that Cortelyou owned any property on Manhattan Island, or ever resided there. He had an office on the Marketfield, in the little building (Block E. No. 4a), which he rented from Pieter Jacobsen Buys, and in which, there is hardly a doubt, the original of the Castello Plan was prepared. The Kemble Building now covers the site.
>
> "His home, however, was always on Long Island, at New Utrecht, or at Nyack (near Fort Hamilton), where he seems to have been living when the Labadists met him. Thus Cortelyou may be considered a pioneer among New York commuters."

THE LABADISTS' FIRST VISIT

In 1679 two visitors came from Europe to the Hudson River settlements, which, though still very Dutch in thought and sympathies, were under the flag of England. These men, Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter, were from Friesland, a northwestern province of Holland. They were sent to America "with the view of ascertaining the nature of the country and government, and selecting a suitable place for the establishment of a colony of the religious community to which they belonged. . . . The members of the sect were known as Labadists, professing a kind of mysticism, regulating their lives by the divine light of the inner man, and seeking to bring together all the elect of God, separate from the world into one visible church. . . . In doctrine they held the tenets of the Dutch Reformed Church."

As keen observers and faithful chroniclers of all that they saw and did, no better delegates than Dankers and Sluyter could have been chosen. The atmosphere into which they came was not wholly sympathetic, for *Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York* reveals frequent messages between the authorities of the Dutch Reformed Church in Holland and ministers and others in this country in which the Labadists group is mentioned disparagingly. But Dankers and Sluyter were able to establish friendly relations in most of the communities touched by their journey.

Fortunately the Labadists kept a journal, a good one*. And, fortunately, they visited Jaques Cortelyou's home, not once only but several times. Thus there has been preserved a peculiarly intimate description of these visits, with reference to many of the details of everyday life.

There was a reason for the appearance of Dankers and Sluyter at the New Utrecht house. When the ship *Charles*, on which they crossed,

* The narrative of Dankers and Sluyter was discovered in Holland by Hon. C. Murphy, who translated it into English. It was published as a book, including copies of the pen sketches which accompanied the original manuscript, in 1867, by the Long Island Historical Society. This is entitled "Journal of a Voyage to New York and a Tour in Several of the American Colonies in 1679-80, by Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter, of Wieverd, in Friesland."

The reference is as follows:

"It is not known that Cornelius owned any property on Manhattan Island, or ever resided there. He had an office on the thoroughfare in the little building (Block E, No. 82), which he rented from Peter Jacobus Elsey, and in which there is hardly a doubt, the original of the Cornelis Tiles was painted. The Manhie Building now covers the site.

"His home, however, was always on Long Island at New Utrecht, or at Brush (now Fort Hamilton), where he seems to have been living when the Lefebvre sued him. This Lefebvre may be considered a pioneer among New York speculators."

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Fortunately the Labadists kept a journal, a good one. And, fortunately, they visited Jamaica Queens, not once only but several times. Thus there has been preserved a peculiarly intimate description of these visits, with reference to many of the details of everyday life.

There was a reason for the appearance of Dankers and Sluyter at the New Utrecht house. When the ship Charles on which they proceed

cleared from Falmouth, England, on July 21, 1679, one of their fellow-passengers was Gerrit Van Duyne, whose sister Neeltje was the wife of Jaques Cortelyou. Gerrit was a wheelwright and carpenter and had lived for many years in America, but on this trip he had left his wife and children at Zwolle, Holland. The summer voyage lasted for nine weeks, long enough in such cramped quarters as the *Charles* afforded and also long enough for a close acquaintance to be established between Gerrit Van Duyne and the two friars, as they are sometimes called. Of course, Gerrit told the Labadists about the Long Island villages, and especially the settlement at New Utrecht, of which his brother-in-law, Jaques Cortelyou, was one of the leading spirits. He said he would take them to Long Island, and, as will be seen, he made good his promise.

As the *Charles* drew in past Sandy Hook there was great excitement on her decks. She was a little ship, with a crew totaling only ten men, including the skipper. Morover, she was vermin-infested, poorly found, and dominated by a cantankerous woman owner, who was on board. To cross the ocean under such conditions was an experience involving many hardships. Thus everybody was eager to get off, and the passengers for Long Island would have liked to be put ashore at the Hoofden, as the Narrows was called. But the captain would have none of such arrangement and insisted upon running up to the anchorage in the East River.

It was four o'clock in the afternoon when the ship "fortunately arrived, by the blessing of God, before the city of New York, on Saturday, the 23rd of September," 1679. Gerrit Van Duyne, acting as guide and constantly stopping along the streets to greet his old acquaintances, led Dankers and Sluyter to the home of his father-in-law, Jacob Hellekers Swart. This Jacob was one of the old-timers in the colony.

After spending a week resting under the hospitable roof of "the old people," as Dankers calls Jacob Hellekers Swart and his wife, Gerrit and the two travelers, on Friday, September 29, crossed the ferry to Brooklyn and made their way to the home of Simon Aertsen DeHart, at Gowanus. There they were cordially entertained and spent the night. The following morning they proceeded to Najack, or Nyack, to visit Jaques. Here the story is taken up in their own words.

> "30th, Saturday. Early this morning the (DeHart) husband and wife set off for the city with their marketing; and we, having explored the land in the vicinity, left after breakfast. We went a part of the way through a woods and fine, new made land, and along the shore to the west end of the island, called Najack. As we proceeded along the shore, we found, among other curiosities, a highly marbled stone, very hard, in which we saw Muscovy glass lying in layers between the clefts, and how it was struck or cut out. We broke off a small piece with some difficulty, and picked out a little glass in the splits.

"Continuing onward from there, we came to the plantation of the Najack Indians, which was planted with maize, or Turkish wheat." * * *

"The Indians lived on the land of Jaques (Cortelyou), brother-in-law of Gerrit. He bought the land from them in the first instance and then let them have a small corner, for which they pay him twenty bushels of maize yearly; that is, ten bags. Jaques had bought the whole of Najack from these Indians, who were the lords thereof, and lived upon the land, which is a large place, and afterwards bought it again, in parcels.

He was unwilling to drive the Indians from the land, and has therefore left them a corner of it, keeping the best for himself. We arrived then upon this land, which is all good, and yields large crops of wheat and other grain. It is of a blackish color, but not clayey, and almost like the garden mould I have seen in Holland.

"At length we reached the house, where we found Mons. LeGrange, who had come in search of us, to inform us further concerning his departure for the South River (the Deleware), and to take us to his house. We spoke to him in regard to this and other matters, as was proper, and shortly afterward he left.

"Jaques is a man advanced in years. He was born in Utrecht, but of French parents, as we could readily discover from all his actions, looks and language. He had studied philosophy in his youth, and spoke Latin and good French. He was a mathematician and sworn land surveyor. He had also formerly learned several sciences, and had some knowledge of medicine. The worst of it was, he was a good Cartesian (follower of Descartes) and not a good Christian, regulating himself, and all externals, by reason and justice only. Nevertheless, he regulated all things better by these principles than most people in these parts do who bear the name of Christians or pious persons.

"His brother-in-law and ourselves were welcomed by him and his wife. He treated us with every civility, although two of his sons being sick, and he very much confined in attending upon them, he was interrupted in attending to us, since they more than we afflicted his head and that of his wife.

"We went looking around the country, and towards evening came to the village of New Utrecht, so named by him (Jaques). This village was burned down some time ago, with everything about it, including the house of this man, which was almost half an hour distant from it. Many persons were impoverished by the fire. It was now almost all rebuilt, and many good stone houses were erected, of which Jaques's was one, where we returned by another road to spend the night.

"After supper we went to sleep in the barn, upon some straw spread with sheepskins, in the midst of the continual grunting of hogs, squealing of pigs, bleating and coughing of sheep, barking of dogs, crowing of cocks, cackling of hens, and especially a goodly quantity of fleas and vermin, of no small portion of which we were participants; and all with an open barn door, through which a fresh northwest wind was blowing. Though we could not sleep, we could not complain, inasmuch as we had the same quarters and kind of bed as their own son usually had, who had now on our arrival crept into the straw behind us.

"October 11, Sunday. We went this morning on a tour of observation of the country and of the neighbors, some of whom were better situated

than others, but all of them had more or less children sick with the smallpox, which, next to the fever and ague, is the most prevalent disease in these parts, and of which many have died. We went into one house where there were two children lying dead and unburied, and three others sick, and where one had died the week before. This disease was more fatal this year than usual. We spoke to these afflicted people what was suitable and they could bear.

"Finding myself afterwards alone upon a small eminence, I made a sketch, as well as I could, of the land surrounding the great bay, that is: Coney Island, the entrance from the sea, Rensselaers Hook ,and so further to the right, towards Kil van Kol.*

"After dinner we intended to leave for a place called The Bay (Flatland, the residence of Elbert Elbertsen Stoothoff, father-in-law of Jan Theunissen Van Duyckhuysen), where Jan Theunissen, our fellow passenger (on the ship Charles) lived, who had made us great promises of friendship. Besides, my companion was desirous, as they said there would be preaching, to hear the minister of the island, who was very zealous. But Jaques persuaded us from it, because the house where Jan Theunissen lived with his father was so full of people on Sundays, who came from all directions to attend preaching, that you could scarely get in or out. As the minister was not in the village where he dwelt, he remained over with many other persons, and he (Jaques) said he would accompany us thither the next morning.

"So we let it (the trip to church) pass and took another walk to New Utrecht, where we drank some good beer a year old, and, coming back again to the house, indulged in peaches on the road.

"2nd, Monday. Having slept the night again at Najack, we four went, after breakfast, to The Bay, where we arrived about ten 'oclock. * * * We took time, however, to go around and see everything thoroughly, and found the land, in general, not so good as that at Najack. * * *

"3rd, Tuesday. * * * It being evening, and nearer Jaques's house than The Bay, we determined to go there as we had previously intended. Mr. Bowman had the kindness to conduct us a portion of the way, so that we could not go astray. We arrived at Jaques's house, where we were welcome. * * *

4th, Wednesday. We slept for the night in our old place. In the morning the horses were harnessed to the wagon for the purpose of carrying us to the city, and bringing back some medicines which had arrived for him (Jaques) from Holland in our ship.

"We breakfasted to our fill, and rode first to The Bay (Flatlands) * * *

* The sketch which Dankers drew that Sunday morning may be readily indentified by anyone familiar with present-day landmarks around New York's Lower Bay. At the left is a ship either passing to or from the open sea, between Coney Island and the tip of Sandy Hook. Further along is the height of land now known as Navesink Highlands, at the shoreward end of Sandy Hook. Then, swinging to the right, is the southern shore of the Bay, indentified as "the land called the Neversinckx." The entrance to the Kills, at Perth Amboy, is indicated but not actually shown. The day when the sketch was drawn must have been clear, for Dankers even indicated some trees along the south shore of the Bay which were known as a landmark. Also he showed the location of a shoal. Three whales, four porpoises, a bird carrying a fish in its talons, and one large vessel and one small one, in addition to the ship to seaward, complete the details. Following the identification data is the statement: "All as it appears from Jaques house at Najack on Long Island."

> on to 't Vlacke Bos (Flatbush) * * * * and passed through the village of Breuckelen to the ferry, and, leaving the wagon there, we crossed over the river and arrived at home at noon, where we were able to rest a little and our old people (the Swarts) were glad to see us.
>
> "We sent back to Jaques half of our tincture calimaris, and half our balsam sulphureus and some other things. He had been of service to us in several respects, as he promised to be, and that with perfect willingness.

It is plain to be seen that the Labadists liked Jaques. It is also fairly clear that Jaques liked them. Certainly there was nothing lacking in the warmth of the welcome which Jaques and Neeltje extended to their visitors on this and subsequent visits.

The strenuous years must have left their imprint upon Jaques, for, though he was perhaps not older than fifty-five, he is described as "advanced in years." His French appearance and characteristics, his educational background, his religious beliefs, his bent for mathematics, and his practical knowledge of medicine are all reflected in the *Journal.* Likewise, his evident consideration for the Indians who were the former proprietors of the Najack tract may be placed to Jaques' credit.

It is not surprising that Jaques and Neeltje were distracted by worry about their two sick children. The terror which epidemics brought to pioneer settlements is be felt in Dankers' description of the smallpox. No doubt it was this dread disease which found its way to the Cortelyou home, just as it had to the homes of the neighbors. It may be guessed that Cornelis and Pieter were the children who were sick, and that it was Jaques, the oldest son, who slept in the barn with the Labadists.

Stiles, in his *History of Brooklyn,* unwittingly did Jaques an injustice, in that the detailed description of sleeping in the barn at Najack is reproduced without the explanation that this was made necessary by smallpox in the house. This misleading narrative has been copied by other writers. As a matter of fact, on subsequent visits, the Labadists were given beds in the house.

The account of their uncomfortable quarters in the barn gives an idea of the establishment which Jaques had developed during his two decades at the Narrows. Sheep, pigs, poultry and dogs are mentioned because of the din which they created; and from other references in the *Journal* we know that Jaques also had cattle and horses.

This account of the fire, which had crippled the New Utrecht settlement at an earlier date, points clearly to this having been of the nature of a bad forest or brush fire—probably at an abnormally dry season—rather than a mere burning of houses.

No doubt the Labadists talked earnestly with Jaques about their commission to find a suitable place for colonization by members of their

sect. This underlying purpose of their trip is reflected by the detailed observations concerning soil, natural fruits, topography, etc. Naturally, they must have looked over the western end of Long Island with a thought of its fitness for their purpose, but they perhaps concluded that the Dutch and English settlements were too numerous.

Jaques told Dankers and Sluyter—as is apparent from the subsequent context—about a tract of land which he and other Long Islanders had bought in New Jersey. This was at Aquakanock and so alluring was the word picture of the location and natural resources of the area that the Labadists determined to investigate it at first hand. No doubt they quizzed Jaques about the Hudson River settlements and the region of the earlier Swedish settlements on the Delaware, or South River, as it was called.

THE LABADISTS' SECOND VISIT

Dankers and Sluyter were an energetic pair and deserved credit for the vigor with which they pressed toward making a comprehensive reconnaissance of the middle colonies.

Jaques Cortelyou had, as they say in their *Journal*, "related wonders" concerning the undeveloped land at Aquakanock—both the 24,000 acre tract of which he was part owner and also the adjoining areas, which the New Jersey Indians were disposed to sell at a small price. This New Jersey region promised many advantages and they were eager to inspect it. But, though the distance was not great, the journey was difficult to arrange. A guide was needed and they wanted to take Gerrit Van Duyne, because of his fluency in the Indian language. Gerrit, too, was desirous of making the trip, as Jaques Cortelyou had promised to give him as much of the acreage as he would cultivate. Gerrit, however, was busy, and later he could not go because of a sore leg.

Along with all this, the Labadists had their trip to the South River (the Delaware) under discussion. There were exasperating delays in this, too, so that Dankers sets down the opinion that if one wanted to undertake an expedition with such Dutchmen as he was dealing with, the preparation might well be started "half a year in advance."

In this situation the diary continues:

> "November 10th. Friday. * * * * Our time was fast running away and we were able to accomplish nothing. We bethought ourselves, therefore, whether we could not make some progress, and as our Jaques had promised to show us the laws of the country, we determined to go and see whether we could not abstract from them what we had to do therein before our departure.
>
> "We both left about noon to go over to Long Island, and passed through Breukelen and Vlack Bos, over Nieu Uytrecht on a fine, large wagon

road to Najack, where we arrived about three o'clock. It had been very warm during the day, and we were all in a perspiration and fatigued. Jaques' wife bade us welcome, but he himself was in the fields. After we had rested ourselves and eaten something, we went outside upon the banks of the beautiful bay, to breathe a little air and look at several vessels going and coming.

"In the meantime he came with his son to meet us. They had been to the fish fuyck, which they had lying there upon the shore and out of which they had taken at noon some fine fish, but at present the water was too high. Another of his sons had been out shooting, but had not shot anything; though the day before he had shot a woodcock and a partridge before the door of the house, which we must taste this evening with some other things.

"While we were standing there, the fuyck was lifted again, from which they took two fine bass, of a kind we had not yet seen. They were quite large and of a good shape. They have seven black stripes on the body, extending from the head to the tail. We ate of them also in the evening and found them very fine, and had not yet tasted any better in the country. They were fat and hard, with a little of the flavor of salmon. The game suited us very well.

"We had much conversation together and informed ourselves in relation to various matters. He (Jaques) gave us some medicinal roots. He also let us look at the laws, which were written in a folio volume, but in very bad Dutch for they had been translated from English into Dutch. As it was a large book, and we saw we could not copy it there, we requested him to let us take it home with us for that purpose. He consented upon condition that if we left for the south, we should then deliver it to his brother-in-law, Gerrit, who intended to come over shortly and would hand it to him.

"We lodged this night somewhat better than we had done before in the barn, for we slept in his dwelling and could feel where we had slept.

"11th. Saturday. As soon as we awoke, we determined to return home and finish up some matters in the little time remaining. We left, therefore, about 8 o'clock, after taking some breakfast. He conducted us to New Utrecht. We left him *Les Pensees de Pascal,* which we judged would be useful to him.

"We returned by the same roads as we came, and reached home about eleven o'clock . . .We commenced at noon copying the most necessary laws, and afterwards the rest of them."

"12th. Sunday. We continued making extracts and finished about the middle of the day all that we deemed it necessary to make, omitting minor matters pertaining to the duties of particular officers. What we copied were the laws and nothing else.

"13th. Monday. We took care that Jaques should receive the papers back again and then went to see whether our journey with Ephraim (to the South River) would be made. We found the boat lying at the dock, laden with fire-wood, and that the day would necessarily be occupied in discharging, so that, at the best, it could not be undertaken before the next day. * * *

The subjects covered by the "much conversation" between Jaques and his Labadists friends can only be guessed at as the three settled down

for a real visit during and after that evening meal of fish and game. Perhaps, in addition to a review of the day's happenings and the projected itinerary of the two travelers, Jaques gave a picture of the future as he envisioned it—for his children, for the location he had chosen at Najack, for the colony of New York, for the string of European settlements along the American seaboard.

It is to be noted that in the six weeks interval since the first visit of the Labadists, the smallpox epidemic appears to have run its course and that the two boys in the Cortelyou household who had it were fully recovered. Jaques' interest in medicine, previously evidenced by his having sent a special order to Holland for drugs, again comes to surface through his presentation of medicinal roots to Dankers and Sluyter.

The descriptions of the road, the weather, the fish and wildfowl, and similar details make it easy to reconstruct the daily life on the Najack farm. Likewise, the courtesy of Jaques in accompanying his departing guests as far as New Utrecht and accepting the loan of *The Thoughts of Pascal* indicates his appreciation of the finer things of life.

The "home" in New York which the Labadists refer to is the house of Jacob Hellekers Swart, which was their abode whenever they were in the city, if it may be so termed. The diligence with which they copied the provincial laws evidenced their keenness to secure information of every possible sort as to the conditions under which their projected settlement would have to be operated.

THE LABADISTS' THIRD VISIT

After their second sojourn at Najack, the two travelers were finally able to make their journey to the South River. Crossing the Raritan at the present site of New Brunswick, they followed the Indian Path to the Delaware, visited the Quaker settlements and went as far south as the head of Chesapeake Bay, where the Bohemia Manor colony was subsequently to be located. They returned to New York by the same route in January, 1680, and were no sooner recovered from their strenuous trip than they again began to cast about for means to inspect the land at Aquakanock.

The diary entries at this point are brief, so that only the outline of this winter visit are known.—

> "February 3rd (1660). Friday. * * * * I heard that my companion had gone from The Bay (Flatlands) to Najack, where I proposed to follow him, because we might not be able to obtain these people who, in order to go to Ackquenon, resolved upon it half a year beforehand, for when one can go, the other cannot, and we were not able to wait. Simon (DeHart) told us now that he could not accompany us. The other person was uncertain, and Gerrit (Van Duyne) was not any more sure. I arrived at

> Najack in the evening, and my comrade also arrived there from The Bay, in company with Jaques. He concluded to return to the city with me in the morning.
>
> "4th. Saturday. Our resolution was defeated. We started on the road, but were compelled to return, as it had rained hard the whole night, and continued to do so all day.
>
> "5th. Sunday. It snowed all night and until about nine o'clock in the morning when it cleared up and we set out on our journey. We reached the ferry (Brooklyn) at one o'clock, where we waited three hours to be taken over by the lame brother-in-law of Jan the Baker, or Jan Theunissen."

The desire of the Labadists to inspect the Aquakanock area is so strong that readers of the *Journal* cannot help sympathizing with them. "Snow, frost, rain and inclement weather" and the difficulty of finding transportation and a guide continued as obstacles till the beginning of March. Then, on Saturday, March 2, they went to Long Island, and—though they did not get all the way to Najack, they did have an interesting contact with Jaques. For this reason the following is appended to the story of the third visit:

> "March 2d. Saturday. * * * * We had waited till this time to go to Ackquekanon, either on account of the weather or because it was not convenient for the persons of Long Island. We finally determined to go with Gerrit, who could speak very good Indian, and who had sent word to us from Long Island that we must be at Simon's house (Simon DeHart's) in Gouanes (Gowanus), for that purpose on Sunday morning, in order to go in his boat. We accordingly prepared ourselves.
>
> 3rd. Sunday. We both went over to Long Island * * * * to Gouanes (Gowanus), where we arrived about ten o'clock * * * While we were engaged in obtaining some oysters, Gerrit with Jaques and his son and daughter rode in a wagon. Jaques had come for the purpose of attending to a sick horse of Simon's, which had a certain disease they call here the staggers, to which their horses are subject, and with which the creatures whether going or standing constantly stagger, and often fall. This increasing, they fall down at last, and so continue till they die. It is cured sometimes by cutting the tip end of the tail, and letting the blood drip out; then opening a vein, giving the animal a warm drink and making a puncture in the forehead, from which a large quantity of matter runs out * * * * *"

To bring a horse across the Atlantic on one of the early sailing vessels must have represented a considerable outlay, and though, by this date, the colony was propagating its own supply of livestock, the loss of an animal might be a serious setback. Therefore it is not strange that Simon DeHart had sent post-haste for Jaques when one of his horses developed blind staggers. Evidently Jaques' neighbors relied upon his medical knowledge and skill, such as it was. Also, it is apparent that the curious treatment described is that which Jaques applied to Simon's horse that Sunday morning in 1660.

Which one of the boys accompanied his father we do not know, but it is to be noted that though much is heard of Helena when she reached later life, this is the only record of her girlhood, when she, too, climbed onto the wagon for the ride to Gowanus.

At last the effort to get to Aquackanock was successful. The travelers left Simon DeHart's house at Gowanus, in a boat with Gerrit Van Duyne, at eight o'clock Monday morning, March 4.

The *Journal* makes an uncomplimentary remark concerning Gerrit, blaming him for miscalculating the tide. In spite of this, they negotiated the long canoe trip through Newark Bay and the Passaic River and reached their goal. True to form, they carefully observed the potentialities of the region, setting down the following in their *Journal*:

> "4th. Monday. We rowed on until we arrived at Aquekenon, about one o'clock in the afternoon. Aquekenon is a tract of land of about twelve thousand morgen, which Jaques of Najack, with seven or eight associates, had purchased from the Indians, the deed for which we have seen, and the entire price of which amounted to one hundred or one hundred and fifty guilders in Holland money, at the most.
>
> "It is a fine piece of land . . . the best tract of woodland that we have seen, except at the south. It is not very abundant in wood, but it has enough for building purposes and fuel. On one side of it the Northwest Kil, which is navigable for large boats and yachts thus far, but not beyond. On the other side there is a small creek by which it is almost entirely surrounded, affording water sufficient, both winter and summer, to drive several mills.
>
> "When we reached here we took our provisions and whatever was loose out of the boat into a hut of the Indians, of whom there is only one family on this whole tract. * * * *
>
> "The longed-for day came, and we went out in the snow to look through the woods and along the little stream to see whether it would be worth while to erect a saw-mill there for the purpose of sawing timber for sale, as Jaques had supposed. But although we found the stream suitable for mills, we did not discover proper wood sufficient for the purpose. The soil seemed to promise good, and the place is as well situated as it can be to make a village or city."

The explorers got back to Gowanus Wednesday night, full of excitement over what they had seen and eager to go on to Najack to report to Jaques. This plan, however, did not work out and it was not until May that they could make what turned out to be their fourth and final visit at the Cortelyou homestead.

THE LABADISTS' FOURTH VISIT

On Wednesday, March 20, 1680, while the Labadists were staying in New York, a yacht arrived down the Hudson River from Esopus (Kingston), thus indicating that the river was clearing of ice. On Saturday of that week, the 23rd, the first boat came through from Fort Orange (Albany), proving that navigation was fully open.

This put Dankers and Sluyter in mind of making an inspection of the upper Hudson as an area for their projected settlement. But a month passed before there was an opportunity to start northward.

On Friday, April 19, they began their trip, which included Albany, Schenectady, Cohoes and Esopus, as well as other villages.

By May 7 they found themselves back in New York and intent upon plans for making the return voyage to Holland during the favorable summer season. With this in mind, Dankers wrote:

> "As soon as we arrived in the city, we resolved upon going to Long Island, for the purpose of taking leave, according to promise, of the kind acquaintances we had living there."

If the Labadists' *Journal* were a work of fiction, instead of a setting-forth of facts, it could not have been better planned to lead up to a climax in supplying a picture of Jaques Cortelyou. Not only have Dankers and Sluyter set down many homely details concerning the daily routine of life in the Long Island Dutch towns, but on their final visit an incident occurred which brings out in strong perspective the qualities of Jaques which may well be a matter of pride to his descendants.

The narrative is taken up with the two travelers at Flatlands, at the home of Elbert Elbertse Stoothoff and his son-in-law, Jan Tuenissen Van Dueyckhuysen—

> "May 9th, (1680). Thursday. * * * * at The Bay, where we arrived at noon. We found there Gerrit (Van Duyne), the wheelwright. Jan Theunissen soon came from the fields, but as the father was not at home, we had to tarry, although we had intended to go to Najack. * * * *
>
> "10th. Friday. The morning was rainy, and we could not go out early. But the weather became better after breakfast, about nine o'clock, when we took our leave and left for Najack, where we arrived at eleven o'clock at Jaques's. He had been sick with a large ulcer on his neck, but that was now better. We were welcome.
>
> "Among other matters, he told us that he had heard the report about our Theunis, but he did not know what to believe or think of it. We told him the whole truth about it, as he was capable of believing it. * * * Theunis had formerly lived in that neighborhood and Jaques at that time had missed a cow, which was pasturing in the woods with the other cattle, as they always do. They made a thorough search after her, but could not find her. Although Jaques had some suspicion of Theunis, he did not manifest it even to those who spoke to him about Theunis in connection with the subject.
>
> It happened that Theunis came to Jaques's house, whereupon Jaques embraced the opportunity and took him to the shore near the house. After talking of various matters, Jaques spoke to him about his cow, how she was carried off and that they never could hear anything about her. He then began to push Theunis a little closer, who laughed at it heartily at first. But by hard pressing and proofs which Jaques gradually brought forward, and especially by appeals to his conscience, whether he had not

the fear of God before his eyes, Theunis acknowledged he had done it, and, falling on his knees, prayed for forgiviness. He had stolen the cow and killed her.

"Jaques, who is one of the Justices, said: 'I forgive you from the bottom of my heart. But I do this only to cause you to reflect and desist from your wickedness, and to show you that you do not know or fear God, and that you may fear him more.' Whereupon Theunis was much affected, and went away thoroughly subdued, while Jaques was rejoiced that he had had the opportunity of relieving his mind about Theunis. Jaques, who had known Theunis from his youth up, said he had been a very godless person, cursing and swearing, and, in a word, living in direct hostility to God. We told Jaques that better things were now to be expected of him, at which Jaques was pleased.

"We dined at Jaques's and his little son came and presented to us a humming-bird which he had shot.

"Jaques impressed us very much with his sincerity and cordiality in everything we had to do with him, or wherein he could be of any service to us. We left with him the little book which we had lent him, and which he said he had found much pleasure in reading—*Les Pensees de M. Pascal.* We took our leave of him and went directly through the fields to Gouanes (Gowanus)."

Shortly after their fourth visit to Jaques, the two travelers made their way to Boston, whence they returned to Holland, arriving in October, 1680. When they reappeared in New York, in the summer of 1683, they had a group of new settlers with them, en route for the new Labadist community at Bohemia Manor, on the Maryland-Delaware boundry. It would seem highly probable that Dankers and Sluyter had some contact with Jaques then, but no diary or other records have come to light to verify this.

The story of the doings at Najack on that May day in 1680, when the humming-birds were darting from flower to flower and when Jaques told of his conversation with erring Theunis down along the shore, an interview showing that he loved mercy more than justice and rejoiced in the possibility of a sinner's repentance, is a pleasant one. Perhaps Jaques rounded out the day by reading a section from *The Thoughts of Pascal* and reviewing again the contacts he had had with the two odd visitors from overseas.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES

Toward the close of his life, Jaques seems to have become financially embarrassed. A document recorded in Kings Co. Deeds, vol. 1, p. 3, reads in part as follows:

To all to whom these presents shall come Jaques Corteliau of New Utrecht in Kings County on Long Island sends Greeting:

Know ye that I the said Jaques Corteliau . . are become justly indebted unto Anna Vanborsum of New York in the full summe of thirteen thou-

sand three hundred seaven guilders and 3/4 stivers payable unto the said Anna Vanborsum in three several payments. . . .

It is since agreed by and between the said Jaques Corteliau and the said Anna that the same shall be paid in New York in money or in wheat in mony prices current, that is to say in three severall payments together with the interest. . . . .

Know ye that . . for the . . effectual payment of the said debt and interest I the said Jaques Corteliou . . . bind over and mortgage unto the said Anna Vanborsum . . . all my said ffarme of land, together with the buildings there uppon sictuated, lying and being at or near the said town of New Utrecht with all there unto belonging . . . To have and to hold the said mortgage and specially upon the said ffarme . . . and all my other real and personal estate until the said debt & interest attording to the tenure of this present instrument be satisfyed and payd, and no longer.

In confirmation whereof I the said Jaques Corteliou have hereunto set my hand and seal in New York this one and twentyeth day of February anno one thousand Six hundred & eighty three/four.

Signed, Sealed and delivered in
the presence of N. Bayard.— Ja: Corteliou
Frederick Wesselton Brook.
Recorded April 17, 1684.

Apparently this debt was paid in full before Jaques' death, for all his real estate and personal property seems to have passed to his heirs.

LAND HOLDINGS ON THE PASSAIC

For a period of perhaps fifteen years, and possibly longer, Jaques was actively concerned with a land development project in northern New Jersey, in the vicinity of present-day Passaic.

At the start, Jaques was the leading spirit in a group of Long Island Dutchmen, who (1) purchased the tract from the Indians prior to 1679-80, and (2) secured a patent for it from the Governor and Council of East New Jersey, in 1681.

Then, the first patent having lapsed because of non-settlement of the tract, Jaques was named, in a new patent in 1687, as one of a mixed group of nine persons from Long Island, Staten Island, New Jersey and New York City, who again undertook a settlement project.

The acreage varies in the several descriptions, and the boundaries may not always have been identical. But we know from the Labadists' narrative that Jaques was full of enthusiasm as to the potentialities of the area; for he related "wonders" about it to Dankers and Sluyter and urged them to consider it as a possible location for their projected colony.

Gerrit Van Duyn had also spoken favorably to Dankers and Sluyter of the Passaic River tract, and, as he was personally acquainted with

the property and knew some of the Indians who lived upon it and could speak their language, it was natural that he should be looked to as a guide for an inspection trip.

How it came about that Jaques knew of the Passaic River tract in the first instance is not clear. He may have investigated this backwoods section of New Jersey during van Werckhoven's day. Or he may have scouted over the ground on his own initiative.

A general review of this New Jersey project is given in *Genealogical History of Hudson and Bergen Counties, New Jersey,* by C. B. Harvey, New York, 1910, pp. 33-4, as follows:

> "The first attempt to settle lands west of the Saddle River was made in 1681, when a patent was issued by Governor Carteret and his council to Jacob Cortelyou, Hendrick Smock, Rutgert Joosten, and others, for 3,525 acres of Section 29, adjoining the Saddle River on the east and south, partly on the Passaic River and partly on a brook, on the west. This patent was declared forfeited for non-settlement.
>
> "The second attempt was made seven years later (March 25, 1687), when section 18, containing 5,320 acres, described as lying between the Passaic and Saddle Rivers,—'beginning at the meeting of the said rivers and running northerly along the Passaic River, its several turns, reduced to a straight line, four miles and thirty-six chains to a white oak tree marked on four sides at the Bound Brook, thence from Bound Brook north east by a great Rock of Stone, eighty four chains, thence north east along the line of the Indian purchase, one hundred and eight chains, thence along Saddle River southwesterly to the place where it began. Being in length, reduced to a straight line, six miles and a half'—was patented by the proprietors to nine persons, to wit:
>
> Colonel Richard Townley, of Elizabethtown, N. J.
> Captain Elbert Elbertsen (Stoothoff), of Flatlands, L. I.
> Jaques Cortelyou, of New Utrecht, L. I.
> Richard Stillwell, of Staten Island, N. Y.
> William Nicholls, of the City of New York.
> Catharine Hoagland, of Flatlands, L. I.
> Peter Jacobus (Morris), of the City of New York.
> Roloff Joosten (Van Brunt) and Hendrick Matthiesen, of New Utrecht, L. I.
>
> "The survivors of these persons, and the heirs of those deceased, partitioned the tract, May 16, 1692, and therafter sold it to settlers.
>
> * * * * * *
>
> "This section is sometimes called in deeds 'Acquackannock' and sometimes 'Slotterdam,' and comprised the greater part of the present Township of Saddle River. The Rock referred to is supposed to have been what is now called Glen Rock."

THE END OF THE JOURNEY

The exact date of Jaques Corteljou's death is not known. On June 16, 1692, as we learn from the records, "Jaques Cortiliau, another

justice, (was) absent because he was sick abed." (*Calendar of Council Minutes,* p. 73). However, he was still living in the following February, for a paragraph on page 153 of Bergen's MS *History of New Utrecht* reports:

> "In March, 1693, Gerardus Beekman of Flatbush, who had been condemned as an adherent of Leisler and pardoned, petitioned the Governor for redress against the defamations and threats of Jan Tunisse van Dyckhuyse of Flatbush, which were uttered on the 28th of February at the house of *Mr. Jaques Cortelyou in New Utrecht in the presence of him and his son Peter Cortelyou,* a justice of the peace."

On the other hand, Jaques died before July 27, 1693, when a power of attorney was executed by "Neeltje van Duyn, of New Utrecht, widow of Jaques Corteljau, deceased, to her sons Jaques and Peter to settle the estate of their late father." (*Calendar of Historical Manuscripts.*)

Letters of Administration on the estate of Jaques Corteliau of Kings County, Gentleman, were granted to his sons Jaques and Pieter on August 2, 1693. (*N. Y. Hist. Soc., Abstracts of Wills,* vol. I, p. 220).

It seems likely that Jaques died in June or early July, for the MS *History of New Utrecht,* pp. 722-725, gives the text of a mutual agreement concerning the settlement of their father's estate, signed on July 24th by the surviving sons and daughters of Jaques.

This agreement throws such an interesting sidelight upon the family that it is quoted, as follows:

> "We, the undersigned, children and heirs of Jaques Corteljau, deceased, hereby make known and declare that we have unitedly come to an agreement as follows:— In the first place, Jaques Corteljau, Junr and Pieter Corteljau shall have the front end of our father's plantation named Najack, lying in the town of New Utrecht with the buildings standing on the same; Helena Corteljau and Maria Corteljau shall have the rear end of the aforesaid plantation, with all the buildings standing on the same, to-wit: the house in which Jaques Corteljau Junr resides with the yard and barn and all that in the same is nailed fast. The boundary between the front and rear end of the aforesaid plantation shall be on the Beach by a marked tree standing between the rear and front portions and running thence on and to a rock that lies on the small island; from there it runs on and to a small black oak tree, which is marked and stands by the land that Nicklaes Vande Grift has cleared, and continues right on to the Najack fence.
>
> "The personal property found in the house (possession) of the deceased, we the undersigned unitedly thus dispose of:— in the first place it shall be used to pay the debts that pertain to the house of the deceased, provided that Jaques Corteljau, Junr shall in the first place be allowed out of the same 1,000 guilders and Pieter Corteljau 600 guilders wampum value; if, for these purposes, a deficiency in the personal property occurs, we, the undersigned, unitedly are in equal portions to furnish what is necessary to carry out the above purposes; also will we the undersigned unitedly, with like equal portions, pay to Annetje Corteljau, orphan child

of Cornelis Corteljau, whose mother is Nieltje Volckers, when she arrives at the years of majority, such a portion as shall appertain to her out of the aforesaid inheritance.

"Also, we the undersigned, have unitedly found it good and unitedly agreed that none of us if under necessity of selling his portion of the aforesaid land shall sell to a stranger, without in the first place giving the choice of buying unto his Brothers and Sisters, viz:— that Jaques Corteljau shall have the first choice, Pieter Corteljau the second; Helena Corteljau the third; and Maria Corteljau the fourth, provided they give as much for the same as a stranger would give.

"All done without fraud or subtlety, under an obligation according to law, and in token of the truth have we this with our own hands subscribed in the presence of the undersigned witnesses.
Done at New Utrecht on the 24th day of July, 1693."

Jaques Corteljau
Pieter Corteljau
Helena Corteljau
her
Maria X Corteljau
mark

Witnesses:
Joost de Baene
Kryn Van Meteren

The fact that Willem is not mentioned in this document is taken as proof that he died without issue between the taking of the Oath of Allegiance, in September, 1687, and his father's death in 1693.

In due course an inventory of Jaques' possessions was taken by "Jan Van Cleef and John Van Dyck, inhabitants of New Utrecht." This inventory was dated January 20, 1693/4, and was sworn to before "Roeloffs Martinse Schenck, one of their Majestie's Justices of the Peace." It was attested by Anthony Van Pelt, Constable of New Utrecht and entered by Johannes Van Ekelen, Clerk of New Utrecht, January 25, 1693/4. (*Abstracts*, I, p. 231 . . . *Wills, Liber* 5-6, p. 18.)

In referring to this inventory in his manuscript *History of New Utrecht, Long Island*, Bergen says that the papers are "on file in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals."

The inventory is given below from Bergen's copy. Superficially, it is merely a list of small stock of farming implements and household goods. For anyone interested in the vicissitudes of Jaques' life, however, the inventory is much more than that, for it shows the items which he and Neeltje had been able to assemble during their busy career. In fact, a careful perusal of this inventory is equivalent to a prowl around the Najack premises, indoors and out, for every line represents something with which Jaques and Neeltje were familiar, with which the children had grown up, and which was typical of the life of the period.

Inventory of estate of Jacques Cortiliow . . . . .
A Negro man and Negro woman.
1 Horse, 3 Mares, 2 of one year, 1 Colt.

10 Cows, 5 of 3 years, 5 of 2 years, 4 of 1 year, 6 calves.
6 Sheep.
1 Wagon with Yron (Iron).
2 Plows and 1 English plowshare.
A Harrow with Yron teethes.
3 Axes, 2 Grobbin hows (Grubbing Hoes), 3 Weeding hows, 1 Spade.
2 Dungh forkes, 3 Pitchforkes, 3 Wedges, 3 Lights.
2 Yron horse hopples, 6 wagon bitts.
1 Yorn Crow (bar).
A grain stone.
3 Beds, 3 Pillows, 2 Roges (Robes?), 3 Blankets.
2 paire of bed sheets, 3 paire of pillow Blates.
A Cubbornigh (cupboard), 2 tables, 12 Sheares (Chairs), old ones.
A Churan (Churn), 8 Milk Tobs, 2 washing tobs, 4 milk Casks.
6 pales, a bake trogh (trough), 2 wooden dishes, 6 empty barrels.
A beefe Caske, another beefe Caske.
4 pewter plates, 22 pewter plates, a pewter pott.
10 pewter spoons, 5 pewter porringers, a pewter chimmal pott.
2 bras Ketels, a Red one, a Yellow one.
1 bras morter.
A bras candlestick, a bras spoone, a bras Scummers.
A bras warming pan, a bras stewpan, a small bras skillet.
2 Yron Ketels and 2 yron potts, a cuttingh knife.
An yron frieing pan, 2 yron haughels, a hang yron.
A wastingh yron, an yron spoone, an yron Roast pan.
2 pair tongs, a Roastingh Spitt.
9 earthen plates, 6 earthen dishes, 2 earthen potts.
2 small earthen potts.
A Bible and 3 score old books.
An old fishing nett, 8 old corn bags.

The marke of
Anthony (X) Van Pelt

In presence of the Constables of New Utrecht, Anthony Van Pelt
the marke of
John (X) van Cleef
the marke of
John (X) Van Dyck
And in the presence of mee Johannes Van Ekelen, Clercq of N. Utrecht.

This list in interesting for what it does show and also for what it does not show. Bergen, for example, calls attention to the fact that there is no entry for Jaques' surveying instruments, and suggests that these had perhaps been given to his son Pieter, who followed him in the profession of land surveyor. Another omission is that of any mention of crops, clothing, boats or poultry.

JAQUES' OFFICES AND HONORS

Among the offices and honors held by Jaques Corteljou, aside from that of Surveyor General, his main job, were the following:

1. He and Johannes Nevius were commissioned by the Orphan Masters of New Amsterdam to be guardians and tutors of the twelve-year old orphan of Stoffel Harmensen (May 11, 1657).
2. Appointed Schout (1654) but declined.
3. Appointed Vendue Master (Vendumeester), May 4, 1672.
4. Justice of the peace, 1675 to 1693. *MS. Hist. of N. U.* states: "Find no record for 1680-85 and 1689-92, but suppose he held the office."
5. Judge, court of common pleas and sessions; appointed 1689.
6. Captain of Militia.

JAQUES' WIFE AND CHILDREN

Just when, where and how Jaques Corteljou became acquainted with Neeltje Van Duyn we do not know. Their marriage date can only be approximated, and few details concerning Neeltje's background are available.

Her name "Neeltje" is the diminutive for Helena; in other words, it is the equivalent of Nelly.

The circumstances connected with Neeltje's coming to New Netherland were a little unusual, for she and her brother, Gerrit Cornelise Van Duyn, seem to have come to the Dutch settlements as unmarried young people, unaccompanied by their parents, some three years before Jaques arrived. Bergen (ESKC, p. 331) states that "Gerrit Cornelise (Van Duyn), the common ancestor of the family, emigrated in 1649 from Nieuwkerk, in Zeeland." This date is no doubt correct, for Gerrit, when taking the oath of allegiance in 1687, declared that he had arrived thirty-eight years earlier. (*N. Y. Col Hist.*, vol. I, p. 660).

Neeltje presumably crossed the Atlantic with her brother. Where she and her brother lived until her marriage to Jaques, around 1655-56, is not known. Gerrit did not marry until October, 1663.

Neeltje's brother's middle name "Cornelise" evidently indicates that their father's first name was Cornelis. *Cornell Family* (p. 381) states their parents' names as Cornelis Gerrits Van Duyn and Machtelje Huyken.

In March, 1679, Neeltje became a member of the church at New Utrecht. Probably this was at the home of Elbert Elbertse Stoothoff,

where the congregation usually met previous to the erection of the first church building in 1700. There is no evidence that Jaques ever became a member of the church. However, he did join the church people in moves for the common good. In July, 1692, for instance, "Jaques Cortilyou, J. P., and Rudolphus Varick, minister of the gospel in Kings county," petitioned the authorities to restore to office "Joost de Barre, reader and schoolmaster of New Utrecht, turned out of office . . . . . in the time of the late disorders." (*Calendar of N. Y. Hist. MSS*).

As pictured by the Labadists, Neeltje was a gracious hostess, busy with the affairs of her family and the Cortelyou home at Najack.

When she gave a power-of-attorney to her sons Jaques and Pieter for settling their father's estate, she made her mark in lieu of signature. Signature by mark, however, seems to have been the usual thing in those days.

Neeltje died prior to December, 1695. (*Bergen Family*, p. 228).

According to Bergen, Jaques had six children. But there was at least one other child, of whom Bergen did not know. Through a strange chance we have a record of the first-born of Jaques and Neeltje, a child which died in early infancy.

One of Jaques Corteljou's earliest neighbors in the settlement at New Utrecht, on the Long Island side of the Narrows, was Nicasius de Sille. The latter was a man of importance in the colony and also a man of accomplishments. Among other things, de Sille was a poet. Three of his rhymed productions have survived, one of which bears the title "Epitaph."

The interesting point is that the epitaph listed among de Sille's writings is that of a child of Jaques and Neeltje. Preserved among the records of New Utrecht, this tells its own sad story. As written in Dutch, this reads:

Graafschrift

Hier leidt de eerst van Cortilliau verstoten:
De eerste van het dorp van Utrecht gesproten:
Onnosel voort geteelt, onnosel wech gerucht,
Godt geeft datmet t'geteel hier naa een beter lucht.
N. d. S. 1657

Translated, this runs:

Epitaph

Here lies the first of Cortelyou from life withdrawn,
The first child in the village of Utrecht born;
Brought forth in innocence, snatched hence without a stain,
God gave it being here, a better life to gain.

A manuscript in the office of the Secretary of State in Albany names the citizens of New Utrecht who took the oath of allegiance to the British government in 1687, and in this document the sons of "Jaques Corteljou" are listed in the following order: "Jacques Corteljou, Jr., Cornelis Corteljou, Pieter Corteljou, and Willem Corteljou." This must be considered the correct order of their births until there appears evidence to the contrary. Bergen places Pieter before Cornelis.

Children of Jaques and Neeltje (Van Duyn) Corteljou:

2. Unnamed child, the infant referred to in de Sille's "Epitaph", b. and d. in 1657.

*3. Jaques, b. about 1660; d. May 3, 1731; m., 1st, Marretje Hendricks Smack; m., 2nd, Altie Boerman. Eight children by first marriage; seven by the second.

*4. Cornelis, b. about 1662; d. about 1690 (?); m. Neeltje Volckers. One child.

*5. Pieter b. about 1664-5; d. April 10, 1757; m. Deborah or Diewertje DeWitt. Ten children.

*6. Helena, b. about 1666 (?); d. in 1720; m., 1st, Nicholas Rutgersz Van Brunt; m., 2nd, Denyse Teunissen; m., 3rd, Hendrick Hendrickse Hafte. One child by 1st marriage; seven children by 2nd; two by 3rd.

*7. Maria, b. about 1669 (?); m. 1697, Willem Willemse Barkelo. Five children.

8. Willem, b. about 1671 (?). Took oath of allegiance at New Utrecht in 1687, as native of the colony. Apparently d. before 1693 and without children.

NOTE: The asterisk placed before a number indicates that the person concerned is given fuller, independent mention later.

Second Generation

3. JAQUES[2] CORTELJOU (*Jaques*[1]) was b. about 1660; d. May 3, 1731; m. 1st, Oct. 4, 1685, Marretje (Maria, Mary) Hendrickse Smack (or Smock), who d. April 7, 1705; m., 2nd, Jan. 10, 1706, Altie (Altje) I. Boerman, who d. in 1732.

The first marriage is recorded in Flatbush Church Records (State Library, Albany) thus: "Jaques Cortelyau, young man from New Utrecht, and Maria Hendrickse Smack, young dame from New Utrecht. Both residing there. Married at New Utrecht, October 4, 1685."

Jaques' first wife was a daughter of Hendrick Matthyse Smack and Geertje Harmens Coerten. The latter was a daughter of Harmen Coerten, of Voorhuysen, in Guelderland, Holland. This Harmen Coerten was

> "born about 1610, as he was 54 years old in 1664, when he made a declaration regarding Capt. John Scott's raid on New Utrecht. He sailed on Feb. 12, 1659, for this country, in 'De Trouw' with his wife Aertje Gerrits, and five children . . . and settled in New Utrecht. Later he removed to Bergen, took oath of allegiance there to the English in 1665, where his wife died Dec. 2, 1684, and where he died Nov. 26, 1689." (*N. Y. G. & B. Record*, 1925, pp. 266, 267).

Hendrick Matthyse Smack came to New Amsterdam in 1654 and died after June, 1708. He settled in New Utrecht, where he took the oath of allegiance in 1687. He was a magistrate of the Town of New Utrecht in 1669, '73, '76, '79, '82, and '89. (ESKC, p. 264.)

This Jaques resided on his father's tract in New Utrecht. He was living there in 1687, when the British authorities caused all residents to sign the oath of allegiance to the King of England. This was a virtual census of the colony. In signing the oath, "Jaques Corteljou, Junior" stated he was a "native." That is, he was born in America. (*Holland Society Yearbook*, 1896, p. 163).

This Jaques Corteljou not only co-operated with the church people, as his father had done, but he was a member of the church and was active in its service.

On March 27, 1689, "Jaques Corteljou" is recorded as having joined the Flatbush Dutch Reformed Church on confession. He is here listed under Midwout (the Dutch name for Flatbush) but, as a matter of fact, he is believed to have lived at New Utrecht only.

In 1695, Jaques paid twelve guilders to the Reformed Dutch Church of New Utrecht in memory of his mother. (*MS. Hist. of N. U.*, p. 569).

Jaques was a deacon in the New Utrecht church in 1696, and an elder in the years 1701-03, 1718-20, and 1722. (*MS. Hist. of N. U.*, pp. 931, 932).

From a receipt dated Jan. 10, 1701, to Capt. Jaques Corteljau and Capt. John Van Dyck, Elders, it appears that New Utrecht paid 562 guilders and 10 stuivers, wampum value, for one-half year's salary to Dominie Lupardus. Agreement as to amount of the new dominie's salary was signed by Jaques and Pieter Cortelyou and 28 others. (*MS. Hist. of N. U.*, p. 606).

Jaques' name was on a petition sent in 1702 by the Elders of the Dutch church . . . to call a minister, out of the province or from Holland, to instruct them in their mother tongue, since their minister had died. (*MS. Hist. of N. U.*, p. 618).

A plat of the seats in the New Utrecht church, dated Feb. 17, 1720/21, shows five "women's" places and three "men's" places assigned to Jaques Corteljau. These eight chairs are well scattered, only two (men's) being adjacent. (*MS Hist. of N. U.*, pp. 613-615). Some of these assignments may refer to Jaques, son of Pieter.

It is unfortunate that no contemporary observer has left character studies of the Cortelyou brothers and sisters of the second generation. But familiarity with the records of their time must soon lead to the conclusion that there was a marked difference in temperment between Jaques and his brother Pieter. Perhaps it was the difference which enabled them to live under the same roof and to operate the Najack farm and ferry upon what appears to have been a partnership basis.

Pieter, as will be seen later, was a dynamic individual, who had absorbed sufficient education from his father to be a successful surveyor, a dealer in real estate and a county judge. Obviously, he "took after" the first Jaques. Jaques, on the other hand, though older, and having the same opportunities, was less venturesome. The Dutch Towns on Long Island were his world, for the most part. And it may be guessed that the Dutch characteristics of his mother predominated in his makeup.

That the second-generation Jaques was unable to speak English, is indicated by a petition which he filed with the colonial authorities on April 29, 1714. This petition, still preserved at Albany (*Manuscripts*, vol. 59, p. 45), prays

> ". . . to be relieved of the obligation of acting as constable for the town of New Utrecht, to which he has been maliciously chosen; he being unacquainted with the English dialect." (*Calendar of Hist. Manuscripts*).

Not only did Jaques Cortelyou act with his brother Pieter in the settlement of their father's estate, but both of them are mentioned in records in connection with other estate matters.

The will of Dirck Van Sutphen, of New Utrecht, dated September 4, 1702, and proved October 29, 1707, stipulates that Cornelis Van Brunt,

Jacques Cortelyou, Joost Van Brunt and Peter Cortelyou are to be the guardians of his children. (*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll., Abstracts of Wills,* Liber 7, p. 419).

On June 30, 1705, Gerret Van Duyn made his will, naming his wife and four children—Cornelius, Denyse, Abraham and Ashe. One of the witnesses was Pieter Cortelyou. The will was proved June 14, 1706 and the appraisers of Gerret's estate were his two nephews, Pieter and Jaques Cortelyou. The will refers to him as "Gerrit Van Duyne, of New Utrecht, Kings County, husbandman." (*Abstracts of Wills,* Liber 5-6, p. 436; Liber 7, p. 320).

In the will of Nicholas Van Brunt, dated June 18, 1713, Jaques Cortelyou was named as an executor. (*Abstracts of Wills,* Liber 8, p. 306).

During his lifetime, the first Jaques Cortelyou and his sons operated a ferry for wayfarers who wished to cross the Narrows. At the start this was doubtless done on an informal basis. But as time went on and the second-generation Jaques and Pieter Cortelyou continued to operate the ferry, they found themselves subject to regulation as a public utility. Not alone was this true, but they also found themselves threatened with competition from an unexpected source, within their own family circle! This probably caused indignation and heart-burnings along the bluff at Najack, for, on at least two occasions, Jaques and Pieter were obliged to petition the colonial authorities for protection in their franchise.

The *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts* notes the following under date of November 9, 1710:

> "Petition. Peter Cartelyou, for himself and on behalf of his brother Jaques Cartelyou, for a continuance of their right to the ferry between New Utrecht and Staten Island, and against granting same to Hendrick Hendricks." (Vol. 54, p. 102).

This petition was addressed to Governor Robert Hunter. The copy in the archives at Albany sets forth, in part:

> ". . . your excellencys Petition'rs, they having now Boats and other Conveniences for the Purpose to their great Charge and Expences and always having had the Privilege and benefit of transporting of men & horses from their Landing to Staten Island and other Places Backwards and forwards . . ."

The Hendrick Hendricks to whom they objected as a competing ferryman was the brother-in-law of Jaques and Pieter, the third husband of their sister, Helena.

Whether Hendrick Hendricks was a competitor throughout the decade following 1710, does not appear from the records. But on September

24, 1719, Jaques and Pieter Cortelyou submitted another petition (*Calendar of Historical Manuscripts*, vol. 61, p. 190). In this they said:

"To the Honourable Peter Schuyler, Esqr
President of his Majesties Council for the
Province of New York in Council.

The Humble Petition of Jaques & Peter Cortelyou.

"*Showeth.*

"That your honours petitioners are at present Debar'd By their Brother in Law Hendrick Hendrickse of an ancient Privilege which their father always has had and Enjoyed in his Life time and since his Decease your petitioners have had the free Liberty of ferrying over men horses &c from his Landing at Najack or Commonly Called Jaquesses Bay to Staten Island, and the said Hendrixse is now seated on Certain Lands at the Narrows near your petitioners habitation which did of Right belong to your Petitioners but out of Brotherly affection granted the same to their Sister who now being married with said Hendrixse and in Possession of the Same he Endeavouring to be the sole ferry man at that Place to the Great Dammage and grief of your petitioners having had the privilege together with their father almost fifty years.

Your honours Petitioners therefore most humbly Pray that they may have their former Privilege of ferrying over men, horses, &c. without molestation or to be Prosecuted for the same Your petitioners not Desiring the Said Hendrixse or any Body Else Should Be Debar'd of Said Privilege.

New York
Sep 24 1719

Your honours Petitioners as in Duty Bound Shall Pray &c"

This petition of 1719 brought quick and decisive action, for on November 7, 1719, a patent was issued, as recorded in Liber 8 of Patents, p. 253, Secretary of State's Office, Albany, as follows:

"George by the Grace of God King of Great Brittain France and Ireland Defender of the faith &c to all to Whom these Presents shall or may Come Sendeth Greeting Whereas Jacques Cortelyou and Peter Cortelyou, at Jacques Bay in Kings County upon Nassau Island in the Province of New York is Situate Opposite to Staten Island and has found by Experience to Lye very Convenient for a Ferry Which they and those whose Estates they have Used for these Forty Years past to the Great Ease and Benefit of all Travellers passing to Staten Island from Nassau Island and from Nassau Island to Staten Island in the Province of New York And that they may not be Molested in Exercising that usage which has Proved so Beneficial to his Majesties Subjects for so many years and for their further Incouragement therein KNOW YEE that of our Especial Grace Certain knowledge and Meer Motion Wee have Given Granted Ratified and Confirmed and do by these Presents for us our Heirs and Successors Give Grant Ratifie and Confirme unto our Loving Subjects Jacques Cortelyou and Peter Cortelyou of New Utrecht in Kings County Yeomen the free Liberty and Privilege of keeping a Ferry at the Landing Place of their aforesaid Farm between the Island of Nassau or Long Island and Staten Island for the Transportation of Men Horses and Cattle of all Sorts Corn and other things of all Sorts whatsoever with the usual and Accustomed Tole or Fees or Ferriages And such other Fees or Ferriages as shald hereafter be Agreed upon by the Governor and Councill

of the Province of New York for the time being for the Same And all Benefits profits Advantages Immunities Priviledges and Appurtenances whatsoever to the same belonging or in any wise Appurtaining *To Have and To hold* the said free liberty of Keeping a Ferry at the Landing place of the aforesaid Farm to Staten Island as aforesaid And all other the Premises and Appurtenses to the said Jacques Cortelyou and Peter Cortelyou their Heires and Assignes for and During the Space and time of Twenty One Years from the Date of these Presents and not longer *Yeilding* Rendring and Paying therefore unto us our Heires and Successors the Yearly Rent of One Pepper Corn during the said Term if Demanded *In Testimony* whereof wee have Caused the Great Seal of our Province of New York to be Affixed to the s[d] Presents and the Same to be Entered of Record in the Secretarys Office of our Province aforesaid *Witness* our Trusty and Wellbeloved Peter Schuyler Esq President of our Councill and Commander in Chief of our Province of New York and the Territories thereon Depending in America &c. At Fort George in New York the Seventh Day of November in the Sixth Year of our Reign"

The copy of this patent at Albany is signed "J.Bobin For Ja:Alexander Deputy Secry."

As confirmation of the right to operate the ferry from their own farm, this patent could not very well have been broader. It did not, however, protect Jaques and Pieter Cortelyou from competing ferries at other locations. In fact, records indicate that during at least a part of their lifetime there was a ferry to Staten Island from Yellow Hook, north of Najack, in the direction of Brooklyn.

The importance of the ferry or ferries across the Narrows as a travel route in colonial times was much greater than would at first appear. Today, the traveler approaching New York from Philadelphia or points in central New Jersey is accustomed to the numerous arteries across the rivers and marsh-lands before reaching Jersey City. In earlier days these routes did not exist and the tidal rivers and vast salt meadows effectively blocked land communication. Thus it became a problem of keeping to the roads which were on high ground, and this, in turn, made it entirely natural for a traveler leaving New York to go first to Brooklyn, then to the Narrows, then across Staten Island, using other ferries to get back to the New Jersey mainland at Elizabethport, Perth Amboy, or elsewhere.

The Staten Island end of the Narrows ferry is shown on early maps as being somewhat farther north than the Long Island landing. This meant that a diagonal course had to be followed. Strong tides and biting gales can stir up quite a sea. Peter and Jaques must, therefore, have had many exciting experiences as they rowed and sailed across this bit of water, in all weathers, for half a century. Travel was probably not heavy, however, and the voyager passing through the Narrows today may look at the Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton shore, where the Cortelyous lived, then glance at the Staten Island side and try to guess what sort of signal was used to attract the ferrymen's attention when

someone wished to come across. The distance is too great for a horn or bell to be dependable, so it is more than likely that a flag was used. Anyone who has had experience with modern ferries in remote locations knows that it is sometimes necessary for the ferryman to drop his duties in the barn or the harvest field before he can attend to the wants of infrequent travelers. In fact, this Narrows ferry must have been a truly family institution,—with everyone trained to glance frequently toward the landing place on the Staten Island shore, so that the wayfarer bound for Long Island would not be kept waiting for too long a time.

The patent of 1719 does not close the history of the Narrows ferry, so far as the Cortelyou family is concerned. The patent was for a period of twenty-one years—or until 1740. By that time the second-generation Jaques had died and Pieter was engrossed with other interests. There were, however, two different third-generation Jacques Cortelyou's at the Narrows in April, 1739, sons of Jaques and Pieter, respectively. These joined with "Harmanus Berckelo and Simon Simonson of New Utrecht" in presenting a petition for "land under water and privilege to keep a ferry at the Narrows." This petition also covered rates of ferriage. See Jaques, No. 27.

This Jaques Cortelyou was not only a partner with his brother Pieter in conducting the Narrows ferry, but they occupied the same house, and it is fitting that this structure, which sheltered successive generations of Cortelyou's continuously for a century and a half, should be considered at some length.

First of all, it must be clearly understood that this was the Cortelyou home, on the bluff, the site chosen by the pioneer Jaques when he laid out the land around New Utrecht. It is not to be confused with "The Old Stone House at Gowanus," which was in later years usually referred to as "The Cortelyou House" and is treated elsewhere in this volume.

The Cortelyou home at the Narrows was arranged for the occupancy of two families, living side by side. There may have been periods when only one family dwelt there, but we know that the second-generation Jaques and Pieter shared it. We know that the first-generation Simon (No. 183) and his son Peter Simon (No. 430) occupied it jointly for many years. And we know, too, that the seventh-generation Peter V. W. (No. 916) and his brother John Rapelye Cortelyou (No. 917) lived in the old Cortelyou home until they sold it in the middle of the nineteenth century and removed to Six Mile Run, where they again lived together on the same farm.

Harold Donaldson Eberlein recognized the importance of the old Cortelyou home when writing his book *Manor Houses and Historic*

Homes on Long Island and Staten Island (Lippincott, 1928). He not only shows a picture of the now-vanished structure, but devotes a chapter to it under the title "The Cortelyou House, New Utrecht." In part, he says:

> "The Labadists' allusion (in 1679) to a 'good stone house,' built after the fire in the village of New Utrecht, apparently did not refer to the house shown in the illustration. The establishment where Dankers and Sluyter had sleeping quarters of such questionable comfort allotted them in the barn, was replaced by a more commodious dwelling at a date subsequent to their visit.
>
> "There is occasional mention of a stone house built in 1693, but, so far as can be ascertained, the house of the illustration was built and occupied about 1700, by Pieter Cortelyou, son of Jacques, the immigrant. This abode which Pieter Cortelyou reared, is said to have been constructed in part with stone from the 1693 house.
>
> "Lacking any infallibly definite data on the subject, what seems more likely is that the house of the illustration was built by Pieter Cortelyou somewhere about 1693, and that part of the stone used in its construction came from the earlier stone house of Jacques Cortelyou.
>
> "The building of a house in those days was an even more serious undertaking than it is now, and it is scarcely probable that a dwelling of 1693 would be replaced by another in 1700 . . . What is more likely still is that there were successive additions, and that some portion of the structure shown in the illustration represented the stone house of Jacques Cortelyou, spoken of by Dankers and Sluyter.
>
> "Up to the time of the Revolution, the history of the house and its occupants appears to have been generally prosperous and uneventful. With the breaking out of hostilities, however, and all the consequent opportunities for romances, matters changed, and from that date onward sundry interesting happenings were connected with the fabric."

The author of this excellent outline did not realize that Pieter Cortelyou, of the second generation, was not alone when occupying the old Cortelyou home—nor probably in building it—but that his older brother, Jaques, and his family lived under the same roof. Oddly enough, proof of this joint tenancy is found in the record of a lawsuit of 1807. As this record sheds other sidelights upon the topography of the Narrows shore line, it is quoted. The suit took place in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in August, 1807 (*Johnson's Reports*, vol. II, p. 357).

> "Cortelyou vs. Van Brunt.
> "This was an action of *trespass, quare clausum fregit*, for entering and digging up the soil and erecting a hut on the plaintiff's *close*, in *New Utrecht*, in *King's County*. The defendant pleaded not guilty and gave notice that he would offer in evidence . . . two patents to the freeholders and inhabitants of the said town, the one dated the 15th August, 1668, and the other dated the 13th May, 1686 . . .
>
> "Upon the trial the plaintiff produced a patent, dated the 23rd February, 1671, to Jaques Cortelyou, for the premises, described as stretching along

the bay, &c. He then proved that the patentee devised his lands to his two sons, who made partition; that the son of one conveyed to Jaques Cortelyou, son of the other, a parcel of land, beginning at a rock commonly called the Great Rock. That the said rock is now at a considerable distance below ordinary high-water mark, and is a very conspicuous object. That the plaintiff is grandson and heir at law to the said Jaques Cortelyou . . .

"The clerk of the county produced an ancient book, as the only existing record of the roads in Kings County, in which there was an entry of a common highway, along the river upon the bank, to the meadows of Peter and Jaques Cortelyou, and so along the S.W. side of the meadow over the beach, to the house of the said P. and J. and from thence to the road to the town of New Utrecht. At the bottom of the entry was the following memorandum: 'Out of the way leading to P. and J. Cortelyou, to low-water mark, on the north side of the dock of Peter Cortelyou, for a common landing-place, in breadth 6 rods, to be and continue forever. "The defendant then showed that the hut . . . was at a place within the distance of six rods from the north side of the dock of Peter Cortelyou, between the road of P. and J. Cortelyou, and the ordinary high-water mark, but below the limits of spring-tides.

"The plaintiff then proved, that the sea had, as far back as the memory of witnesses reached, gradually washed away the points of land opposite to the S. W. boundary of the land granted to Jaques Cortelyou, . .. that upon a drain being cut from the meadow to the sea, stumps of trees were found, and traces of the existence of the meadow nearer to the sea than where the trespass was committed; that no use had ever been made, within the memory of witnesses, of the place where the trespass was committed, as a public landing place, and that the plaintiff had a house, for about twenty-five years, nearly adjacent to the spot where the hut was erected. . . .

"The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for six cents damages.

"The Supreme Court decided the case in favor of Cortelyou."

Quite probably it was fifth-generation Simon Cortelyou (No. 188) who was the plaintiff in the above case. Under the verdict, the defendant was compelled to pay court costs.

An abstract of the will of this Jaques Cortelyou is given in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections, Abstracts of Wills*, vol. 3, pp. 30 and 31.

This is as follows:

"*Liber 11, Page 130.* In the name of God, Amen. This 4th of March, 1726/7, I, Jacques Cortelyou, of New Utrecht, in the County of Kings, being at the present time weak in body. I leave to my wife Altye all real and personal estate in New Utrecht during her life or widowhood, and after her death to my son Jacques. I leave to my son Hendrick, all that lot of land in the County of Somerset, in New Jersey, Bounded southeast by the road, southwest by land of Daniel Grigg, northeast by Elbert Stoothoff, northwest by Peter Corteliou, and containing 300 acres. After the death of my wife, the personal estate is to be divided among my five children, Jacques, Hendrick, Greetje, Neeltie, and Mary. My son Jacques, in consideration of what I left him, is to pay to my daughter Mary £350. 'If my loving wife should remarry, she shall have to take

with her a good bed, and bedstead, and furniture thereto belonging and a cupboard and 1/6 of the personal estate.' And I appoint my wife executor."

Witnesses: Peter Corteliou, William Borkels, S. Garritsen.
Proved May 3, 1731.

Children of Jaques and Marretje Hendrickse (Smack) Corteljou:

9. Aeltie, bap. at Flatbush, Nov. 20, 1687, witnesses "Cornelis Carteljou and Geertruy." Apparently died young.
10. Geertje, bap. at Flatbush, Nov. 4, 1688, witnesses "Cornelis Carteljou and Geertruy Herremans;" died young.
11. Neeltje, b. Nov. 30, 1691; died young.
*12 Geertje (Guertien), b. Nov. 18, 1693; m. 1713, Hendrick van Leeuwen (Van Liew). Two children.
13. Helena, b. Nov. 29, 1695; bap. April 25, 1696, witnesses "Mathys Smal and Helena Cardeljouw" (*Holland Soc. Yearbook*, 1897); d. before 1726, when her father made his will.
14. Jaques, b. Dec. 26, 1697 (*MS Surveying Book*); d. in 1705, probably. Bergen states Apr. 4, 1705 as date of death but this may be misreading, Hendrick's date for Jaques'.
15. Hendrick, b. Sept. 10, 1699; d. April 4, 1705 (*MS. Surveying Book*). *Bergen Family*, p. 368, footnote, gives merely the year, 1705.
*16. Neeltje, b. July 18, 1703; m. Abraham Lucasse Van Voorhees. Seven children.

Children of Jaques and Altie I. (Boerman) Corteljou:

17. Marya (Maria, Mary), b. Nov. 16, 1706. In his will, Jaques directed his son Hendrick to pay to "my daughter Mary 350 pounds." She was then, 1726, still single.
*18. Jaques, b. Dec. 25, 1707 (*MS. Surveying Book*); m. in 1730, Marretje. . . Four children. Bergen in ESKC gives Sept. as birth month, a misreading of his source. He makes the same mistake regarding Jaques (No. 14).
*19. Hendrick, b. April 18, 1711; d. before March 5, 1777; m., 1st, Antie Albertse Van Voorhees; m., 2nd, Catrina Hooglandt. Twelve children. Common ancestor of the Cortelyou's of Somerset and Middlesex Counties, N. J.
20. Dyna, b. March 1, 1715; died young.
21. Marretie, b. Nov. 22, 1716; died young.
22. Frederick, b. July 26, 1719 (*MS. Surveying Book*); d. young. Bergen misread his source. He copied for Frederick the birthdate of Marretie.
23. Aeltie, b. May 23, 1722; d. young.

Chief Sources. MS. Surveying Book; ESKC; Bergen's MS. Hist. of N. U.; Bergen Family, pp. 228, 368; Van Brunt Family; Our Home, June, 1873; N. Y. G. & B. Record, 2-28 and 56-268; Holland Soc. Yearbook, 1897 and 1898; Flatbush Miscel. Records; N. Y. Hist. Soc., Abstracts of Wills; and many others.

4. CORNELIS CORTELJOU (*Jaques*) was b. about 1662; d. about 1690; m. Neeltje Volckers, of Bushwick.

He took the oath of allegiance in New Utrecht in 1687, declaring that he was a native of the colony.

His daughter is recorded as having been born at New Utrecht. In 1687, and again in 1688, Cornelis was a witness at the baptisms of the first two children of his brother Jaques (*Holland Society Year Book*, 1897 and 1898).

After the death of Cornelis, his widow, Neeltje, married, second, Johannes Van der Grift, of New Utrecht. They are recorded in the Flatbush Marriage Records as betrothed Sept. 23, 1692, Neeltje being described as the "Widow of Cornelis Cortelyou, living at Boswyck" (Bushwick).

It would appear that Neeltje Volckers was probably the daughter of Volkert Dirks and Neeltje Cornelissen, as the latter were witnesses at the baptism of the child, Annetje, below.

Child of Cornelis and Neeltje (Volkers) Corteljou:

*24. Annetje, bap. Sept. 9, 1688, in Flatbush; m. March 29, 1711, Isaac Liquier (Luqueer, Liquier) of Bushwick. One child.

Chief Sources. ESKC, pp. 74, 75, 317; Bergen Family, p. 228; Flatbush Marriages; Holland Society Yearbooks, 1896, 1897, 1898; MS. Hist. of N. U., p. 721; N. Y. G. & B. Record, 1909.

5. PIETER CORTELJOU (*Jaques*) was b. probably in early 1665; d. at New Utrecht, April 10, 1757; m., probably about 1691, Diewertje (or Dievertje) DeWitt, who was also known as Deborah.

Two items give us clues as to the approximate date of Pieter's birth. On August 19, 1713, Peter "Cortilleau" swore that he was "aged 48 years or there abouts," (*Kings Co. Conveyances*, Liber 4, p. 82). Pieter died April 10, 1757 "in the 93rd year of his age," (*Johanna Cortelyou Bergen* Bible Record).

The name of Pieter's wife is usually stated as "Diewertje De Witt." This is the name given in record of baptism of their daughter, Neeltje, Nov. 15, 1694. A record of the "Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow," now The First Reformed Church of Tarrytown, New York, states that on March 30, 1708, "Pieter Carteljouw and Dievertje his wife" were witnesses at the baptism of Sara, daughter of Barent d'Wit and Sara his wife. In Liber 4, p. 249, *Kings County Conveyances*, Aug. 4, 1701, we find "Deborah Corteljau" as the name of Pieter's wife, and on page 161, Liber 4, Feb. 10, 1718, "Deborah Cortelyou.".

Pieter Cortelyou was a man of parts and of varied accomplishments. Not only did he gain sufficient education from his father to meet the requirements of life at the Narrows, but it seems likely that he assisted

his father in the latter's surveying activities. As early as 1696 (*Land Papers*, vol. II, pp. 229-30), and perhaps earlier, Pieter was making surveys, and from that time on his name occurs in records as doing work of this character at points as far away as Esopus (Kingston), N. Y. Not only did he make surveys for others, but, while still a comparatively young man, he engaged in purchases and sales of real estate. Had he lived in a later generation, he might have been known as a developer of subdivisions.

Pieter spoke and wrote both Dutch and English. Quite likely in his youth he could also talk with the Indians who lingered in the vicinity of the Najack home. In a description of a survey filed at Albany, (*Land Papers*, vol. III, p. 69), Pieter used Dutch script in forming English words, much as a present day school boy might employ English script for writing German.

Pieter and his family occupied one half of the house on the bluff at the Narrows; his brother Jaques lived in the other end. These two brothers operated the farm on a partnership basis or else they cultivated parallel tracts. Certainly the Narrows ferry was a joint enterprise.

In addition to these interests, Pieter was a Justice of the Peace. He and Joseph Hegeman, two of his Majesty's justices of the peace, licensed Myndert Le Fevre on Jan. 30, 1710/11 to "keep a Tavern and Common Alehouse or tippling house at Newutrecht aforsaid in the house where he now dwelleth." (ESKC, p. 178).

Later Pieter became a County Judge, being referred to as "Squire Cortelyou."

"Pieter Corteljou" took the oath of allegiance in September, 1687, declaring that he was a native of New Netherland.

Pieter is mentioned several times in Book No. 2, Conveyances, Kings County as reprinted in the *N. Y. G. & B. Record*, 1929. These cover the period from 1695 to 1703 and refer to him as a witness to documents or otherwise. On Oct. 28, 1697, he is called "Peter Cortelyou, the surveyor."

On Feb. 14, 1701/2, an agreement was recorded covering the town lines between New Utrecht and Brooklyn. This was signed for New Utrecht by Major Cornelius Van Brunt, Peter Cortelyou, and Aert Van Pelt. For Brooklyn the signers were Capt. George Hansen, Jacob Hansen, and Cornelius Van Duyne. (Conveyances, Kings County, Bk. 2, p. 232; *N. Y. G. & B. Record* 1923, p. 312).

On October 14, 1702, Peter was appointed Justice of the Peace in Kings County (Conveyances, Bk. 2, p. 245/7).

In *Civil List and Constitutional History of the Colony and State of New York,* by Hutchins, p. 361, the following appointment is noted—

"COUNTY JUDGES. Kings. Peter Cortileau. 1724."

The next name is in 1729, which would seem to indicate that he served at least until the latter year.

In 1701, Pieter journeyed for a hundred miles up the Hudson River to make a survey for Mattys (Matthias) DeMott, at Esopus, Ulster County. The tract contained 710 acres. After completing his work, Pieter prepared a draft and description under date of December 10, 1701. These are filed at Albany. (*Land Papers,* vol. III, p. 20).

In 1702, Pieter was interested in a parcel of land on Staten Island which had never been included in any patent. Therefore, on March 26, 1702, he filed the following petition (*Land Papers,* Albany, vol. III, p. 44):

"The humble petition of Peter Corteleau
Humbly Sheweth

That there is a small parcell of barren wood land lying in the New Dorp on Staten Island contiguous to the Land of John Louisse which is unpatented, wherefore your petitioner humbly prays it will gratiously pleas your honr to grant the said parcell of Land to your petitioner & he shall ever pray &c

Pieter Cortelyou"

Perhaps due to the importance of the communication, Pieter did not write the petition himself. Some other person did that, then he signed it.

Naturally, another surveyor mapped the land for which Pieter was applying. This surveyor was S. Clowes, and under date of March 31, 1702, Clowes wrote a description of the survey. (*Land Papers,* vol. III, p. 46). The parcel contained 155 acres, and on April 4, 1702, Clowes transmitted this description with a letter, in which he said (*Land Papers,* vol. III, p. 46):

"I send you herewith ye Survey ordered for Mr Corteleau it happens to be a larger piece than was expected, But you may pleas to informe ye Governr that (excepting for ye wood) the land is little or nothing worth being very full of hills Boggs & stones."

These representations evidently resulted in favorable action, for on June 29, 1702, Pieter Cortelyou assigned this 155-acre piece to Joseph Billop and Abraham Lakeman (*Land Papers,* vol. III, p. 70).

The following survey (Westchester Co., Deeds, Liber C, p. 237) is quoted here in full, because it reflects so well the land descriptions of that time:

"Mamoroneck in the County of Westchester, June ye fourth Anno Dom 1702. Laid out one lott for Henry Disbrow, beginning at a stump standing by the highway, running from thence east forty degrees northerly four chains to a white oake tree marked on all four sides and from thence north forty one degrees westerly thirteen chains through the swamp meeting with the land of John Williams, and then along the said Williams line ten chains to the river and then along ye said river thirteen chains to a walnut tree marked on all four sides standing by the highway that goes up into the woods by Henrys fresh meadow, at the falls of Sheldrake River, and then along the said road to the first station twenty eight chains containing twenty eight acres.

Laid out by me, Peter Cortelyou, Surveyor."

On March 28, 1704, Pieter was appointed, together with Joseph Hegeman and Benjamin van de Water, by the General Assembly of the Colony of New York, as a Commissioner to lay out the main road, or King's Highway, through Breuckelen, now Fulton Street and Fulton Avenue. (Stiles' *History*).

About 1709-11, Pieter surveyed and divided "the 1500-acre tract," at Middletown, Monmouth County, New Jersey, when this tract was purchased by a group of residents of Kings County. (*Lefferts Family*, pp. 148-9).

It is not believed that this Pieter ever left Kings County to live in New Jersey, but active interest in the Somerset-Middlesex County section apparently began with him, unless, indeed, his father Jaques had noticed the possibilities of this region and, perhaps, talked about it to his sons.

Transactions involving the purchase of Somerset County lands by Dutch residents of Kings County, Long Island, occurred mainly during the period from 1699 to 1710. The buying was at first done by groups and the details are not always easy to follow.

In 1699, Pieter joined with Gerrit Claes Vechten and George Willocks in purchasing from the Proprietors 3,000 acres on the east side of the Millstone River, extending from Griggstown toward Franklin Park (Six Mile Run) and Ten Mile Run. (*SCHQ*, vol. 6, p. 159).

In 1701, Pieter Cortelyou joined with Stoffel Probasco, Theodore Polhemus, Dennis Tunis and Cornelius Wyckoff in buying the "Harrison Tract." This was an area of 10,000 acres in Franklin Township, Somerset County. The tract extended from the Raritan lots on the north to a line running east-and-west near Six Mile Run, and from the Millstone River on the west to the Indian Path on the east. It was later divided into eight numbered parts. (*Proceedings N. J. Hist. Society*, 1927, p. 347).

Similarly, about 1710, Pieter, with others of Kings County, bought the "Harlingen Tract," in Somerset County.

As a surveyor, Pieter must have taken a keen practical interest in these New Jersey purchases, and it does not require a great deal of imagination to picture him as riding on horseback or trudging back and forth on foot through the New Jersey woods while the negotiations were in progress. Also, quite probably, Pieter made visits to Somerset County after his nephew Hendrick (No. 19) and other friends and relatives from Long Island were established in their new homes.

In 1709 and 1710, Pieter Cortelyou was taxed 12 Stuivers on "2 chimbles" (chimneys) and "2 Negroes."

On February 27, 1714, Pieter sold to Rem van der Beeck "forty ackres of up-Land" lying on the south side of Staten Island for "three Hundred pounds currant money of the province of new York." To this deed he signed his name: Piet Corteljou. (Richmond Co. Deeds, Liber C, p. 183).

On May 31, 1729, Pieter was one of two appraisers who took inventory of the estate of Petrus Stoothoff, of Somerset County. (*New Jersey Archives,* vol. 23, p. 445).

On December 15, 1735, "Peter Corteliau, of New Utrecht, in Kings County, yeoman," was one of those mentioned in connection with a deed of partition for the Great Nine Partners Tract, in Dutchess County. (Deeds, Liber 13, p. 240).

In the Two Hundredth Anniversary booklet of the New Utrecht Reformed Church, Pieter is listed as having been an Elder in 1715, 1724-5 and 1730. (New York Public Library).

Pieter outlived all his brothers and sisters. Though his life had been an active one, it was not until he reached his ninety-third year that he succumbed to the infirmities of age, only six months prior to the death of his son Jaques (No. 24.) He was one of the boys mentioned by the Labadists. With his brother, he acted as ferryman at the Narrows for half a century. As a surveyor, he had a hand in laying out new tracts which meant expansion for the growing colony. From his home on the bluff at Najack he saw the canoes of the redmen and the ships of Holland replaced by British trading ships and men-of-war. He could have told many tales which would have fitted into this family chronicle.

Children of Pieter and Diewertje or Deborah (De Witt) Corteljou:

*25. Dorothea, b. about 1692; m. April 9, 1713, Rem van der Beeck. Six children.

26. Neeltje, bap. Nov. 15, 1694, witnesses "Dirk Volkerse and Maria Cardeljouw" (*Holland Society Yearbook,* 1897); d. before March 20, 1712.

*27. Jaques, b. Oct. 6, 1698 (Lott Tabulation); d. Oct. 10, 1757; m. April 25, 1718, Jacomintie Van Pelt. Three children.

*28. Pieter (Peter), b. Sept. 25, 1699; d. in 1764; m. March 18, 1720, Neeltje Aertse Van Pelt. No children.

*29. Cornelis, b. Aug. 17, 1701; no data as to marriage and death. Two sons. Settled on Staten Island.

30. Helena, b. Dec. 21. 1703 (*MS Surveying Book*); died young.

31. Willem, b. Sept. 27, 1705. No further data.

32. Maria, b. Aug. 10, 1707; died young.

*33. Deborah, b. Nov. 20, 1709; m. Roelof Voorhees. Five children.

34. Neeltje (Helena), b. March 20, 1712. Probably it was this Neeltje "Cotcleau" who m. Isaac Symons and had a child, Isaac, bap. in Ref. Dutch Church of Port Richmond, Staten Island, Dec. 17, 1732. This Neeltje is not to be confused with her niece Neeltje, dau. of Jaques, who was believed to have m. Barent Johnson, Sept. 29, 1745. (See *Bergen Family*, p. 228).

Chief Sources. MS. Surveying Book; MS. History of N. U.; Bergen Family, pp. 228, 573; ESKC, pp. 75, 76, 78; Reminiscences of N. U., pp. 120, 121; Johanna Cortelyou Bergen Records; Our Home, June, 1873; &c.

6. HELENA CORTELJOU (*Jaques*) was b.——; d. after 1726 (*Bergen Family*, p. 228); m., 1st, Aug. 19 (*Holland Soc. Yearbook*, 1898) or Sept. 19 (see below), 1683, Nicholas Rutgersz Van Brunt; m., 2nd, April 12, 1685 ((*Holland Soc. Yearbook*, 1898), Densye Teunissen; m., 3rd, Hendrick Hendricks.

Helena's first marriage is recorded in Flatbush Church Records (State Library, Albany) as follows: "Nicholas Rutgersz, young man from New Utrecht, and Helena Cordeljau, young dame from the same place. Both residing there. Married, New Utrecht, September 19, 1683."

Nicholas (or Claes) Rutgersz Van Brunt was a farmer. He died after March 30, 1684 and before August 31, 1684.

Helena and her husband, Nicholas Rutgersz Van Brunt, are recorded as witnesses at two baptisms in *Flatbush Church Records* (State Library, Albany). The first of these was that of Joseph and Benjamin, children of Jan and Engeltie Van Kleef, at New Utrecht, November 25, 1683. The second was that of Simon, son of Simon and Geertruyd Van der Hard, at New Utrecht, March 30, 1684.

Child of Nicholas Rutgersz and Helena (Corteljou) Van Brunt:

*35. Nicholas (Claes) Van Brunt, bap. Aug. 31, 1684; d. about March, 1713-14; m. Maria (or Mayken) Verkerk, dau. of Roeloffe Janse Verkerk (ESKC, p. 311). In Flatbush Records, as given in *Holland Soc. Yearbook*, 1898, is a record of the baptism of this child as follows: "Aug-31, 1684, Claes, child of Nic. Rutgers V. Brunt (dead), Helena Cortelyou. Witnesses: Jaques Cortelyou, Jr., Cornelia Rutgers V. Brunt and mother

Tryntje." This baptismal record is given in substantially the same form in transcript of Flatbush Records in State Library, Albany, except that the second witness is given as 'Cornelis Rutgersz." Also, it is stated that the baptism took place in New Utrecht.

Helena married, second, April 12, 1685, Denyse Teunissen, variously spelled as "Dionys Teunessen," etc., and also erroneously referred to in records as "Denyse Teunissen Denise." The reason for the latter is that his descendants adopted "Denyse" or "Denise" as their surname.

The marriage record of Denyse and Helena is as follows (*Flatbush Church Records,* State Library, Albany): "Dionys Teunisz, widower of Elizabeth Polhemus, residing at Midwoud (Flatbush), and Helena Cordeljau, widow of Klaas Rutgersz, residing at New Utrecht. Betrothed March 29, 1685. Married at New Utrecht, April 12, 1685."

This was the second marriage for Denyse as well as for Helena. He had married, October 22, 1682, Elizabeth Polhemus, daughter of Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus, of Flatbush, and Catharine (Van Werven) Polhemus.

Denyse Teunissen was baptized in New Amsterdam on April 16, 1654. He was the eighth and last child of Teunis Nyssen and Femmetje Jans. Teunis Nyssen emigrated from Bunnick, Province of Utrecht, Holland, about 1638. He settled at New Amsterdam and there married Femmetje Jans, widow of Hendrick the Boor and daughter of Jan Seales of New Amsterdam. (*Reminiscences of New Utrecht,* p. 124).

On Oct. 11, 1685, "Helena Corteljou, w. of Nyss Theunissen" was received upon confession into membership of the Flatbush Reformed Church, by Domine Selyns. (Flatbush Church Records, State Library, Albany).

Denyse Teunissen was a master carpenter. He bought land in Flatbush in 1687 and was a resident there when he took the oath of allegiance. His name appears on the Flatbush patent of 1685.

After his marriage to Helena, Denyse Teunissen removed to property which she owned in the Najack tract at the Narrows.

Denyse is said to have owned land also at Yellow Hook and on Staten Island. According to an unconfirmed statement, Denyse may have resided on Staten Island for a time and while there held the office of Justice of the Peace.

According to the census of Kings County, N. Y., about 1698, "Denys Teunisse" had five children and was the owner of five slaves. (*MS. Hist. of N. U.,* p. 885).

When, around the turn of the century, interest developed in New Jersey, Denyse Teunissen was among those who purchased property on the Millstone River, in 1701.

In the year of his death, Denyse was assessed for eighty acres in New Utrecht.

Long Island baptismal records yield numerous references to Helena Cortelyou and her second husband. On May 3, 1685, less than a month after their marriage, Helena and "Dionys Teunisz" were witnesses at the baptism of Simon, son of Simon and Geertje Van der Hand, at New Utrecht. (*Flatbush Church Records*, State Library, Albany). This indicates that these latter parents had lost their earlier child, Simon, at whose baptism Helena and her first husband acted as witnesses only a little more than a year earlier.

On April 25, 1696, "Mathys Smal and Helena Cardeljouw" were witnesses at the baptism of Helena, child of "Jaques Cardeljouw and Maritje Hendricks." (*Long Island Church Records, Holland Soc. Yearbook*, vol. X)

Denyse Teunissen died prior to 1707. He signed his name "Denys Tuenessen."

Children of Denyse and Helena (Corteljou) Teunissen, all of whom took "Denyse" as their surname:

*36. Jaques, b. 1686; d. July, 1739; m. Reymeriga Simonson.

37. Theunis, bap. at Flatbush, April 24, 1687; parents' names given as "Deonys Theunissen" and "Leena Cortelyou;" witnesses Dirck Jansen and Janneke Theunsen (*Flatbush Church Records*); d. before April, 1692.

38. Neeltje, bap, at Flatbush, Sept. 22, 1689; parents' names given as "Deonys Theunessen" and "Helena Corteljou"; Witnesses "Jacus (Jaques) Carteljou and Mary Carteljou"; m. Jacob Van der Bilt, of Staten Island.

39. Teunis, bap. at Flatbush, April 2, 1692; parents' names given as "Nys Teunissen" and "Helena Karteljou." (*Holland Soc. Yearbook*, vol. X, p. 164.)

40. Femmetje, m. ——— Gerretsen (Garretson) of Six Mile Run, N. J.

41. Cornelis, bap. April 25 or 26, 1696; Jeronimus Rapalje and Elsje Snediker, witnesses.

42. Helena, b. 1700; d. March 6, 1784; m. March 9, 1717, Frederick Van Lieuwen (Van Liew) of Jamaica, who settled at Three Mile Run, N. J.

See Denyse Farm for correction's

In the case of the baptism of Neeltje Denyse, above, there is a duplication of record. Among Brooklyn church records as reprinted in *Holland Society Yearbook*, vol. X, p. 191, there are certain entries from loose sheets found with the Brooklyn records. As far as Neeltje is concerned, there is complete agreement with everything in the regular Flatbush records except spelling. The transcript of the Brooklyn records gives the parents' names as "Dionys Theunissen" and "Helena Cardel-

Sec Denyse Pres
Mr Carrie Mrs

jouw," and the witnesses as "Jaques Cardeljouw" and "Maria Cardeljouw."

In the case of the baptism of Cornelis Denyse, above, the records from the Brooklyn Church (*Holland Soc. Yearbook*, vol. X, p. 194), are in such shape that there is not absolute certainty that the baptism actually took place at Brooklyn. The parents' names are given as "Dionys Theunissen" and "Helena Cordeljouw."

After the death of Denyse Teunissen, Helena married, third, Hendrick Hendricks (Hendrickse, Hendricksen).

According to *N. Y. G. & B. Record* (1924, pp. 317-319), this Hendrick Hendricks, bap. Feb. 18, 1679, was son of Jacob Hendrickse Hafte and his first wife, Geesie Bartels, whom he married about 1672. When Jacob Hendrickse Hafte took the oath of allegiance in Flatbush on September 26, 1687, he said he had been in this country about 23 years, which shows that he came from Europe about 1664. Geesie Bartels, dau. of Bartel Claeson, died in February, 1684. Apparently the last name, Hafte, was seldom used and Hendrickse became the fixed surname.

Hendrick and Helena resided for a time on lands which Helena had received from her father.

On March 27, 1717, ferry privileges were granted to Hendrick Hendrickse and Isaac Hansen to and from their respective landing places on Long Island and Staten Island with right to take tolls for 21 years. (*MS. Hist. of N. U.*, p. 492).

Hendrick Hendrickse was a deacon in the Reformed Dutch Church of New Utrecht in 1720. (*MS. Hist. of N. U.*, p. 931).

On April 18, 1718, Hendrick bought for 350 pounds a farm of 250 acres in Monmouth County, N. J. (*Monmouth Co. Conv.*, Liber E, p. 289), according to ESKC, p. 140. He also bought other land in that vicinity. Later he appears to have removed to Middletown, Monmouth County. On Oct. 9, 1738, letters of administration on his estate were granted to his son Hendrick, of Middletown.

Children of Hendrick and Helena (Corteljou) Hendricks:

43. Hendrick, resided at Middletown, N. J., in 1738.
44. Geesje, m. Nicholas Van Brunt, of New Utrecht and New Jersey.

Chief Sources. Bergen Family, pp. 98, 101, 228, 292, 365; ESKC, pp. 75, 93, 140, 311; Holland Soc. Yearbooks, 1897 & 1898; Bergen's MS. Hist. of N. U.; N. Y. G. & B. Record, 1924, pp. 317-319.

7. MARIA CORTELJOU (*Jaques*) was b. about 1669 (?); m. at Amersfoort (Flatlands), Long Island, April 5, 1697, Willem Hermensen Van Borckeloo.

The record of this marriage is given under the heading "Marriages in the Village of Bergen in New Jersey" on page 68 of *Holland Society Yearbook*, 1914 as follows:

> (Subhead): "The bans for the following persons have been published for three Sundays, and as no objections have been raised, they have been married on the date and in the years as follows:
>
> "1687, March 7. Wilhem Hermensen Van Borckeloo, Y. M. from N. Utrecht, living at Constapels Hoeck, and Maria Corteljou, Y. D., from N. Utrecht, living there. Received certificate April 1, and were married April 5 at Amersfoort."

The father of Willem Hermensen Van Borckeloo (or Barkelo) was doubtless Harman Janse (Van Barkelo), who married Willemtje Eldringh and d. prior to 1672. (See ESKC, p. 21). This Harman emigrated with his brother Willem Janse in 1662 or earlier from Borculo, a community near Zutphen, in the province of Gelderland, Holland. He bought a house and lot in New Utrecht on Feb. 17, 1667. Willem Hermensen is not listed by ESKC among the children of Harman Janse (Van Barkalo), however.

Statements in ESKC concerning the marriage of Maria Corteljou are inaccurate and confusing. On page 21 it is stated that Hartman, son of Hans Harmense (Van Barkalo) married April 1, 1697, Maria Cortelyou. On page 22 the statement is made that Willem Willemse, son of Willem Janse (Van Barkelo) "married Maria dau. of Jaques Cortelyou the surveyor." No doubt the record quoted from *Holland Soc. Yearbook* was not available to Bergen.

Maria appears as a witness in the records of three Long Island baptisms (*Holland Society Yearbook*, 1924). On November 15, 1694, "Maria Cardeljouw" and Dirk Volkerse were witnesses at the baptism of Neeltje, child of her brother "Pieter Cardeljouw." On Dec. 10, 1694, Maria "Cardeljouw" and Jacob Christiaansen witnessed the baptism of Maria, child of Cornelis Van Brunt and Tryntje Bennet. And on May 4, 1695, Maria "Cardeljouw" and Cornelis Van der Werf witnessed the baptism of Catarina, daughter of "Joost De Baane and Elizabeth Drabbe."

On Feb. 10, 1718, Jaques Cortelyou of New Utrecht and Aaltie his wife, and Pieter Cortelyou and Deborah, his wife of the same place "granted" &c to "William Borkelo and Mary his wife" of the same place, for "a good & Competent sum of money," "a full forth part of all the undivided lands in said Town which did belong to their father Jaques Cortelyou in his life time." Signed as above, the wives by

mark, and recorded Feb. 12, 1717/8. (*Kings Co. Conv.*, Liber IV, p. 161).

Children of Willem Hermensen and Maria (Corteljou) Van Borckeloo:

45. Jaques, who emigrated to New Jersey.
46. Wilmitien, m. (supposed) Jan Nevius.
*47. Harmanus, m. about 1730, Sarah Terhune. Six children.
48. Helen, m. Michael Blauw and removed to New Jersey.
49. (supposed) Anna, m. May 27, 1719, Pieter Luyster, of Flatbush.

Chief Sources. Bergen Family, pp. 228, 379; ESKC, pp. 21, 22, 75; N. J. Archives, vol. 22, p. 595; MS. Hist. of N. U.; Holland Soc. Yearbooks.